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George Humble
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A Catalogue of all the Shires, Cities, Bishopricks, Market Townes, Castles, Parishes, Rivers, Bridges, Chappels, Forrefts, and Parks, contained in every particular shire of the Kingdom of England.

Shires.	Cities.	Bishopricks.	Mark Townes.	Castles.	Parishes.	Rivers.	Bridges.	Chappels.	Forrefts.	Parks.	Shires.	Cities.	Bishopricks.	Mark Townes.	Castles.	Parishes.	Rivers.	Bridges.	Chappels.	Forrefts.	Parks.
Kent	02	02	17	08	398	06	14	00	00	23	Worcester shire	01	01	07	03	152	05	13	01	02	16
Sussex	01	01	18	01	312	02	10	00	04	33	Shrop shire	00	00	13	13	170	18	13	00	02	27
Surrie	00	00	06	00	140	01	07	00	04	17	Hereford shire	01	01	08	07	176	13	11	01	02	08
Middlesex	02	02	03	00	073	01	03	01	00	04	Lincoln shire	01	01	26	02	630	09	13	00	00	13
Hant shire	01	01	18	05	248	04	31	00	04	22	Nottingham sh.	00	00	11	00	168	05	17	00	01	18
Dorset shire	00	00	13	06	248	04	29	01	02	12	Darby shire	00	00	08	04	106	13	17	00	01	34
Wilt shire	01	01	21	01	309	05	31	01	09	29	Cheshire	01	01	09	03	668	09	19	00	02	18
Somerset shire	03	02	29	01	385	09	45	00	02	18	Yorks shire	01	01	46	14	563	10	61	04	08	72
Devon shire	01	01	40	03	399	23	106	00	00	23	Lancashire	00	00	08	06	636	33	24	00	01	30
Cornwall	00	00	23	06	161	07	31	00	00	09	Durham	01	01	05	04	662	11	20	00	00	21
Essex	01	00	21	01	415	07	28	00	01	46	Westmoreland	00	00	04	06	626	08	15	00	02	19
Hartford shire	00	00	18	00	120	01	24	00	00	23	Cumberland	01	01	08	15	558	20	33	00	03	08
Oxford shire	01	01	10	00	208	03	26	00	04	09	Northumberland	00	00	11	12	640	21	16	00	01	08
Buckingham sh.	00	00	11	00	185	02	14	00	04	15	Monmouth	00	00	06	07	142	15	14	01	00	08
Berk shire	00	00	11	01	140	03	07	00	03	13	Glamorgan	00	01	07	12	151	16	06	00	00	05
Gloucester shire	01	01	20	01	280	12	22	01	02	19	Powys	00	00	04	05	643	13	05	00	03	00
Suffolk	00	00	28	01	464	02	32	00	00	27	Brecknock	00	00	03	04	070	27	13	00	00	04
Norfolk	01	01	26	00	625	03	15	00	00	00	Cardigan	00	00	04	00	077	26	00	00	00	00
Rutland	00	00	02	00	047	00	01	00	00	04	Carmarthen	00	00	06	04	081	20	16	00	00	02
Northampton sh.	01	01	11	02	326	05	24	00	03	23	Pembrok	00	01	06	05	142	06	07	00	01	04
Huntingdon shire	00	00	05	00	078	01	05	00	00	07	Montgomery	00	00	06	03	042	28	06	00	00	06
Bedford shire	00	00	10	00	116	01	06	00	00	12	Merioneth	00	00	03	02	034	26	07	00	00	06
Cambridge shire	00	01	06	00	163	01	07	00	00	05	Denbigh	00	00	03	03	053	24	06	00	00	06
Warwick shire	01	01	12	01	158	07	21	01	00	16	Flint shire	00	01	03	04	024	04	02	00	00	02
Leicester shire	00	00	11	02	200	01	10	00	02	15	Anglesey	00	00	03	00	683	08	02	00	00	00
Stafford shire	01	00	12	05	130	13	10	01	01	38	Caernarvon	00	00	05	03	073	17	06	00	00	00

The totall Summe of this Catalogue is

28 36 60 18 60 72 55 05 6 13 68 20

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CHAPTER I.



THE State of euery Kingdome well managed by prudent gouernment, seemes to me to represent a Humane Body, guided by the soueraigntie of the *Reasonable Soule*: the Country and Land it selfe representing the one, the *Actions* and State-affaires the other. Sith therefore the excellencies of the whole are but vnperfectly laid open, where either of these Parts is defectiue, our intendment is to take a view as well of the outward Body and Lineaments of the now-flourishing British Monarchy (the Ilands) Kingdomes and Prouinces thereof in actuall possession; (for with others, no lesse iustly claimed in the Continent, we meddle not) which shall be the content of our first or *Chorographical Tome*, containing the foure first Bookes of this our *Theater*: as also of its successiue gouernment and vitall actions of State, which shall be our second or *Historicall Tome*, containing the fise last Bookes. And here first we will (by example of the best Anatomists) propose to the view the whole Body and Monarchy intire (as farre as conueniently we could comprise it) and after will dissect and lay open the particular Members, Veynes, and Ioynts, (I meane the Shires, Riuers, Cities, and Townes) with such things as shall occurre most worthy our regard, and most behoufull for our vse.

(2) The Island of *Great Britaine* (which with her adioyning Isles is here first presented) containeth the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, and is of many accounted the greatest Island in the *World*, though *Iustus Tyssius* giues that prayse to *Cuba* in *America*, as the Orientall Nauigators doe vnto *Sumatra* (taken for *Ptolomees Taprobana*) or to *Madagascar*, the Island of *S. Laurence*, both which are sitre vnto, or vnder the Equinoctiall line; In which we will not contend, as pleasing our selues with



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transplant them out of his flourishing Gardens, but as necessitie compels, with nothing can
ther or otherwise becom said. A 3

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

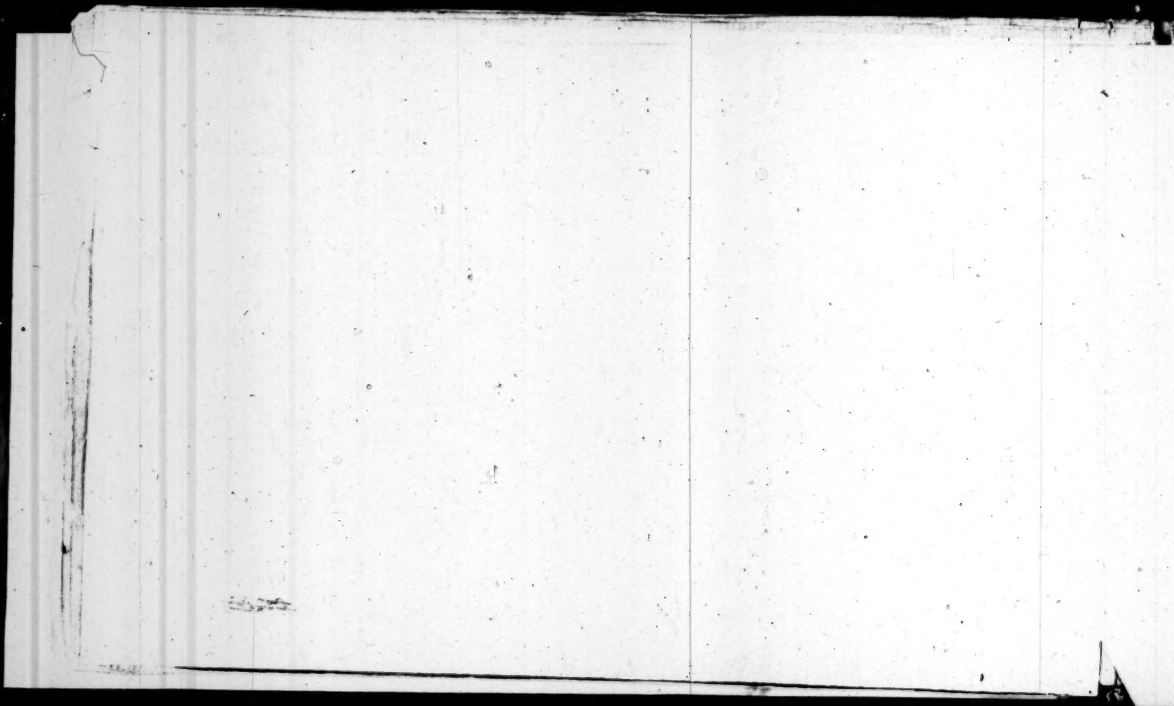
CHAPTER I.



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with her other prayſes greater then her *Greatnes*; yet with this honour alſo, that it was (without eſtimation) the greateſt Iſland of the *Romane World*, and for any thing yet certainly knowne, of all the beſt. Concerning whoſe Poſition in reſpect of *Heaven*, *Lucretius* (the firſt of the *Latine Writers* that named *Britaine*) ſeemeth to place it in the ſame Parallel with *Pontus*, where he ſaith:

Nam quid Britannum cœlum differre putamus, &c.

What differs Britains heauen from that of Nile?

Or Pontus welkin, from Gads warmer Iſle?

In which, by a certaine croſſe compariſon, he oppoſeth two likes againſt two vnlikes, *Britaine* and *Pontus* againſt *Egypt* and *Gads*. But to ſeek into profound Antiquitie, rather then preſent praſe, for matters, in which *Uſe* makes perfeſtneſſe, were to affect the giuing light by ſhadowes, rather then by Sunne-ſhine.

(3) It is by experience found to lie included from the degree ſiftie, and thirtie ſcruples of Latitude, and for Longitude extended from the 13. degree, and 20. minutes, vnto the 22. and 50. minutes, according to the obſeruation of *Mercator*. It hath *Britaine*, *Normandy*, and other parts of *France* vpon the South, the *Lower Germany*, *Denmarke*, and *Norway* vpon the Eaſt; the Iſles of *Orkney* and the *Deuceledonian Sea*, vpon the North; the *Hebrides* vpon the Weſt, and from it all other Iſlands and Ilets, which doe ſcatteredly inuiſon it, and ſhelter themſelues (as it were) vnder the ſhadow of *Great Albion* (another name of this famous Iſland) are alſo accounted *Britanniſh*, and are therefore here deſcribed altogether.

(4) *Britaine* thus ſeated in the Ocean hath her prayſes, not onely in the preſent ſenſe, and vſe of her commodities, but alſo in thoſe honorable Eulogies, which the learnedſt of *Antiquaries* hath collected out of the nobleſt Authors, that he ſcarce ſeemeth to haue left any gleanings: neither will we tranſplant them out of his flouriſhing Gardens, but as neceſſitie compels, ſith nothing can be ſafer or otherwiſe becom ſaid.

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(5) That *Britaine* therefore is the Seas *High Admirall*, is famously knowne: and the *Fortunate* Island supposed by some, as *Robert of Anesbury* doth shew: whose ayre is more temperate (saith *Caesar*) then *France*; whose Soile bringeth forth all graine in abundance, saith *Tacitus*; whose Seas produce orient Pearle, saith *Suetonius*; whose Fields are the seat of a Summer *Queene*, saith *Orphurus*; her wildest parts free from wilde beasts, saith the ancient *Panegyricke*, and her chiefe Citie worthily named *Augusta*, as saith *Ammianus*: So as we may truly say with the royall *Psalmist*, *Our times are fallen in pleasurable places, yea, we haue a faire inheritance*. Which whatsoever by the goodnesse of God, and industry of man it is now, yet our English *Poet* hath truly described vnto vs the first face thereof, thus;

*The Land which warre-like Britaines now possesse
And therein haue their mightie Empire raise,
In ancient times was saluage Wildernesse,
Vnpeopled, vnumanur'd, vnprou'd, vnprais'd.*

(6) And albeit the Ocean doth at this present thrust it selfe betwene *Domer* and *Calles*, diuiding them with a deepe and vast entrenchment; so that *Britaine* thereby is of a supposed *Peninsle* made an Island: yet diuers haue stilly held, that once it was ioyned by an arme of land to the Continent of *Gallia*. To which opinion *Spencer* farther alluding, thus closeth his Stanza.

*Ne was it Island then, ne was it paise
Amid the Ocean waues, ne was it sought
Of Merchants farre, for profits therein prais'd,
But was all desolate, and of some thought
By Sea to haue beene from the Celticke Mainland brought.*

As a matter meerly coniecturall (because it is not plaine that there were no Lands nor hills before

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before *Noahs* flood) I leaue at large: *Virgil* surely (of all Poets the most learned) when describing the Shield which *Vulcan* forged (in *Virgil*s braine) for *Aeneas*, he calls the *Morini* (people about *Calis*) the outmost men, doth onely meane that they were Westward, the furthest Inhabitants vpon the Continent, signifying withall that *Britaine* as being an Island, lay out of the world: but yet not out of the knowledge of men, for the Commodities thereof inuited the famous Greeke Colonies of Merchants, which dwelt at *Massilia* in France, to venture hither, as hath beene well obserued out of *Strabo*.

(7) And as *Iulius Caesar* was the first Romane which euer gaue an attempt to conquer it, so will we close its prayles with a late Epigram, concerning the outward face of the Isle, and the motiue of *Caesars* comming.

ALBIONIS vertex frondoso crine superbis.
Arboreas frondes plurimae ales habet.
Gramineam Montes & fundunt pascua pabem;
Et carpunt, circum pascua, gramen oues:
Sed LATII carnis potioribus Insula donis,
Viliori potior Gloria ni LATIO.

Albions high tops her woody lockes farr shew,
With quiers of chanting Birds these Woods resounding.
Her Downes and Meadowes clad in verdant hew,
Meadowes and Downes with flockes and herds abounding.
Latium had greater wealth, yet *Caesar* thought,
To Brittain Glory, Latiums wealth worth nought.

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(8) The division of *Britaine* concerning the government and Territories thereof, at such time as yet here arrived, doth not sufficiently appeare: *Cæsar* himselfe makes no sparing mention there-in, that we have little cause to beleieve *Florus*, where he makes *Lucretius* say, that after *Cæsar* had slaine *Julius Cæsar* and the rest of *Britains*, he subdued the residue of the Ile, but rather with exquisite *Horace*, that he did honour all touch them, as the word *in actus* doth in him purport.

(9) Kings they were, and therefore that diuision which was here in *Cæsar*'s time, was into Kingdomes; the old names of whole Nations, as also the knowledge of their severall abodes, hidden vnder the rubbish of so many ages, haue of late with infinite labours and exquisite iudgement, beene probably restored and abounded; yet that no mans expectation and desire be too much frustrated, reason wils that we briefly set forth such diuisions of the Land, as many repute not ancient onely, but authentick.

(10) Our seeming ancient Historians begin it at *Brute*, who to euery of his three sonnes gaue a part, called pretently after their names; as *Loegria* to *Lucretius* his eldest sonne: *Cambria* to *Camber* his second sonne; and *Albania* to *Albanus* his third sonne: And doubtlesse, if there had beene more Nations of fame in this Iland, *Brute* should haue had more sonnes fathered on him: which conceit some ascribe to *Moumouth*, holding that before him it was neuer so diuided.

(11) *Ptolemie* naming *Britaine* the *Great* and the *Lesse*, hath beene by some mistaken, as so diuiding this Iland into two parts; but his proportion and distance from the *Æquator*, compared with his Geographickall description will euince, that he calleth this our Iland *Great Britaine*, and *Ireland Britaine the Lesse*.

(12) Howbeit some later doe make indeed the South and more Champion to be called *Great Britaine*, and the North more Mountainous, *Britaine the Lesse*; whose Inhabitants anciently were distinguished into the *Maiata*, and *Caledonij*, and now by the *Scots* are into *Heghlandmen* and *Lowlandmen*.

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landmen: But that *Northerne* climate being more piercing for the *Romans* constitutions, and *lesse profitable or fruitfull*, they set their bounds not farre from *Edenburgh*, and altogether neglected the other parts more Northward.

(13) This neerer part of *Britaine* they then divided into two parts; for the more Southerne tract, together with *Wales*, Dio termeth the *Higher*, and that more Northward the *Lower*, as by the seats of their Legions doth appeare; for the second *Legion Augusta* (which kept at *Caerleon* in *South Wales*) and the twenneth called *Vishrix* (which remained at *Chester*) he placeth in the *Higher Britaine*: but the first *Legion* surnamed also *Vishrix*, resident at *Yorke*, served (as he writeth) in the *Lower Britain*; which diuision, as seemeth, was made by *Seuerus* the Emperour, who hauing vanquished *Albinus*, Generall of the *Britaines*, and reduced their State vnder his obedience, diuided the gouernment thereof into two Prouinces, and placed two Prefects ouer the same.

(14) After this againe the *Romans* did apportion *Britaine* into three parts, whose limits our great Antiquary assigneth by the ancient Archiepiscopall Seates, grounding his coniecture on the saying of Pope *Lucius*, who affirmes that the Ecclesiasticall Iurisdicktions of the Christians, accorded with the precincts of the *Romane* Magistrates, & that their Archbishops had their Sees in those Cities where in their Presidents abode: so that the ancient Seates of the three Archbishops here, being *London* in the East, *Caerleon* in the West, and *Yorke* in the North; *London*s Diocesse (as seemeth) made *Britaine prima*; *Caerleon*, *Britaine secunda*; and *Yorke*, *Maxima Caesariensis*.

(15) But in the next age, when the power of their Presidents began to grow ouer-great, they againe diuided *Britaine* into five parts, adding to the three former *Valentia* and *Flavia Caesariensis*: the first of which two seemeth to haue bene the Northerly part of *Maxima Caesariensis*, recouered from the *Picts* and *Scots* by *Theodosius* the Generall, vnder *Valence* the Emperour, and in honour of him, named *Valentia*: and *Flavia* may be coniectured to receiue the name from *Flavius* the Emperour (sonne of *Theodosius*) for that we reade not of the name *Britaine Flavia*, before his time. (16)

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(16) So these five partitions had their limits assigned after this manner: *Britaine prima* contained those coasts that lay betwixt *Thamesis*, the *Seuerne*, and the *British Sea*: *Britaine secunda* extended from *Seuerne* vnto the *Irish Seas*, containing the Country that we now call *Wales*: *Flavia Casariensis*, was that which lay betwixt the Riuer *Humber* and *Tyne*: and *Valentia* from the said Riuer, and *Picts* wall reached vnto the Rampire neere *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*, the farthest part that the *Romans* possessed when this diuision was in vse. For the seuerall people inhabiting all those parts, with their ancient Names & Borders (whether designed by the *Romans*, or the old *Britaines*) together with our moderne Names and *Shires*, answerable to each of them: we will referre you to the Tables thereof elswhere.

(17) This whole Prouince of *Britaine*, as in our History shall appeare, was highly esteemed of the Emperours themselues, assuming as a glorious surname *Britannicus*: comming thither in person ouer those dangerous and scarce knowne Seas; here marrying, liuing, and dying; enacting here Lawes for the whole Empire, & giuing to those Captaines that serued here, many Ensignes of great honor; yea *Claudius* gaue *Plautius* (the first Prefect of that Prouince) the right hand, as he accompanied him in his Triumph: and his owne Triumph of *Britaine* was set out with such magnificence, that the Prouinces brought in golden Crownes of great waight, the Gouvernours commanded to attend, and the very Captaines permitted to be present at the same: A Nauall Coronet was fixed vpon a pinna- cle of his Pallace, Arches and Trophies were rayed in *Rome*, and himsele on his aged knees moun- ted the staires into the Capitoll, supported by his two sonnes in Law: so great a ioy conceiued he in himsele for the Conquest of some small portion of *Britaine*.

(18) How the *Romans* found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their succeffe, with the Names, the Inhabitants, Manners & Restiters, I leaue to be pursued in the following Histories: and will onely now shew thee these three Kingdomes, that are (in present) the chiefe Bodies of *Great Britains Monarchie*; two of which (*Scotland* and *Ireland*) shall in their due places haue their farther and more particular Descriptions.



ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER II.

THE Saxons glory now neere to expire, by his appointment who holdeth both times and Kingdomes in his all-ordering hand; their owne Swords being the Instruments, and the Danes the maules that beat their beautifull Diadem into pieces; the Normans, a stirring Nation, (neyther expected, nor much feared) vnder the leading of William their Duke, and encouragement of the Romane Bishop (an vsuall promoter here of broken titles) made higher sodainly into England, who in one onely battell, with the title of his sword and slaughter of Herold, set the Emperiall Crowne thereof vpon his owne head: which no sooner was done, but the English went downe, and the Normans lording it, became Owners of those Cities which themselves neuer built; possessed those Vineyards which they neuer planted; dranke of those Wells which they neuer had digged; and inhabited those houses, filled with riches, for which they neuer had laboured: for they found it to be as the Land wherenpon the Lord set his eye, euen from the beginning to the end of the yeare: not onely drinking water of the raine of heauen, but hauing also riuers of waters and fountaines in her valleyes, and without all scarcitie, whose stones are yron, and out of whose mountaines is digged brasse. This made them more resolute at first to settle themselves in this fairest and fruitfullest part of the Iland; the Conquerour vsing all policie both Martiall and Ciuill, to plant his posteritie here for euer. How he found the Land gouerned we shewed in the Heptarchy; but his restlesse thoughts were not contented with conquering the Nation and their Land, vnlesse he also ouercame their very Customs, Lawes, and Language.

(2) Touching the distribution of the Kingdome, whereas other Kings before him made vse of it, chiefly for the good of the people, and better ministring of Iustice, he made vse of it, to know the wealth of his Subjects, and to enrich his Coffers: for he caused a description to be made of all England,
how

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how much Land every one of his Barons possessed; how many Knights fees, how many Plowlands, how many in villanage, how many head of beasts, yea how much ready money every man from the greatest, to the least did possesse, and what rents might be made of every mans possession: the Booke of which inquisition (yet in the Exchequer) was called Domesday, for the generalitie of that Iudgement on all the Land: Whereunto we may adde his other distribution of this Land (worse then any former) when thrusting the English out of their possessions, he distributed their inheriſances to his Souldiers; yet so, that all should be held of the King, as of the onely true Lord and possessor.

(3) For the Lawes by which he meant to governe, he held one excellent rule and purpose, which was, that a People ought to be ruled by Lawes written and certaine: for otherwise new Iudges would still bring new Iudgements: and therefore he caused twelve to be chosen out of every Countie, which should on their oath, without inclining one way or other, neither adding nor detracting, open vnto him all their ancient Lawes and Customes. By whose relation vnderstanding that three sorts of Lawes formerly were in the Land, *Merchenlage, West Saxonlage, Danelage*; he had preferred these last, (himselfe and people being anciently deriued from those Northerne people) had not all the Barons bewayling to the King, *how grieuous it was for a Land to be iudged by those Lawes which they vnderstood not,* altered his resolute purpose: yet in bringing in the strange formes of Norman Proccesse, and pleading in the French tongue (which continued till Edward the thirds time,) that grievance was but slenderly preuented. So likewise did he much alter the old Courts of Iustice, where these Lawes should be ministred: but whereas the ancient Kings of England, according to *Moses* his example, sat in person in the seate of Iustice, to right the greater affayres of their Subiects, as *William Lawbert* sheweth in King *Alfred, Edgar, Canutus, &c.* and proues out of the Kings Oath, out of *Bracton, Britaine, Saxons Lawes, &c.* King *William* not, onely continued this; but besides erected some other Courts of Iustice, as the Exchequer, and certaine Courts and Sessions to be held foure times every yeare: appointing

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pointing both Iudges (some to heare causes, others to whom appeales should be made, but none from them) and alio *Presidis* to looke to good orders. Those last *Polydor* calleth *Iustices of Peace*; but their institution seemes to be farre later: and no lesse is his error on the other side, in saying the Conquerour first instituted Sheriffes, and the tryall by twelue men, which were both ancients.

(4) And because the Conquerour, for honour of Bishops, caused them to remoue from small obscure places to Cities of more renowne; we haue therefore referred to this last place that diuision of this Kingdome, which is according to *Iurisdiction Episcopall*. Formerly in the yeare of saluation, 636 *Honorius* the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, first diuided *England* into Parishes, which at this day are contained vnder their feuerall *Diocessans*, and these againe vnder their two *Metropolitans*, (*Canterbury* and *Yorke*) in manner following.

C A N T E R B U R I E.

Bishopricks.	Counties,	Parishes.
Canterbury.	{ Kent.	257.
Rocheſter.	{	98.
London.	{ Essex.	623.
	{ Middleſex.	
	{ Hertfordſhire part.	
		Lincolneſ

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Bishopricks.

Counties.

Parishes.

Lincolne.

*Lincoln-shire.
Leicester-shire.
Huntington.
Bedford-shire.
Buckingham-shire.
Hertford-shire part.*

1255.

Chichester.

*Hertford-shire.
Sussex.*

250.

Winchester.

*Hant-shire.
Surrey.
Wight Isle.
Gernesey Isle.
Jersey Isle.*

362.

Salisbury.

*Wilt-shire.
Bark-shire.*

248.

Exeter.

*Devon-shire.
Cornwall.*

604.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
<i>Bath and Wells.</i>	{ <i>Somerset-shire.</i>	388.
<i>Gloucester.</i>	{ <i>Gloucester-shire.</i>	267.
<i>Worcester.</i>	{ <i>Worcester-shire.</i> <i>Warwicke-shire.</i> <i>Warwicke-shire part.</i>	241.
<i>Lichfield and Conenry.</i>	{ <i>Stafford-shire.</i> <i>Derby-shire.</i>	557.
<i>Hereford.</i>	{ <i>Shrop-shire part.</i> <i>Shrop-shire part.</i> <i>Hereford-shire.</i>	313.
<i>Ely</i>	{ <i>Cambridge-shire.</i> <i>Ely Isle.</i>	141.
<i>Norwich.</i>	{ <i>Northfolke.</i> <i>Southfolke.</i>	1121.
		<i>Oxford.</i>

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishopricks.	Counties.	Parishes.
<i>Oxford.</i>	{ <i>Oxford-shire.</i> }	195.
<i>Peterborow.</i>	{ <i>Northampton.</i> <i>Rutland-shire.</i> }	293.
<i>Bristow.</i>	{ <i>Dorset-shire.</i> <i>Glamorgan.</i> }	236.
<i>Landaffe.</i>	{ <i>Monmouth-shire.</i> <i>Brecknock-shire.</i> <i>Radnor-shire.</i> }	177.
<i>S. David.</i>	{ <i>Pembroke-shire.</i> <i>Caermarden.</i> }	308.
<i>Bangor.</i>	{ <i>Caernarvon-shire.</i> <i>Anglesey Isle.</i> <i>Merioneth-shire.</i> <i>Denbigh-shire.</i> }	107.
	B	<i>S. Asaph.</i>

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishopricks.

Counties.

Parishes.

S. Asaph.

{ Denbigh-shire part.
{ Flint shire part.

121.

Y O R K E.

Yorke.

{ Yorke-shire.
{ Nottingham-shire.

581.

Chesicr.

{ Cheshire.
{ Richmond-shire.
{ Cumberland part.
{ Lancashire.
{ Flint part.

256.

Carlisle.

{ Cumberland part.
{ Westmorland

93.

Durham.

{ Durham.
{ Northumberland.

135.

Sodor.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishopricks.

Sodor.

Counties,

{ *Man Iland.*

Parishes.

} 17.

Totall { Bishopricks. }
27.

{ Parishes }
9285.

(5) To speake nothing of these twentie-eight Flamins the Priests of Idolatry, and the three Arch-Flamins, whose seates were at *London*, *Caerlion*, and *Yorke*; all of them converted by King *Lewis* into Christian Bishops Sees: let vs onely insist vpon the three last, by the same King appointed to be Metropolitanes ouer the rest; among whom *London* is said to be chiefe: whose first Christian Arch-bishop was *Thom*, the builder of *S. Peters Church* in *Cornhill* for his *Cathedrall*, as by an ancient Table there lately hanging, was affirmed, and tradition to this day doth hold. Our *British* Historians doe bring a succession of fiftene Arch-bishops, to haue sate from his time vnto the coming of the *Saxons*, whose last was *Modin*, slaine by King *Portiger*, for reprehending his heathenish marriage with *Renen*, the Daughter of *Hengist*. At what time beg in the misery of the Land, and of holy Religion,

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

gion, both which they layd wast vnder their prophane feete: vntill *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, the first Christian *Saxon* King, advanced Christianitie, & *Augustine* to the Arch-bishopricke of *Canterbury*, when *London* vnder *Melitus* became subiect to that See.

(6) At *Caerlion* vpon *Vske*, in the time of great *Arthur*, late *Dubriunus*, a man excellently learned, and of an holy conuersation: he had late Bishop of *Llandaffe* a long time, and with *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two *French* Bishops, greatly impugned the Pelagian Heresie, infecting at that time the Iland very farre, whose fame and integritie was such, that he was made Arch-bishop of all *Wales*: but growne very old, he resigned the same vnto *Dauin* his Disciple, a man of greater birth, but greater austeritie of life, who by consent of King *Arthur*, remoued his Arch-bishops See vnto *Menevia*, a place very solitary and meete for meditation: the miracles of the man, (which are said to be many) changed both the name of the place into his owne, and robbed *Caerlion* of her Archiepiscopall seate: This See of *S. Davids*, (as in an ancient Register belonging to that Church is recorded) had seauen Bishops Suffraganes subiect vnto it which were *Exeter*, *Batbe*, *Hereford*, *Llandaffe*, *Bangor*, *S. Asaph*, and *Fernis* in *Ireland*: notwithstanding, eyther for want of Pall, carried into *Britanny* by Arch-bishop *Samson*, in a dangerous infection of sicknesse, either by povertie or negligence, it lost that Iurisdiction, and in the dayes of King *Henry* the first, became subiect to the See of *Canterbury*.

(7) *York* had better successe then eyther of the former, in retayning her originall honours, though much impaired in her circuit, challenging to haue beene sometime Metropolitane ouer all the Bishops in *Scotland*: and although it was made equall in honour and power with *Canterbury*, by Pope *Gregory*, as *Beda* relateth, and had twelue Suffragan Bishopricks that owed obedience, onely some now acknowledge *York* their Metropolitane, but *Canterbury* the Superiour: for *William* the Conquerour thinking it dangerous to haue two in like authoritie, lest the one should set on his Crowne, and the other strike it off, left *York* to be a Primate, but *Canterbury* onely the Princes of all *England*.

(8) That

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(8) That *Lichfield* was made an Archiepiscopall See by Pope *Hadrian* the first, at the suit of *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, is manifested by *Methus* of *Westminster*, vnto whose Iurisdiction were assigned the Bishopricks of *Winchester*, *Hereford*, *Leicester*, *Sidacester*, *Helmham*, and *Dunwich*, and whose first and last Arch-bishop was *Aldwin*. That *Winchester* also had intended an Archiepiscopall Pall, the same Author recordeth, when *Henry Blois*, of the blood royall, greatly contended with the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* for superiority, vnder the pretence of being *Cardinal de Latere*; to him an Archiepiscopall Pall was sent, with power and authoritie ouer seauen Churches, but he dying before that the designe was done, the See of *Winchester* remained in subiection to *Canterbury*. And that (long before) the See of *Dorchester* by *Oxford*, had the Iurisdiction of an Arch-bishop, is apparant by those Prouinces that were vnder his Diocesse, which were *Winchester*, *Oxford*, *Lincolne*, *Salisbury*, *Bristol*, *Wells*, *Lichfield*, *Chester*, and *Excester*; and the first Bishop of this great circuit, *Beornus*, was called the Apostle and Bishop of the West-Saxons: which in his next successor was diuided into two parts, *Winchester* and *Dorchester*, and not long after into *Lichfield*, *Sidacester*, and *Legecester*; and lastly, the See remoued from *Dorchester* to *Lincolne*, as now it is. And thus farre for the diuision of this Realme, both Politicke and Ecclesiasticke, as it hath stood and stands at this day.

(9) But the whole Ilands diuision, by most certaine Record was anciently made, when *Iulius Agricola* drew a trench or fortification vpon that narrow space of ground betwixt *Edenbrough Frish*, and *Dunbreton Bay*, making the Southerne part a Prouince vnto the Romane Empire. Afterwards *Hadrian* the Emperour seeing perhaps the Prouince too spacious to be well gouerned without great expence, drew backe these limits almost fourescore miles shorter, euen to the mouth of the River *Tyne*, whence he fortified with a wall of admirable worke vnto *Carlisle*, which stood the Lands border, while it stood as a *Romane* Prouince: yet the conquering Saxons did spread againe ouer those bounds, and (as seemeth) enlarged their gouernment to that first Tract, as by this inscription in a Stone Crosse, standing vpon a Bridge over the water of *Frish*, appeareth.

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*I am a free March as Passengers may ken,
To Scots, to Brittaines, and to Englishmen.*

(10) But afterward *William* the Conquerour, and *Malcolme* King of *Scotland*, falling to an agreement for their limits, arreared a Crosse vpon Stanemore, where on the one side the portraiture and Armes of the King of *England* was sculptured, and of the King of *Scots* on the other (a peece whereof is yet remaining there neere to the Spittle) thence called the Rey-Crosse, there erected to be a Meare-stone to either Kingdome. His successors also abolished the two partitions in the West, whereby the *Welsh* became one Nation and Kingdome with the *English*. It is also said that King *Stephen* to purchase friendship with the *Scottish Nation*, gave vnto their King the Countie of *Cumberland*, who with it held both *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*; but as *Newbrigenfis* writeth, he restored them to King *Henry* the second, wisely considering his great power and right to those parts.

(11) The last knowne borders were from the *Sulway* in the West bay, along the Cheuiot hills, vnto the water of *Tweed* by *Barwicke* in the East, to maintaine which, on each part many Lawes haue beene made, and many inrodes, robberies, and fewdes practised; all which by the hand of God is now cut off, and by the rightfull succession of King I A M E S our Soueraigne, who hath broken downe the partition of this great Island, and made the extreames of two Kingdomes, the very midst of his great vnited Empire.



K E N - T.

CHAPTER III.

KENT, the first Prouince appearing in the South of this Kingdome, is bounded vpon the North with the famous River *Thamisis*: on the East with the *Germane Ocean*: on the South with *Sussex* and the narrow Seas: and vpon the West with *Sussex* and *Surrey*. The length thereof extended from *Langky* in the West, vnto *Ramsgate* Eastward in the Iſle of *Thorn*, is about 53. English miles. From *Rosher* in the South, vnto the Iſle of *Graine* Northward, the bredth is not much about 26. and the whole circumference about 160. miles.

(2) Informe it somewhat reſembleth the head of a hammer or Battle-axe, and lyeth corner-wiſe into the Sea: by *Strabo*, *Caeſar*, *Diadorus*, and *Prolemie*, called *Cantium*, of *Cant* or *Canton*, an *Angle* or *Corner*: either of *Caine* a *Britiſh* word, which ſignifieth *Buſhes* or *Woods*; whereof that Countie in thoſe former times was plentifully Rored:

(3) The ayre, though not very cleere, becauſe of the vapours ariſing from the Sea, and Riuer, that environ the ſame, is both wholeſome and temperate, as ſeated neereſt to the *Equinoſſiall*, and the ſunneſt from the *North Pole*, not touched with cold as the other parts of the Land are.

(4) The ſoile towards the Eaſt is vneuen, riſing into little hils, the Weſt more leuell and woody, in all places fruitfull, and in plentie equals any other of the Realme, yea, and in ſome things hath the beſt eſteeme: as in Broad-clothes, Fruits, and feedings for Cattell. Onely Mines (except Iron) are wanting: all things elſe deliuered with a prodigall heart and liberall hand

(5) Sundry nauigable Riuer, are in *Kent*, whereof *Medwey*, that diuideth the ſhire in the miſt, is chiefeſt, in whoſe boſome ſecurly rideth his Maieſties *Navy Royall*, the walls of the Land, and terrours of the Seas; beſides ten others of name and account, that open with twenty Creeks and Ha-
uens

K E N T.

uens for Ships arriuage into this Land, foure of them bearing the name of *Cinque Ports*, are places of great strength and priuiledges, which are *Douer*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Winbelsey*: among which *Douer* with the Castle is accounted by *Mathew Paris* the Monke, the locke and key to the whole Realme of *England*; and by *Iohn Rasse* and *Lidgate* is said to be built by *Iulius Caesar*, fatall onely for the death of King *Stephen*, and surrender of King *Iohn* therein hapning.

(6) A conceit is, that *Goodwin Sands* were funke for the finnes of himselfe and his sonnes. Shelves indeed that dangerously lye on the North-east of this Countie, and are much feared of all *Nauigators*. These formerly had beene firme ground, but by a sodaine inundation of the Sea were swallowed vp, as at the same time a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countreies* were: and the like also at the same time befell in *Scotland*, as *Hector Bortius* their *Historiographer* writeth A like accident hapned in the yeare 1586. the fourth day of *August*, in this Countie, at *Motingham*, a Towne eight miles from *London*, sodainly the ground began to sinke, and three great Elmes thereon growing, were carryed so deepe into the bowels of the earth, that no part of them could any more be scene, the hole left in compasse fourescore yards about, and a line of fiftie fadomes plummed into it doth finde no bottome.

(7) The Kentish people in *Casars* time were accounted the ciuillest among the *Britains*: and as yet esteeme themselves the freest Subi. As of the *English*, not conquered, but compounded with by the *Normans*: and herein glory, that their King and Commons of all the *Saxons* were the first Christians, conuerted in *Anno* 596. yea, and long before that time also *Kent* received the faith: for it is recorded that *Lucius* the first Christian *British* King in this Island, built a Church to the name and seruice of Christ, within the Castle of *Douer*, endowing it with the Tolle of the same Hauē.

(8) This Countie is enriched with two Cities and Bishops Sees, strengthened with 27. Castles, graced with 8. of his Majesties most Princely Houses, traded with 24. Market-Townes, and beautified

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beautified with many stately and gorgeous buildings The chiefest Citie thereof, the Metropolitan and Arch-bishops Sec, is *Canterbury*, built (as our *British Historians* report) 900. years before the birth of Christ; by *Henry* of *Huntington*, called *Caisar Kent*, wherein (as *M. Lambard* saith) was erected the first Schoole of professed Arts and Sciences, and the same a patterne vnto *Sigibert* King of the *East-Angles*, for his foundation at *Cambridge*: notwithstanding by the computation of time, this *Sigibert* was slaine by *Pentla* King of *Mercia*, thirrie yeares before that *Theodore* the *Grecian* was Bishop of *Canterbury*, who is said to be the creator of that Academie. But certaine it is, that *Austin* the Monke had made this Citie famous before that time, by the conuersion of these *Saxons* vnto Christianitie, and in building a most magnificent Church to Gods seruice, wherein eight of their Kings haue beene interred, but all their Monuments since ouer shadowed by the height of *Beckers Tombe*, that for glory, wealth, and superstitious worships, equalized the *Pyramids* of *Agypt*, or the *Oracle* of *Delphos*, yet now with *Dagon* is fallen before the *Arke* of *God*.

This Citie hath beene honoured with the presence and Coronations of King *Iohn* and Queene *Isabell* his wife, with the marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward* the first, and with the interments of *Edward* the *Blacke Prince*, King *Henry* the fourth, and of Queene *Ioan* his wife: as *Fewersham* is with the burials of King *Stephen*, and of *Maud* his Queene and wife But as in glory so in aduersitie hath this Citie borne a part, being diuers times afflicted by the *Danes*, but most especially in the dayes of King *Ethelred*, who in that reuenge of their massacre, made hauock of all, and here-in slew forty three thousand and two hundred persons, the tenth besides reserved to liue. Afterward it recovered breath and beaurie by the liberalitie of Bishop *Lauford*; Charters and Priuiledges by King *Henry* the third; strength in Trench and Fortifications from King *Richard* the second; and lastly, Walls for her defence by *Simon Sudbury* Arch-bishop of that Sec: whose Graduation is placed for Latitude 51. 25. and parallelized for Longitude 22 8. her sister *Rochester* differing not much in either degree.

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(9) Which Citie (as *Beda* saith) was built by one *Rof*, Lord of the same, though some ascribe the foundation of the Castle to *Iulius Caesar*, and hath beene often ruinated by the injuries of warre, both in the times when the *Saxons* strove for superioritie among themselves, wherein this Citie was layd waste, *Anno* 680. as also in the assaults of their common enemy the *Danes*, who about the yeare 884. from *France* sailed vp the Riuer *Medway*, and besieged the same, so that had not King *Elfred* speedily come to the rescue, it had beene overthrowne by those *Pagans*. And againe in *Anno* 999. the *Danes* miserably spoiled this Citie in the time of King *Ethelred*: neither hath it stood safe from danger since (though not defaced so much by warre) for twice hath it beene sore endamaged by change of fire: the first was in the raigne of King *Henry* the first, *Anno* 1120. himselfe being present with most of his Nobilitie, for the consecration of the Cathedrall Church of *S. Andrew*. And againe almost wholly consumed about the latter end of the Raigne of King *Henry* the second, *Anno* 1177. Yet after all these calamities it recovered some strength againe, by the bountie of King *Henry* the third, both in buildings, and in ditching her about for defence.

(10) Ciuill broyles and dissentions hath this Countie beene burdened with, and that not onely vnder the *Saxons* and *Danes*, whose desolations were many and grievous, but also by other rebellions since the *Normans* Conquest, both in those infamous insurrections, called *The Barons Warres*, in the raigne of King *Henry* the Third, wherein much harme was done: as also vnder King *Richard* the second, when *Wat Tyler*, Captaine of a dreadfull commotion, assembled at *Black-beath, Mile end*, and in *London*, doing many outrages, where in *Smithfield* he was lastly stricke downe by *William Malworth* then Maior of the Citie, and worthily slaine for his notorious treasons. Againe, vpon *Black-beath*, *Michael Ioseph*, the Lord *Dawbery*, with their Cornish Rebels, were overthrowne by King *Henry* the seauenth, *Anno* 1497.

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(11) *Kent* in the time of *Julius Caesar* was governed by foure federall Kings. Vnder *Vortigern* the *Britaine*, by a Lieutenant called *Guthring* from whom the said King gave it to *Hengist* the *Saxon* in fauour of his Daughter *Rowen*, who seeking to make him selfe absolute King thereof, eight yeares after his first entrance, fought a victorious battle against the *Britains* neere vnto *Crayford*, and thenceforth accounted that Province his owne. Yet afterward *Vortigern* the valiant *Britaine*, gaue him battle at *Aylesford* in the which both *Horsa* and *Catigern*, brethren to both the Generals, were slaine, and the *Saxons* driuen into the Isle of *Thet*, their first assigned habitation, nor daring to enter the Continent so long as *Vortigern* liued. *Catigern* was interred vpon that plaine, where to this day remaineth his Monument, being foure stones pitched in manner of the *Stumbe*, and is vulgarly called *Catigerns*. The like Monument was of *Horsa* at *Horsed*, which stormes and time haue now deuoured. *Hengist* made this Province a Kingdome for himselfe and successors, which name and power it retained the space of three hundred and twentie yeares, when *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons* subdued and ioyned it to his owne: in which subiection it stood vntill the time of the *Normans*. Then it was giuen vnder the title of an Earledome by the Conquerour, vnto *Otho* Bishop of *Bayeux* his halfe-brother, whose successors in that dignitie were those most honourable Families, whose Armes and Names within this plot are blazed and exprest. It is diuided principally into five Lathes, subdiuided into 66. Hundreds, and them againe into 398. Parishes: and where in had bene stated twentie-three Religious Houses.



S V S S E X.

CHAPTER IIII.

SVTH-SEX, a word compounded of the *sic* thereof Southward; lyeth stretched along the *Brittish Seas*. The North confronts vpon *Surrey* and *Kent*, and the West butteth vpon *Hampshire*.

(2) For forme it lyeth long and narrow, so that all her Rapes doe runne quite through the Shire, & containeth from *Weshbartine* in the West, to *Kent*-ditch that diuides it from *Kent* in the East, sixtie foure miles, but in the broadest part little aboue twentie, the whole in circumference about one hundred fiftie eight miles.

(3) The ayre is good, though somewhat clouded with mists, which arise forth of her South bordering Sea, who is very prodigall vnto her for Fish and Sea-fowle, though as sparing for Harbours or Ships arriuage, and those which she hath, as vncertaine for continuance, as dangerous for entrance.

(4) Rich is the Soile and yeeldeth great plentie of all things necessary, but very ill for travellers, especially in the winter, the Land lying low and the wayes very deepe, whose middle tract is garnished with meadowes, pastures, and Corn-fields: the Sea-coast with Hilles which are called the *Dunns*, abundantly yeelding both *Graine* and *Grasse*, and the North side ouershadowed with pleasant Groues and thicke Woods, where sometimes stood the famous wood *Andradswald*, containing no lesse then an hundred and twentie miles in length, and thirtie in bredth, taking the name of *Andreda* a Citie adioyning: both which were wonne from the *Britames* by *Ella* the first *Saxon* King of this Prouince, and the place made satall to *Sigebert* King of the *West-Saxons*, who being depofed
from

SVSSEX.

from his Royall Throne, was met in this Wood by a Swine-herd, and slaine in reuenge of his Lord, whom *Sigebert* had murdered.

(5) The ancient people in the *Romans* time were the *Regni*, of whom we haue spoken, and who were subdued by *Vespasian* the Leader of the second Legion vnder *Aulus Plautine*, Lieutenant in *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romans*, this, with *Surrey* was made the *South-Saxons* Kingdome: yet that giuing place to the *West-Saxons*, as they in time to the *Normans*, it became a *Province* vnder the Conquerours power, who gaue to his followers much Land in these parts

(6) The place of most account in this Shire is *Chichester*, by the *Britaines* called *Caerces*, a Citie beautifull and large, and very well walled about, first built by *Cissa* the second King of the *Southern Saxons*, wherein his Royall Palace was kept. And when King *William* the First had enacted that *Bishops Sees* should be translated out of small Townes vnto places of greater resort, the Residence of the Bishop (vntill then held at *Selsey*) was removed to this Citie, where Bishop *Raulfe* began a most goodly Cathedrall Church: but before it was fully finished, by a sudden mischance of fire was quite consumed. Yet the same Bishop, with the helping liberalitie of King *Henry* the First, began it againe, and saw it wholly finished; whose beautie and greatnesse her fatall enemy still enuying, againe cast downe in the dayes of King *Richard* the First, and by her raging flames consumed the buildings both of it and the Bishops Palace adioyning, which *Seffrid* the second Bishop of that name reedified and built anew. And now to augment the honour of this place, the Citie hath borne the Title of an *Earledome*; where of they of *Arundell* were sometimes so stiled. Whose Graduation for Latitude, is removed from the Equator vnto the degree fiftie, fiftie five minutes; and for Longitude, obseruing the same point in the West, whence *Moriscus* hath measured, are twentie degrees.

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(7) With whom for frequencie, bignesse, and building, the Towne *Lewes* seemeth to contend, where King *Atbelstan* appointed the mintage of his Moneyes, and *William de Warren* built a strong Castle, whereunto the disloyall *Barons* of King *Henry* the Third in warlike manner resorted, and fought a great Battle against their owne Soueraigne and his sonne, wherein the King had his Horse slaine vnder him, *Richard*, King of the *Romans* surprised and taken in a Wind-mill, and Prince *Edward* deliuered vnto them vpon vnequall conditions of peace. But a greater Battle was fought at *Bassle*, when the hazard of *England* was tryed in one dayes fight, and *Harold* the King gaue place to his Conquerour by losing of his life, among sixtie seuen thousand, nine hundred seuentie-foure English men besides; whose blood so spilt, gaue name to the place, in French, *Sanguie lac*. And the soile naturally after raine becom ming of a reddish colour, caused *William* of *Newbery* vntreuly to write, That if there fell any small sweet showers in the place where so great a slaughter of the English-men was made, profusly sweateth forth very fresh blood out of the earth, as if the euidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of blood there shed, and cryed still from the earth vnto the Lord

(8) Bus places of other note in this Shire are these: from *Bassham*, Earle *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a small Boat, was drinen vpon the Coast of *Normandie*, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had sworne to make him King after *Edward Confessors* death; which oath being broken, the *Barard* arrived at *Pensley*, and with his sword reuenged that *Periurie*. At *West Wittering* also *Ella* the Saxon before him had landed for the conquering of those parts, and gaue name to the shore from *Comen* his son. But with greater glory doth *Gromebri*ge raise vp her head, where *Charles* Duke of *Orleanse*, father to *Lewis* the twelfth, King of *France*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was there a long time detained.

(9) The commodities of this Prouince are many and diuers, both in *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Woods*, *Iron*, and *Glasse*; which two last, as they bring great gaine to their possessors, so doe they impoucrish the

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the Countie of Woods, whose want will be found in ages to come, if not at this present in some sort felt.

(10) Great haue beene the deuotions of religious Persons in building and consecrating many houses vnto the vse and onely seruice of Christ; whose Beadmen abusing the intents of their Founders, hath caused those Foundations to lament their owne ruines: for in the tempestuous time of King *Henry* the Eighth, eightene of them in this Countie were blowne downe, whose fruit fell into the lap of some that neuer meant to restore them againe to the like vse.

This Countie is principally diuided into fixe Rapes, euery of them containing a Riuer, a Castle, and Forrest in themselves, besides the seuerall Hundreds whereunto they are parted, that is, the Rape of *Chichester* into seuen, of *Arundell* into five, of *Bramber* into ten, of *Lewes* into thirteene, of *Pewsey* into seuentene, and of *Hastings* into thirteene, in all fiftie fixe; wherein are seated ten Castles, eightene Market-Townes, and three hundred and twelue Parish-Churches.

SURREY



SURREY.

CHAPTER V.

SURREY, by *Beda* called *Suthes*, lieth separated vpon the North from the Countie of *Northampton* and *Middlesex*; by the great River *Thames*; vpon the East *Kent* doth inboud it; vpon the South is heid in with *Sussex* and *Hampshire*; and her West part is bordered vpon by *Hampshire* and *Berkshire*.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat square, and lieth by North and by East, whereof *Redrith* and *Frensham* are the opposites, betwixt whom are extended thirtie foure miles. The broadest part is from *Windsor* Southward, to *Thames* by *Stratford*, and them asunder twentie two; the whole in circumference is one hundred and twelue miles.

(3) The Heavens breathing ayre in this Shire is most sweet and delectable, so that for the same cause many royall Palaces of our Princes are therein seated, and the Countrey better stored with game then with graine, insomuch that this Countie is by some men compared vnto a he me-spunne freeze-cloth, with a costly faire list, for that the out-uerge doth exceed the middle itselfe. And yet is it wealthy enough both in Corne and Pasturage, especially in *Holmfildale*, and towards the River of *Thames*.

(4) In this Shire the *Regni* (an ancient people mentioned by *Ptoleme*) were seated, whom he brancheth further thorow *Sussex* and some part of *Hampshire*. And in the yane of the *Roman* government, when the Land was left to the will of Invaders, the *South-Saxons* vnder *Ellia* here erected their Kingdome, which with the first was raised, and soonest found end. From them no doubt the Countie was named *Suth-rey*, as seated vpon the South of the River; and now by contraction is called *Surrey*.

(5) And

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(5) And albeit the Countie is barren of Cities or Townes of great estate, yet is she stored with many Princely Houses, yea and five of his Majesties, so magnificently built, that of some she may well say, no Shire hath none such, as is *None-such* indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatall place of *Englands* best Princes, it might in esteeme be ranked with the richest: for therein died the great Conquerour of *France*, King *Edward* the Third, the beautifull *Anne* daughter to *Charles* the Fourth, Emperour, and intirely beloved wife to King *Richard* the Second; the most wise Prince King *Henry* the Seventh, and the rarest of her Sexe, the Mirrour of Princes, *Queene Elizabeth*, the worlds loue, and Subiects joy.

(6) At *Merton* likewise *Kenulph* King of the *West-Saxons* came to his vntimely end: and at *Lambeth* the hardie *Canute*, and last of the *Danish Kings*, died among his Cuppes. But as these places were fatall for the last breath of these Princes, so other in this Countie haue beene graced with the body and beginning of other worthy Monarkes: for in *Cherisey Abbey* King *Henry* the Sixth, who was deposed and made away in the Tower of *London*, was first interred without all funerall pompe, but for his holy life was imputed a Saint, and lastly translated, and intombed at *Windsore*. At *Kingston* likewise stood the Chaire of Maiestic, wherein *Albelsan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred* sate at their Coronation, and first receiued their Scepter of *Imperiall Power*. *Gauldsford* likewise hath beene farre greater then now it is, when the Palace of our *English-Saxon Kings* was therein set. And seeing it is the midst of the Shire, the Graduation from hence shall be obserued, where for Latitude the Pole is raised from the degree 51. 22. scruples: and her Longitude from the West in the degree 20. and 2. scruples.

(7) Neither can we account *Okam* and *Ripley*, two small Villages, the least in this Shire, which haue brought forth the well knowne men, *William de Okam*, that deepe Philosopher, and admirable Scholar, and *George de Ripley*, the ring-leader of our Alchymists and mysticall impostors; both of
them

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them borne in this Countie, and very neere together. But why speake I of these, such a place neerer to fight, and greater for fame, euen *Lambeth*, is the High Seat of Ecclesiasticall Government, Pietie, and Learning, and Palace of *Canterburies Arch-bishops*, the *Metropolitans* of England. First erected by *Archbishop Baldwin*, and ever since hath bene the residing of all those worthy Prelates of our Church, who in a long succession (euen from *Anno 596.*) have continued to him that now most worthily sits at the Churches sterne, *Richard* by Gods providence Lord Archbishop of that See, a most faithfull and prudent Counsellor vnto King *IAMES*, and a most learned and prouident Guide of our most flourishing Church: whose gracious fauour vnderferuedly conferred vpon me, hath bene a great encouragement to these my poore endeouours.

(8) Memorable places for Battles fought before the Conquest, were *Wembleton*, where (when the fulnesse of prosperitie burst forth into *Ciwill Dissensions* among the *Saxons*) a bloudy Battle was fought betwixt *Cheaulin* the *West-Saxon* and young *Ethelbert* of *Kent*, wherein he was discomfited, and two of his principall Leaders slaine, about the yeare of Christ 560. and three hundred thirtie three yeares after, King *Elfred* with a small power overcame the *Danes* with a great slaughter at *Farnham* in this Countie, which somewhat quelled the courage of his sauage enemy.

(9) Religious Houses erected in this Shire by the deuotion of Princes, and set apart from publike vses to Gods Diuine Seruice, and their owne Saluation, as then was taught, the best in account were *Shene*, *Chertsey*, *Merton*, *Newarke*, *Rygate*, *Wauerley*, *Horsham*; and in *Southwarke*, *Berminsdsey*, and *S. Maries*. These all flourished with increase, till the ripensse of their fruit was so pleasing in sight and taste vnto King *HENRY* the Eight, that in beating the boughes he brake downe body and all, ruinating those houses, and seazing their rich possessions into his owne hands. So jealous is *GOD* of his honour; and so great vengeance followeth the sinne of Idolatry.

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(10) In this Shire have stood eight faire and strong Castles: such were *Aldington, Dorking, Sturburg, Rygate, Guildford, Farnham, Gelsford, and Brimbleley*: but of greater State are *Okney, Othlands, Non-fuch, and Richmond*, his Majesties royall Mannors. And for service to the Crowne or Common-wealths employments, this Countie is divided into thirteene Hundreds, wherein are seated eight Market-Townes, and one hundred and fortye Parishes-Churches.



H A N T - S H I R E .

CHAPTER VI.

HANT-SHIRE, lying vpon the West of *England*, is bordered vpon the North by *Barkshire*, vpon the East with *Surrey* and *Sussex*, vpon the South with the *British Seas*, and *Ile of Wight*, and vpon the West with *Dorset* and *Wilt-shires*.

(2) The length thereof from *Blackwater* in the North vpon *Surrey*, vnto *Bascomb* in the South vpon the Sea, extended in a right line, is fiftie foure English miles: and the breadth drawne from *Peters-field* in the East, vnto *Tidworth* in the West, and confines of *Wilt-shire*, is little lesse then thirtie miles, the vvhole Circumference about one hundred fiftie and five miles.

(3) The Aire is temperate, though somewhat thicke by reason of the Seas, and the many Rivers that thorow the Shire doe fall, whose plentie of fish and fruitfull increase, doe manifoldly reddeeme the harmes which they make.

(4) The Soile is rich for Corne and Cattle, pleasant for pasturage, and plenteous for woods; in a word, in all commodities either for Sea or Land, blessed and happy.

(5) Hauens it hath, and those commodious both to let in, and to loose out Ships of great burthen in trade of Merchandise, or other employments: whereof *Portsmouth*, *Titchfield*, *Hamble*, and *South-hampton* are chiefe: besides many other creeks that open their bosomes into those Seas, and the Coast strengthened with many strong Castles, such as *Hurst*, *Calshot*, *South-hampton*, *S. Andrewes*, *Worth*, *Portchester*, and the South Castle, besides other Bulwarkes, or Blockhouses that secure the Country: and further in the Land, as *Malwood*, *Winchester*, and *Odiam*, so strong, that in the time of King *John*, thirteene English-men onely defended the Fort for fiftene dayes against *Lewis of France*, that with a great Host assaulked it most hotly.

(6) An-

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(6) Anciently it was posselt vpon the North by the *Segontians*, who yielded themselves to *Julius Caesar*, and whose chiefe Citie was *Vindonum*, *Caer Segontie*, now *Silcester*; and vpon the South by the *Belga*, and *Regni*, who were subdued by *Plautius* and *Vespasian* the *Romans*; where *Titus* rescuing his Father, straitly besieged by the *Britains*, as *Dio* and *Forcatulus* doe report, was grasped about with an Adder, but no hurt to his person, and therefore taken for a signe of good lucke. Their chiefe Towne was *Rincewood*, as yet tounding the name; and more within Land inhabited the *Mannures*, as *Beda* calls them, whose Hundreds alio to this day gine a relish of their names.

(7) Neere *Ringwood*, and the place once *Y T E N E*, from God and peoples service, to Beast and luxury, thirtie-sixe Parish-Churches were conuerted and pulled downe by the *Conquerour*, and thirtie miles of circuit inforrested for his game of Hunting, wherein his sonnes *Richard* and *Rufus*, with *Henry* the second sonne to Duke *Robert*, his first, felt by hasty death the hand of Iustice & Reuenge: for in the same Forrest, *Richard* by blasting of a pestilent ayre, *Rufus* by shot taken for a beast, and *Henry* as *Abraham* hanged by a bough, came to their vntimely ends. At so deare a rate the pleasures of dogs, and harbour for beasts were bought in the blood of these Princes.

(8) The generall commodities gotten in this Shire, are Woolls, Clothes, and Iron, wherof great store is therein wrought from the Mines, and thence transported into all parts of this Realme, and their Clothes and Karries carried into many sorraine Countries, to that Countries great benefit, and *Englands* great prayse.

(9) The Trade thereof, with other prouisions for the whole, are vented thorow eightene Market-Townes in this Shire, wherof *Winchester*, the *Britains* *Caer Gwent*, the *Romans* *Venta Belgarum*, is chiefe, ancient enough by our *British Historians*, as built by King *Rudhvalbras*, nine hundred yeares before the Natiuitie of Christ: and famous in the *Romans* times for the weauings and embroderies therein wrought, to the peculiar vses of their *Emperours* owne persons. In the *Saxons* time, after two

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Calamities of consuming fire, her walles was raised, and the Citie made the Royall Sene of their *West-Saxons* Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Bishops See, wherein *Egbert* and *Elf* their most famous Monarchs were Crowned: and *Henry* the third, the *Normans* longest Raigner, first tooke breath: And here King *Æthelstane* erected six houses for his Mint: but the *Danish* desolation ouer-running all, this Citie felt their fury in the dayes of King *Ethelbright*, and in the *Normans* time, twice was defaced by the mis-fortune of fire, which they againe repaired and graced with the trust of keeping the publike Records of the Realme. In the ciuill warres of *Maud* and *Stephen*, this Citie was fore sacked, but againe receiuing breath, was by King *Edward* the third appointed the place for Mart of Wooll and Cloth. The Cathedrall Church built by *Kenwolf* King of the *West-Saxons*, that had beene *Amphibalus*, *S. Peters*, *Swithins*, and now holy *Trinitie*, is the Sanctuarie for the ashes of many *English* Kings: for herein great *Egbert*, Anno 836. with his sonne King *Ethelwolfe*, 857. Here *Elf*, *Oxford* founder, 901. with his Queene *Elswith*, 904. Here the first *Edmund* before the Conquest, 924. with his sonnes *Elf* and *Elward*: Here *Edred*, 955. and *Edwy*, 956 both Kings of *England*: Here *Emme*, 1052. with her *Danish* Lord *Canute*, 1035. and his sonne *Hardcanute*, 1042. And here lastly the *Normans*, *Richard* and *Rufus*, 1100. were interred; their bones by Bishop *Fox* were gathered and shrined in little gilt coffers fixed vpon a wall in the Quire, where still they remaine carefully preserved.

This Cities situation is fruitfull and pleasant, in a vally vnder hils, hauing her River on the East, and Castle on the West, the circuit of whose walls are well neere two *English* miles, containing one thousand eight hundred and eightie paces; thorow which openeth sixe gates for entrance, and therein are seauen Churches for diuine Seruice, besides the Minster, and those decayed; such as *Callender*, *Ruell Chappell*, *S. Maries Abbey*, and the *Friers*, without in the Suburbes, and *Sooke*; in the East is *S. Peters*, and in the North *Hyde Church* and *Monasterie*, whose ruines remaining, shew the beau-

tie

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tie that formerly it bare. The Graduation of this Citie by the Mathematickes, is placed for Latitude in the degree 51. 10. minutes, and for Longitude 19. 3. minutes.

(10) More South, is *South-hampton*, a Towne populous, rich and beautifull, from whom the whole Shire deriueth her name, most strongly walled about with square stone, containing in circuit, one thousand and two hundred paces, hauing seauen Gates for entrance, and twentie-nine Towers for defence, two very stately Keyes for Ships arriuage, and five faire Churches for Gods diuine seruice, besides an *Hospitall*, called *Gods house*, wherein the vnfortunate *Richard*, Earle of *Cambridge*, beheaded for treason, lieth interred. On the West of this Towne is mounted a most beautifull Castle, in forme Circular, and wall within wall, the foundation vpon a hill so topped, that it cannot be ascended but by staires, carrying a goodly prospect both by Land and Sea, and in the East without the walles a goodly Church sometimes stood, called *S. Maries*, which was pulled downe, for that it gaue the *French* direction of course, who with fire had greatly endangered the Towne: in stead thereof, is newly erected a small and vnfinished Chappell. In this place, saith learned *Cambden*, stood the ancient *Clausentium*, or fort of the *Romans*, whose circuit on that side extended it selfe to the Sea: this suffered many depredations by the *Saxon* Pirates, and in *Anno* 980. was by the *Danes* almost quite ouerthrowne: In King *Edward* the thirds time, it was fired by the *French*, vnder the Conduct of the King of *Sicils* sonne, whom a Country man encountred and stricke downe with his Club, He crying *Rancon*, that is, *Ransome*: but he neither vnderstanding his language, nor the Law that Armes doth allow, laid on more soundly, saying: I know thee a *Franken*, and therefore shalt thou die: and in *Richard* the seconds time it was somewhat remoued, and built in the place where now it standeth. In this *Clausentium*, Canuse to euict his flatterers, made triall of his Deitie, commanding the Seas to keepe backe from his seat: but being not obeyed, he acknowledged God to be the only supream *Gouernour*, and in a religious deuotion gaue vp his Crowne to the Rood at *Winchester*.
More

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More ancient was *Silchester*, built by *Constantine*, great *Constantines* sonne, whose Monument (they say) was seene in that Citie, and where another *Constantine* put on the purple robe against *Monodorus*, as both *Ninian* and *Geruase* of *Canterbury* doe witness. Herein by our *Historians* record, the warlike *Arthur* was Crowned. Whose greatnesse for circuit contained no lesse then fourescore Acres of ground, and the walles of great height, yet standing two miles in compasse about. This Citie by the *Danish* Rovers suffred such wracke, that her mounted tops were neuer since seene, and her Hulke (the wals) inured to the middle in the earth, which the rubbish of her owne desolations hath filled.

(11) Chiefe Religious houses within this Countie erected and againe suppressed were these, *Christs-Church*, *Beaulieu*, *Woorwell*, *Ramsay*, *Redbridge*, *Winchester*, *Hyde*, *South-hampton*, and *Titchfield*. The honour of this Shire is dignified with the high Titles of Marques, and them Earles of *Winchester* and *South-hampton*; whose Armes of Families are as thou seest, and her division into thirtie seauen Hundreds, and those againe into two hundred fiftie three Parishes.

PART OF
ENGLAND



The British Sea

WIGHT I L A N D.

CHAPTER VII.

WIGHT I L A N D was in times past named by the Romans *Vetula*, *Vetis*, and *Vestis*, by the Brittaines, *Guyth*, and in these dayes vsually called by vs, *The Ile of Wight*. It belongeth to the Countie of *South-hampton*, and lyeth out in length ouer against the midd of it South-ward. It is encompassed round with the *Brittish* Seas, and seuered from the Maine-land, that it may seeme to haue beene conjoynted to it, and thereof it is thought the *Brittish* name (*Guyth*) hath beene giuen vnto it, which betokeneth separation, euen as *Sicily* being broken off and cut from *Italy*, got the name from *Secundo* (which signifieth cutting.)

(2) The forme of this Isle is long, and in the middest farre more wide then at eyther end: from *Brubridge* Ile in the East, to *Hur?* Castle in the West, it stretcheth out in length 20. miles, and in bredth from *Newport* haueu Northward, to *Chale-bay* Southward 12. miles. The whole in circumference is about sixtie miles.

(3) The ayre is commended both for health and delight, whereof the first is witnessed by the long continuance of the Inhabitants in the state of their bodies before they be decayed, and the other for quantitie giues place to no neighbouring Country.

(4) The ground (to say nothing of the Sea, which is exceeding full of fish) consisteth of soile very fruitfull; yet the husbandmans labour deserves to be thankfully remembred, by whose paines and industry it doth not onely supply it selfe, but affords Corne to be carryed forth to others. The Land is plenteously stored with Cattle and Graine, and breeds euery where store of Conies, Hares,

WIGHT I L A N D.

Hares, Partridges and Pheasants, pleasant for meadow, pasturage, and Parkes; so that nothing is wanting that may suffice man. The middest yeelds plentie of pasture; and forrage for Sheepe; whose wooll the Clothiers esteeme the best; next vnto that of *Leinster* and *Cotswold*: If you cast your eyes towards the North, it is all ouergarnished with Meadows, Pastures, and Woods: If towards the South side, it lyeth (in a manner) wholly bedecked with Cornfields enclosed, where at each end the Sea doth so inroacht it selfe. that it maketh almost two Ilands besides, namely, *Freshwater Isle*, which looketh to the West, and *Binbridge Isle* answering it to the East.

(5) The Commodities of the whole chiefly consist of Cattle, Sea fowle, Fish, and Corne, whereof it hath sufficient: Woods are not here very plentifull; for that it is onely stored with one little Forrest; yet the Country of *Hants* for vicinitie of Site, is a friendly neighbour in that behalfe; so (as it were being tyed together in affinitie) they are alwayes readie, and propense to adde to each others wants and defects by a mutual supply.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Iland were the *Belga*, spoken of in the severall Prouinces of *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Hants*. Such as did then possesse it were called *Lords of the Isle of Wight*, till it fell into the Kings hands, by *Roger* (Sonne to *William Fitz. Osburne*, slaine in the warre of *Flanders*) that was driven into exile. And *Henry* the first King of *England* gaue it vnto *Richard Riduers*, with the fee or Inheritance of the Towne of *Christchurch*, where (as in all other places) he built certaine Fortresses.

(7) The principall Market-Towne in the Isle is *Newport*, called in times past *Medena*, and *Novus Burghus de Meden*; that is, the new Burgh of *Meden*, wherof the whole Countrey is diuided into East-Meden, and West-Meden. A Towne well seared, and much frequented; vnto whose Burgeses his Majestie hath lately granted the choyse of a Major, who with his Brethren, doe gouerne accordingly. It is populous with Inhabitants, hauing an entrance into the Isle from the Hauen, and a
passage

WIGHT ILAND.

passage for Vessels of small burden vnto the Key. Not farre from it is the Castle *Caresbrooke*, whose founder is said to haue beene *Whigar* the *Saxon*, and from him called *White-Garesburgh*: but now made shorter for easier pronounciation; the graduation whereof for Latitude is in the degree 50. 36. minutes: and her Longitude in 19. 4. minutes, where, formerly hath stood a Priory, and at *Quarre* a Nunnery; a necessary neighbour to those Penitentiaries. And yet in their merry mood, the Inhabitants of this Iland doe boast, that they were happier then their neighbour Countries, for that they neuer had Monke that euer wore hood, Lawyers that caualled, nor Foxes that were craftie.

(8) It is reported, that in the yeare of mans saluation, 1176. and twentie-three of King *Henry* the second, that in this Iland it rained a showre of bloud, which continued for the space of 2 houres together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with feare.

(9) This Isle of *Wight* is fortified both by Art and Nature: for besides the strength of Artifici-
all Forts and Blocke-houses (wherewith it is well furnished) it wants not the assistance of naturall
Fences, as being enriched with a continuall ridge and range of craggy Cliffes and Rockes, and
Bankes very dangerous for Saylers, as the *Needles*, so called by reason of their sharpnesse: The
Shingles, Mixon, Brambles, &c.

(10) *Vespasian* was the first that brought it to the subiection of the *Romanes*, whilest he serued
as a priuate person vnder *Claudius Caesar*. And *Cerdic* was the first *English Saxon* that subdued it; who
granting it vnto *Stufle* and *Whigar*, they joyntly together sleve (almost) all the *Brittish* Inhabi-
tants (being but few of them, there remaining) in the Towne aforesaid, called of his Name *Whit-
garesburgh*. *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians* reduced this Iland afterwards vnder his obedience, and
at that time when he became God-father to *Edelwaleh* King of the *South-Saxons*, and answered for
him at his Baptisme, he assigned it ouer vnto him, with the Pronince also of the *Mennari*. But when

Edel-

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Edelwalch was slaine, and *Arundur* the petty King of the Iland was made away, *Cedwalla* King of the *West-Saxons* annexed it to his Dominion, and in a tragicall and lamentable Massacre put to the sword (almost) every mothers childe of the in-borne Inhabitants.

The thing that is best worthy note and obseruation is this, That Bishop *Wilfrid* was the first that instructed the Inhabitants of this Iland in Christian Religion, and brought them from Idolatrous Superstition, with the which (vnto that time) they were obscurely blinded.

For Ecclesiasticall Iurisdiction, this Countrey belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and for Ciuill gouernment to the Countie of *Somsh-hampton*. It is fortified with the strength of fixe Castles, traded with three Market-Townes, and hath 36. Parish-Churches planted in it.

D

Dorset Shire

The Scale of miles



Petrus
Korius
calavit

Occidens



DORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

DORCESTER, from her ancient people *Durotriges*, is most likely to have received that name: by the *Britains* called *Dvrgvveir*, lyeth bounded vpon the North-side with *Somerset* and *Wiltshire*; vpon the West with *Devonshire*, and some part with *Somerset*; vpon the East altogether with *Hampshire*: and her South part is wholly bounded with the *British* Seas.

(3) The forme growes wider from the West, and spreads her selfe the broadest in the midst, where it extends to twentie-foure miles, but in length is no lesse then fortie-foure: the whole in Circumference about, is one hundred and fiftie miles.

(4) The ayre is good, and of an healthfull constitution: the soyle is fat, affording many commodities, and the Countrey most pleasant in her situation: for the In-land is watered with many sweet and fresh running Springs, which taking passage thorow the plaine Vallies, doe lastly in a louing manner vnite themselues together, and of their many branches make many bigge bodied streames: neither doth the Sea deny them entrance, but helpeth rather to fill vp their Bankes, whereby Vessels of burden discharge their rich Treasures, and her selfe with open hand distributeth her gifts all along the South of this Shore.

(4) Anciently it was possesst by the *Durotriges*, whom *Ptolemie* placeth along in this Tract, who being subdued by the *Romans*, yeelded them roome, and vnwilling subiection. After them the *Saxons* set foot in these parts, whereof *Portland* seemeth from that *Port* to take name, who in this place arrived in *Anno* 703. and did sorely infest and annoy all the South Tract. And at *Baden* before him

Kjorgillus

D O R C E S T E R - S H I R E.

Kingitlac King of the *West Saxons*, in the yeare of Christ 614. in a doubtfull and dangerous Battle vanquished the *Britaines*. Neither were the *Saxons* so surely herein seated, but that the *Danes* sought to defeat them thereof: for twice these bold *Rouers* landed at *Chartmouth*, the first was in *Anno* 831. and raigne of King *Egbert*; and the other eight yeares after, when *Ethelwulfe* was King: in both which they went away *Victors*. Yet when the *Iron-side* wore the *English Diademe*, and these fierce people sought to plucke it from his *Helmet*, he met them at *Pen ham* in *Gillingham Forrest*, and with a small power obtained a great victory, causing their King *Cannut* with discourge to retire.

(5) Commodities arising in this Countie are chiefly *Wools* and *Woods* in her North, where the *Forrests* are stored with the one, and the pleasant greene *Hilles* with the other. The inner part is ouer-spread both with *Corn* and *Grasse*, and the Sea yeeldeth the *Isidis Plocamos*, a Shrub growing not vnlike the *Corrall* without any leafe; besides her other gifts, turning all to great gaine: which the more is made manifest by the many *Market-Townes* in this Shire, where of *Dorchester* is the chiefe, in *Antoninus* his *Itinerary* termed *Durnouaria*, situated vpon the South side of *Frome*, and the *Roman Cause* called *Fosse way*, wherein some of their *Legions* kept, as by the *Rampiers* and *Coines* there daily digged vp is probably coniectured; at which time it seemeth the Citie was walled, whereof some part yet it standeth, especially vpon the West and South sides, and the *Traff* and *Trench* most apparent in a *Quadrant*-wise almost meeteth the *Riuer*, containing in circuit one thousand and seven hundred paces, but were cast downe by the *Danes*, whose trampling feet destroyed all things wheresoeuer they came, and hands here razed the *Trenches* *Maudbury* and *Poundbury*, the *seales* of their *Siege*, and signes of times miserie. About three hundred paces Southward from hence, standeth an old *Fortification* of Earth, trenched about, and mounted about the ordinary plaine, thirtie paces, containing some five Acres of ground; wherein (at my there-being) plentie of *Corn* grew. This the *Inhabitants* call *The Maiden-Castle*, hauing entrance thereunto onely vpon the East and West;

DORCESTER-SHIRE.

West This is thought to haue beene a Summer-Campe or Station of the *Romans*, when their *Garrisons* kept the Frontiers of this Province.

The government of this City is yearely committed to two *Bailiffes*, selected out of eight *Magistrates* or *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, *Town-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* attending them: whence the North-pole is elevated 50. degrees 48. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is remooued from the first West-point vnto the Meridian of 18. degrees.

(6) Other places also are memorable through the actions therein happening, or antiquities there yet remaining: such is *Eadbury*, now nothing but a *Trench* and decayed *Castle*, hardly scene, though sometimes it was the Court of the *West-Saxons Kings*. Such also is *Cerne*, where *Augustine* the English Apostle brake downe the *Altars* and *Idols* of the *Saxon God H & L*, whom they deuotly honoured as the onely conseruer of their health. *Shaftesbury* also, wherein one *Aquila* (whether a *Man* or *Eagle* I know not) by our *Historians* report, is said to haue prophesied the future times of this our Empire, and that after the raignes of the *Saxons* and *Normans* it should againe returne vnto the government of the *British Kings*. But with such vaine predictions our Nation is more then once taxed by *Philip Comines* the famous *French Writer*. In this Citie *Edward* the sonne of great *Edgar*, and one and thirtieth Monarch of the *English-men*, was interred, being murdered at *Corfe*, a *Castle* seated in the Ile of *Parbeck*, by his Step-mother *Ælfrith*, to make way for her sonne to enioy his *Crowne*: in repentance whereof, and to pacifie Heaven for his blood, she built the *Monasteries* of *Ambresbury* and *Whorwell*, in the Countie of *Wilt-shire* and *South-Hampton*. In the former of which with great penitency she spent the rest of her life.

(7) As vpon the like occasion the Monastery of *Middleton* was laied in this Shire by King *Ethelstan* to appease the *Ghost* of *Edwine* his innocent brother, and to expiate the sinne of his owne soule for the blood of that iust Prince, whom most vniustly he caused to die: and with the like deuotion,

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uotion, though not to satisfie for the like bloudie finnes, did *Queene Cuthberga* sue a *Diuorce* from her second husband the *Northumberland* King, and at *Winburne* built her a *Nunnery*, whereof her selfe became *Abbesse*, where afterward was raised a most stately *Minster*, which added not onely more glory to the place, but withall enlarged the name, and made it to be called *Wimburn-minster*, where King *Ethelred*, a most vertuous Prince, after much disquietnesse had with the *Danes*, in peace here resteth, with his Tombe and Inscription, as in his History (Christ assisting) shall be further seene. Neither aniong these may I omit *Sherburne*, which in the yeare of grace 704. was made a Bishops See, in whose Cathedrall Church were interred the bodies of *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, brethren, both of them Monarkes of the *English-men*.

(8) Seuen more besides these were set apart from worldly imployments, consecrated onely to God and his seruice in this Shire; which were *Camestern*, *Cranborn*, *Abbotisbury*, *Bindon*, *Sturminster*, *Tarrant*, and *Warham*. These with the others came to their full period vnder the hand of King *Henry* the Eight, which lay with such waight vpon their faire buildings, that he crushed the iuyce thereof into his owne Coffers.

(9) Castles for defence in repaire and decayed, were at *Sherburne*, *Dorchester*, *Branksey*, *Portland*, *Corfe*, *Newton*, *Woodford*, and *Wareham*. So that with these and others the County hath becne strengthened with twelue Religious Houses, their poore relieued, with eighteene Market-Townes at this day is traded, and principally into five diuisions parted, subdiuided into thirtie-soure Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred fortie-eight Parishes.



DEVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

DEVON-SHIRE, by the *Cornish Britains* called *Dewinan*; and by contraction of the vulgar *Denshire*, is not deriued from the *Danes*, as some would haue it, but from the people *Danmonij*, the same we will speake of in *Cornwall*, and whom *Ptolemie* hath seated in these *Westerne Borders*.

(2) The West of this County is bounded altogether by the *Riuer Tamar*: the East is held in with the verge of *Somerset-shire*: and the North and South sides are washed wholly with the *Bristish* and *Seuerne Seas*: Betwixt whose shoares from *Cunshere* in the North, vnto *Salcombe Hauens* entering in at the South, are fiftie five miles: and from the *Haviland Point* West, to *Thorncombe East*, are fiftie foure: the whole Circumference about two hundred and two miles.

(3) The Ayre is sharpe, healthfull and good: the Soile is hilly, woody and fruitfull, yet so as the hand of the Manurer must neuer be idle, nor the purse of the Farmer neuer fast shut, especially of them that are farre from the Sea, whence they fetch a land with charge and much trauell, which being spread vpon the face of the earth, bettereth the leannesse thereof for graine, and giueth life to the Glebe with great efficacy.

(4) As *Cornwall*, so this hath the same commodities that arise from the Seas: and being more inland hath more commodious Hauens for Shippings entercourse, among whom *Tornes* is famous for *Brutes* first entrance, if *Geffry* say true, or if *Hauallan* the Poet tooke not a Poeticall libertie, when speaking of *Brute*, he wrote thus:

*The Gods did guide his sayle and course: the winds were at command:
And Tornes was the happie shoare where first he came on land.*

But

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But with more credit and lamentable event, the *Danes* at *Teigne-mouth* first entred for the invasion of this Land, about the yeare of Christ 787. vnto whom *Brightrik* King of the *West-Saxons* sent the *Steward* of his house to know their intents, whom resistantly they slew: yet were they forced backe to their Ships by the Inhabitants, though long they staid not, but eagerly pursued their begun enterprises.

With more happie successe hath *Plimouth* set forth she parchasers of fame, and stopped the entrance of *Englands* Inuaders, as in the Raigne of that eternized Queene, the mirrour of Princes, *Elizabeth* of everlasting memory: for from this Port Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent man at Sea, setting forth Anno 1577 in the space of two yeares and ten moneths did compass the circle of the earth by Sea. And the Lord *Charles Howard*, *Englands* high Admirall, did not onely from hence impeach the entrance of the proud invincible *Spanish Navy*, intending inuasion and subuersion of State, but with his Bullets so signed their passage, that their sides did well shew in whose hands they had beene, as seales of their owne shame, and his high honour.

(5) The commodities of this Shire consist much in Wools and Clothings, where the best and finest Kerfies are made in the Land. Corne is most plenteous in the fruitfull Vallies, and Cattle spreading vpon the topped Hills; Sea-Fish and Fowle exceedingly abundant. Veynes of Lead, yea and some of Siluer in this Shire are found: and the Load-stone (not the least for vse and esteeme) from the Rocks vpon *Dart-moore* hath beene taken Many fresh Springs doe bubble from the Hills in this Prouince, which with a longing desire of Societie search out their passage, till they meete and conioyne in the Vallies, and gathering still strength with more branches, lastly grow bodyed able to beare Ships into the Land, and to lodge them of great burthen in their Bosomes or Fals: whereof *Tamar*, *Taue*, and *Ex* are the fairest and most commodious.

(6) Vpon which last the chiete Citie and Shire-Towne of this Countie is seated, and from that River

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River hath her name *Exceſter*: this Citie by *Ptoleme* is called *Iſca*; by the *Itinerary* of *Aurélius* *Emperour*, *Iſca Damnoniorum*; and by the *Welſh Pencaer*. It is pleaſantly ſeated vpon the gentle aſcent of an hill, ſo ſtately for building, ſo rich with Inhabitants, ſo frequent for commerce and concourſe of ſtrangers, that a man can deſire nothing but there it is to be had, ſaith *William* of *Malmesbury*. The walls of this Citie firſt built by King *Athelſtane*, are in a manner circular or round, but towards the *Ex* range almoſt in a ſtraight line, having ſix Gates for entrance, and many Watch-Towers interpoſed betwixt, whoſe compaſſe containeth about fifteene hundred paces: vpon the Eaſt part of this Citie ſtandeth a Caſtle called *Rugemont*, ſometimes the Palace of the *Welſh-Saxon* Kings, and after them of the Earles of *Cornwall*, whoſe proſpect is pleaſant vnto the Sea, and ouer againſt it a moſt magnificent Cathedrall Church, founded by King *Athelſtane* alſo, in the honour of *S. Peter*, and by *Edward the Confeſſor* made the Biſhops See, which he removed from *Crediton* or *Kinton*, in this Countie vnto the Citie of *Exceſter* (as ſaith the private Hiſtory of that place:) whoſe dilapidations the reuerend Father in God *William* now Biſhop of the *Diocceſſe* with great coſt hath repaired; whom I may not name without a moſt thankfull remembrance for the great benefites receiued by his carefull providence toward me and mine. This Citie was ſo ſtrong and ſo well ſtored of Brittaines, that they held out againſt the *Saxons* for 465. yeares after their firſt entrance, and was not abſolutely wonne vntill *Athelſtane* became Monarch of the whole, who then peopled it with his *Saxons*, and enriched the beautie thereof with many faire buildings; but in the times of the *Daniſh* deſolations this Citie with the reſt, felt their deſtroying hands; for in the yeare 875. it was by them ſore afflicted, ſpoyled, and ſhaken, and that moſt grieuouſly by *Swane* in the yeare of Chriſt Ieſus 1003. who razed it downe from Eaſt to Weſt, ſo that ſcarcely had it gotten breath before *William* the baſtard of *Normandy* beſieged it, againſt whom the Citizens with great manhood ſerued, till a part of the wall fell downe of it ſelfe, and that by the hand of Gods providence, ſaith mine Author: ſince when it hath bene

three

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three times besieged, and with valiant resistance ever defended. The first was by *Hugh Courtney*, Earle of *Deuonshire*, in the Ciuill broyles betwixt *Lancaster* and *York*; then by *Perkin Warbeck*, that counterfeired *Richard Duke of York*; and lastly, by the *Cornish* Rebels, wherein although the Citizens were grievously pinched with scarcitie, yet continued they their faithfull allegiance vnto King *Edward the sixth*; and at this day flourisheth in tranquillitie and wealth, being gouerned by a Major, twentie-foure Brethren, with a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and other Officers their Attendants. This Cities graduation is set in the degree of Latitude from the North-Pole 50. and 43. scruples; and for Longitude from the West, to the degree 16. and 25. scruples. Neither is *Ioseph* that excellent Poet, whose birth was in this Citie, the least of her Ornaments, whose Writings bare so great credit, that they were divulged in the *Germane* language vnder the name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

The like credit got *Credition* in her birth-child *Winifred* the Apostle of the *Hassians*, *Thuringers*, and *Frisians* of *Germany*, which were conuerted by him vnto the Gospell and knowledge of *Christ*.

(7) Places memorable in this Countie remaining for signes of Battles, or other antiquities are these: vpon *Exmore* certaine Monuments of Anricke-worke are erected, which are stones pitched in order, some triangle-wise, and some in round compasse: these no doubt were trophies of victories there obtained, eyther by the *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, and with *Danish* letters one of them is inscribed, giuing direction to such as should trauell that way. *Humblestowe* likewise neere vnto the mouth of *Tawe*, was the buriall place of *Hubba* the *Dane*, who with his Brother *Hungar*, had harried the *English* in diuers parts of the Land: but lastly was there encountered with, and slaine by this Shires Inhabitants, and vnder a heape of copped stones interred, and the Banner *Reasen* there and then taken, that had so often beene spread in the *Danes* quarrell, and wherein they reposed no small confidence for successe.

(8) A dou-

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(8) A double dignitie remaineth in this Countie, where Princes of State haue borne the Titles both of *Devonshire* and *Exceſſer*: of which Citie, there haue beene entituled Dukes, the laſt of whom, namely, *Henry Holland*, Grand-childe to *John Holland*, halfe-brother to King *Richard* the ſecond; ſiding with *Laneſſer* againſt *Edward* the fourth, whoſe Siſter was his wife, was driuen to ſuch miſery, as *Philip Comineus* reporteth, that he was ſcene all torne and bare-footed to beg his lining in the *Low Countries*: and laſtly, his body was caſt vpon the ſhore of *Kent* (as if he had periſhed by ſhipwracke) ſo vncertaine is *Fortune* in her endowments, and the ſtate of man, notwithstanding his great birth.

(9) Religious houſes in this Shire built in deuotion, and for Idolatry pulled downe, were at *Exceſſer*, *Torbay*, *Tanton*, *Tauſſtoke*, *Kirſon*, *Ford*, *Harland*, *Axmiller*, and *Berſtable*.

(10) And the Countie diuiſions are parted into thirtie-three Hundreds, wherein are ſeared thirtie-ſeauen Market-Townes, and three hundred ninctie ſoure Pariſh-Churches.

Septentrio

Cornwailë

Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot

Meridies

10

CORNWALL.

CHAPTER X.

CORNWALLI (as *Matibew of Westmynster* affirmeth) is so named partly from the forme, and partly from her people: for shooting it selfe into the Sea like a *Horne* (which the *Britaines* call *Kerne*) and inhabited by them whom the *Saxons* named *Wallia*; of these two compounded words it became *Cornwallia*. Not to trouble the Reader with the Fable of *Corineus*, cousin to King *Brute*, who in free gift receiued this Countie in reward of his prowesse, for wrastring with the Giant *Gogmagog*, and breaking his necke from the *Cliffe* of *Deuer*, as he of *Monmouth* hath fabuled.

(2) Touching the temperature of this Countie, the ayre thereof is cleansed as with *Bellows*, by the *Bellowses* that euer worke from off her enuironing Seas, where thorow it becometh pure and subrill, and is made thereby very healthfull, but withall so piercing and sharpe, that it is apter to preserue then to recouer health. The spring is not so early as in the more Easterne parts; yet the Summer with a temperate heat recompenceth his slow fostering of the fruits, with their most kindly ripening. The Autumne bringeth a somewhat late haruest: and the Winter, by reason of the Seas warme breath, maketh the cold milder then else, where. Notwithstanding that Countrey is much subiect to stormy blasts, whose violence hath freedome from the open waues, to beat vpon the dwellers at Land, leauing many times their houses vncovered.

(3) The Soile for the most part is lifted vp into many hilles, parted asunder with narrow and short vallies, and a shallow earth doth couer their out-side, which by a *Sea-weede* called *Orewood*, and a certaine kinde of fruitfull *Sea-sand*, they make so ranke and batten, as is vncredible. But more are the

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the riches that out of those hills are gotten from the *Mines of Copper and Tinne*; which Countrey was the first, and continueth the best stored in that Merchandize, of any in the world. *Timaeus* the *Historian* in *Plinie* reporteth, that the *Britaines* fetched their *Tinne* in wicker-boats, steeled about with Leather. And *Diodorus Siculus* of *Augustus Caesars* time writeth, that the *Britaines* in this part digged *Tinne* out of stony ground, which by Merchants was carried into *Gallia*, and thence to *Narbonne*, as it were to a *Maist*. Which howsoever the *Englsh-Saxons* neglected, yet the *Normans* made great benefit thereof, especially *Richard* brother to King *Henry* the third, who was Earle of *Cornwall*, and by those *Tinne-workes* became exceedingly rich: for the intursions of the *Moores* having stopped vp the *Tinne-Mines* in *Spain*, and them in *Germany* not discovered before the yeare of *Christ* 1240. these in *Cornwall* supplied the want in all parts of the world. This Earle made certaine *Tinne-Lawes*, which with liberties and priuiledges were confirmed by Earle *Edmund* his sonne. And in the dayes of King *Edward* the third, the Common-weale of *Tinne-workes* from one body was diuided into foure, and a *Lordwarden* of the *Stanniers* appointed their Judge.

(4) The Borders of this Shire on all parts but the East is bound in with the Sea: and had *Tamer* drawne his course but foure miles further to the North, betwixt this Countie and *Devonshire*, it might haue beene rather accounted an *Island*, then stood with the *Mayne*. Her length is from *Lannston* to the *Lands-end*, containing by measure 60 miles: and the broadest part, stretching along by the *Tamer*, is fully fortie, lessning thence still lesser like a horne.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Dannomij*, that spread themselves further into *Devonshire* also, by the report of *Diodorus Siculus*, a most courteous and civill people: and by *Michael* their Poet extolled for *valour and strength of limmes*: nor therein doth he take the libertie that Poets are allowed, to adde to the subject wheicof they write, but truly reporteth what we see by them performed, who in actiuitie surmount many other people.

When

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When the *Heathen Saxons* had seated themselves in the best of this Land, and forced the *Christians Britains* into these rockie parts, then did *Cornwall* abound in *Saints*, vnto whose honor most of the Churches were erected, by whose names they are yet *knowne* and called. To speake nothing of *Wesula* that Countie Dukes daughter, with her company of canonized *Virgin-Saints*, that are now reputed but to trouble the *Calendar*. These *Britains* in *Cornwall* so fenced the Countrey, and defended themselves, that to the raigne of King *Athelstane* they held out against the *Saxons*, who subduing those *Western Parts*, made *Tamar* the Bounder betwixt them and his *English*, whose last Earle of the *British Blood* was called *Candorus*.

(6) But *William* the Bastard created *Roberts* (his halfe-brother by *Herlotta* their mother) the first Earle of the *Normans* race: and *Edward* the Blacke Prince, the ninth from him, was by his Father King *Edward* the third inuested the first Duke of *Cornwall*, which Title euer since hath continued in the *Crowne*.

(7) The commodities of this Shire, ministred both by *Sea* and *Soile*, are many and great; for besides the abundance of *Fish* that doe suffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great skuls swarme about the Coast, whence being transported to *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italie*, yeeld a yearly reuenuew of gaine vnto *Cornwall*: wherein also *Copper* and *Tinne* so plentifully grow in the vrmost part of this *Promontory*, that at a low water the veynes thereof lie bare, and are scene: and what gaine that commoditie begets, is vulgarly knowne. Neither are these *Rockes* destitute of *Gold* nor *Silver*, yea and *Diamonds* shaped and pointed *Anglo-wise*, and smoothed by *Nature* her selfe, whereof some are as bigge as *Walnuts*, inferiour to the *Orient* onely in blacknesse and hardnesse.

Many are the *Ports*, *Bayes*, and *Hauens* that open into this Shire, both safe for arriuage, and commodious transport; whereof *Falmouth* is so copious, that an hundred Ships may therein ride at Anchor apart by themselves, so that from the tops of their highest *Masts*, they shall not see each other, and lie most safely vnder the winds.

(8) This

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(8) This Countie is fruitfull in *Corn, Cattle, Sea-fish, and Fowle*: all which, with other provisions, for pleasures and life, are traded thorow twentie-two *Markes-Townes* in this Shire, whereof *Lanncoston* and *Bodman* are the best; from which last, being the middle of the Shire, the Pole is eleuated to the degree of Latitude 50 35. minutes, and for Longitude from the first West point, 15. 13. minutes, as *Mercator* hath measured them.

(9) Memorable matters both for antiquitie and strangenesse of sight, are these: At *Biskema* vpon the South-west of her *Promontorie*, is a *Trophy* erected, which are eightene Stones placed round in compasse, and pitched twelue foot each from others, with another farre bigger in the very center. These doe shew some Victory there attained, either by the *Roman*, or els King *Atbelstane*. At the foot of the *Rocks* neere vnto *S. Michaels Mount*, in the memory of our fathers, were digged vp *Speare-heads, Axes, and Swords of Brasse*, wrapped in linnen, the weapons that the *Cimbrians* and ancient *Britaines* anciently vsed.

At *Cornwall* likewise peices of *Armours* both for horse and man; are many times found in digging of the ground, impured to be the signes of that fight wherein *Mordred* was slaine, and wherein great *Arthur* receiued his deaths wound. And at *Castle-Dennys* are the Trenches wherein the *Danes* lodged when they first intended to subdue the Land, In the Parish *S. Clare*, two stones are pitched, one of them inscribed with a strange Character, and the other called *the other halfe stone*. The *Hurlers* also, fabuled to be men metamorphosed into stones; but in truth shew a note of some Victory, or else are so set for Land-marks Bounders. There also the *Wring-cheefe* doth shew it selfe, which are huge *Rocks* heaped one vpon another, and the lowest of them the least, fashioned like a *Cheefe*, lying pressed vnder the rest of those Hills, which seemeth very dangerous to be passed vnder But neere to *Pensans*, and vnto *Mounts-bay*, a farre more strange *Rocke* standeth, namely, *Main Amber*. which

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lyeth mounted vpon others of meaner size, with so equall a counterpoize, that a man may moue it with the push of his finger, but no strength remoue it out of his place.

(10) Religious houses built, and suppressed within the limits of *Cornwall*, the fairest and greatest for account, were *Launston*, *S. Neotes*, *S. Buricus*, *S. Michaels Mount*, and *S. Germans* a Bishops See: so yeas *Bodman* also, from whence King *Edward the Confessor* remoued it vnto the Cite of *Exeter*.

(11) The diuision of this Shire is into nine Hundreds, wherein are seated twentie-two Market-Townes, and 161. *Parish-Churches*.

SOMERSET
SHIRE

Miliana Anglica.

Petrus
Karus
celavit.

Océanus.



PARS
DEVONIAE

PARS
DORCESTRIE

S V M M E R S E T . S H I R E .

C H A P T E R X I .

SVMMERSET-SHIRE is both a rich and spacious Countrey, hauing the *Seuerne Sea* beating vpon it on the North-side, the South part bordering vpon *Deuon* and *Dorset Shires*, the West confined with *Deuon-shire*, and the East and North-East vpon *Wilshire*, and *Gloucester-shire*. It tooke the name of *Sommerton* (sometime the chiefe Towne of this Shire) whence in the ancient Historian *Affrianus*, this Countie is called *Sommertunenjis*, that is, *SOMMERTUN-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is large, bearing it selfe still wider as it stretcheth into the middle part thereof, and containes in length from *Brackley* neere vnto *Frome-Selwood* Eastward, to *Oure* in the West, Miles 55. In breadth from *Porshat point* in the North, to *Chard* Southward, is somewhat aboute fortie miles. The whole circumference is about 204. miles.

(3) The ayre is milde and pleasing, and for the most part subiect to such temperate dispositions as the Sommer-season affordeth, whence some haue erroneously conceited, that the Region borrowed her name from the nature of her Clime: yet how delightfull so euer it is in the time of Sommer, with change of the season it may well change her pleasing name, and borrow some Winterly denomination; so full of wet, so myrie and moorish it is; in so much as the Inhabitants can hardly trauell to and fro without their great encumbrance.

(4) Howbeit they passe ouer this with all patience, knowing their ensuing seasonable profits farre to exceede any present detriments and displeasures: for as it is foule, so it is fruitfull, which makes them comfort themselves with this Prouerbe, that *What is worst for the Rider, is best for the Abider*: the Soyle and Glebe thereof being very fertile, and euery side garnished with Pastures and de

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delightfull Meadows, and beautified with Mannor houses both many and fayres and (in a word) hath every thing in it to content the purse, the heart, the eye, at home: and sufficient Ports to giue entertainment to commodities from abroad.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that possessed this Prouince were the *Belga*, who spread themselves farre and wide, as well here as in *Wiltshire*, and the inner parts of *Hampshire*; who being branched from the *German*s, conferred the names of those places from whence they came, vpon these their seats where they resided.

(6) The generall profits of this Prouince are Corne and Cattle, wherewith it is so plentifully stored, as it may challenge any neighbouring Country for the quantitie to make shew of Cattle so fat, or Graine so rich. Some places are peculiarly enriched by Lead-mines, as *Mindiphils*, (perchance so called of the deepe Mynes) by *Leiland* aptly reamed *Minerary*, *Minerall-hils*, which yeeld plenty of Lead, the most Merchantable Commoditie that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the world. Some are beautified with Diamonds, as *S. Vincens Rooke*, whereof there is great plentie, and so bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian* Diamonds, if they had their hardnesse: yet being so many and so common, they are lesse sought after or commended.

(7) This Country is famous by three Cities, *Bath*, *Wels*, and *Brislow*. The first takes name of the hot Bathes, which *Antonine* called *Aqua Solis*, *The waters of the Sunne*; *Stephanus*, *Badix*; we at this day *Bathe*, and the *Latinists* *Batbonia*: a place of continuall concourse for persons of all degrees, and almost of all diseases, (whence it was sometimes called *Akeman-cestre*) who by diuine providence doe very often finde reliefe there, the Springs thereof by reason of their *Minerall* and *sulphurous* passage, being of such exceeding power and medicinable heat, as that they cure and conquer the rebellious stubbornnesse of corrupt humors, in respect of which admirable vertues, some haue fabled, that they were first conuayed by Magicke Art. To testifie the antiquitie of this place, many

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many Images and Romane Incriptions are found in the walles, which can now be hardly read, they are so worne and eaten into by age. *Wels* (as *Leiland* reporteth) was sometimes called *Theodorodunum*, but from whence it had that denomination he makes no mention: The name it now beareth is taken (as some thinke) from the River there, which King *Kinewulph* in his Charter *An. 766.* calleth *Welwe*, or (as others) from the *Wels* or *Springs* which there breake forth, and wherupon that See (vnder whose Iurisdiction is also the Citie of *Bath*) hath beene anciently called *Pontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Fountain Church*: where the *Cathedral* built by King *Inas* to the memory of *S. Andrew*, is very beautifull and richly endowed. The Citie is likewise well replenished both with Inhabitants and seemly buildings. Whose gouernment is managed by a Major yearly elected, a Recorder, and seuen Maisters, hauing the assistance of sixteene Burgessees, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. Whose Latitude is 51. 20. minutes, and Longitude 17. 31. minutes. *Bristow* is not so ancient, as it is faire and well seated: The beautie of it being such, as for the bignesse thereof, it scarce gives place to any Citie of *England*, and doth worthily deserue the *Saxon* name *Bright-stad*: whose pleasantnesse is the more, by reason that the River *Auon* scowres through the midst of it, which together with the benefit of *Sewes* vnder all the streets, clears the Citie of all noysome filth and vncleanneesse. It is not wholly seated in this Countie of *Sommerfet*, but one part thereof in *Gloucestershire*; but because it is an entire Countie of it selfe, it deryes subiection vnto eyther, hauing for its owne gouernment both a Bishop, with a well furnished Colledge, and a Major, with a competene assistance of Aldermen, and other Officers for Ciuill affaires.

(8) This Prouince hath beene the Theater of many Tragicall euents and bloody Battels: the *Danes* did grievously afflict *Portlock* by cruell Piracies, in the yeare eight hundred eightie sixe. Yet neere vnto *Pen* a little village neighbouring vpon North *Cadbury*, *Edmund*, surnamed *Iron-side*, gaue them a notable soyle, as he was pursuing *Cannus* from place to place, for vsurping the Crowne of *England*.

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England. And *Keniwalch* (a *Wass-Saxon*) in the same place had such a day against the *Britains*, that they euer after stood in awe of the *Engliss-Saxons* prowesse. *Marianus* relateth that not farre from *Bridge-water* as the *Danes* were stragling abroad, *Ealstan* Bishop of *Sherbourne* did so foyle their Forces in the year 845. as their minds were much discomfited, and their powers vterly disabled. *Ninias* also writeth, that King *Arthur* did so defeat the *Engliss-Saxons* in a battell at *Cadbury*, that it deserued to be made perpetuously memorable. Neither is *Mons Badonius* (now *Bannestown*) lesse famous for *Arthurs* victories. And King *Elfred* in another battell not farre from hence gaue the *Danes* such an ouerthrow, as he forced them to submission, and induced *Godwin* their King to become a Christian, himselfe being God-father to him at the Font. So happie is this *Region*, and so beholding to Nature and Art for her strengths and fortifications, as she hath alwayes beene able to defend her selfe, and offend her enemies.

(9) Neither hath it beene lesse honoured with beauteous houses consecrated to Religion: such was that of *Black-Chanons* at *Barelinch* in the first limit of this Shire Westward; and King *Albistan* built a Monastery in an Island called *Muchelney* (that is to say) the *great Island*, which is betwene the Riuers *tuel* and *Pedred*, running together, where the defaced walles and ruines thereof are yet to be seene. King *Henry* the third also erected a Nunnery at *Wisham*, which was afterwards the first house of the *Carthusian* Monkes in *England*, as *Hinton* not far off was the second. But above all other for antiquitie, glory, and beautie was the Abbey of *Glastenbury*, whose beginning is fetcht euen from *Ioseph* of *Armathea*, which *Demi* Bishop of *S. Davids* repaired, being fallen to ruine, and King *Ina* lastly builded a fayre and stately Church in this Monastery, though it be now made euen with the ground, the ruines onely shewing how great and magnificent a Seat it hath anciently beene; which seuerall houses were thus beautified by bounteous Princes, for religious purposes, and to retire the mind from worldly seruices, though blinded times and guides diuerced them to superstitious and lewd abuses.

(10). Other

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(10) Other memorable places are these, *Camalot* a very steepe hill hard to be ascended, which appears to haue beene a worke of the *Romans* by diuers Coynes digd vp there, on the top whereof are seene the lineaments of a large and ancient Castle, which the Inhabitants report to haue beene the Palace of King *Arthur*. *Ilchester*, which at the comming of the *Normans* was so populous, that it had in it an hundred and seven Burgesles, and it appears to be of great antiquitie by the *Romane Caesars* Coynes, oftentimes found there. The Church yard of *Analsonia* or *Glastenbury*, where King *Arthurs* Sepulcher was seareht for by the command of King *Henry* the second, which was found vnder a stone, with an Inscription vpon it fastned, almost nine foote in the ground. Also *Dunstere*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her husband so much Pasture ground in common by the Towne side, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as she was able in a whole day to goe about bare-foote.

This Countie is diuided into 42. Hundreds for the disposing of businesse needfull to the State thereof, wherein are placed 37. Market-Townes, fit for buying and selling, and other assayres of Commerce. It is fortified with foure Castles, and planted with 385. Parishes, for concourse of diuine seruice.



WILT SHIRE



PART OF
SOMERSET
SHIRE



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cester Shire

Tisbury
Malmesbury
Sapperton

Littleton
Caple
Lutterton

Barth
Maidenhead

Philips
northon

Longleat
Maden Bradley

Kilmanton
Mere

Pen
Cucklington

Shaffesbury

Sept
Sandyford
Knapton

Thames
Sharnham

Wotton
Chack
Buckton

Calne
Kingsbury
Droghda

Buckton
Wotton
Chute

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Larneyhall

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WILTSHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

WILT-SHIRE, is enclosed vpon the North with *Gloucester-shire*, vpon the East is bounded with *Berk-shire*, vpon the South with *Dorset* and *Hampshire*, and vpon the West is confronted against partly by *Gloucester*, and the rest by *Somerset shires*.

(2) The forme thereof is both long and broad; for from *Inglesham* vpon *Thamesis* in the North, to *Buſſat Damarius* in the South, are thirtie nine miles: the broadest part is from *Buttermere* Eastward, to the *Shire-stones* in the West, being twentie nine; the whole in Circumference is one hundred thirtie nine miles.

(3) For *Ayre*, it is seated in a temperate Climate, both sweet, pleasant, and wholesome; and for soile (saith *Iohn of Sarisbury*) is exceeding fertile and plentifull, yea, and that with variety.

(4) The Northerne part, which they call *North Wilt shire*, riseth vp into delectable hilles, attired with large Woods, and watered with cleare Riuers, whereof *Isis* is one, which soone becommeth the most famous in the Land. The South part is more euen, yeelding abundantly grasse and corney, and is made the more fruitfull by the Riuers *Wily*, *Adder*, and *Auen*. The midst of this Countie is most plaine, and thereby is knowne and commonly called *Salisbury Plaines*; and lie so leuell indeed, that it doth limit the *Horizon*; or hardly can a man see from the one side to the other. These *Plaines* grafe an infinite number of sheepe, whose fleeces and flesh bring in an yearly reueneue to their owners.

(5) Anciendly this Countie was possessed by the *Belga*, who are seated by *Ptolemie* in *Hampshire*, *Somerset shire*, and in this Tract; and they (as it seemeth by *Cesar*) were of the *Belga* in *Gaul*. These

WILT-SHIRE.

(as some hold) were subdued by *Vespasian*, Lieutenant of the second Legion under *Claudius*, when the foundations of his future greatnesse were in these parts first laid by his many Victories over the *Britaines*. And herein surely the *Romans* scated; for besides *Yatesburie Trench*, by Tradition held to be his, in many other Forts in this Shire the Tract of their footing hath bene left, and the stamped Coines of their Emperours found, an apparent testimony of their abode.

(6) After them the *West-Saxons* made it a part of their Kingdome, whose border was *Avon*, as witnesseth *Aschelward*, though the *Mercians* many times encroched vpon them, whereby many great Battles, as *Malmesbury* tels vs, betwixt them were fought, when in the young yeares of their *Heptarchie* each sought to enlarge his, by the lessening of the next: but growne vnto more ripenesse, they assigned their limits by a great and long ditch crossing thorow the middest of these *Plaines*, which for the wonder thereof is supposed by the vulgar to be the worke of the *Dewill*, and is called of all, *Wansdike*, vndoubtedly of *Woden*, the *Saxons* Ancestor and great reputed God, where a little village yet standeth, and retaineth to name *Woden-burg*. At this place, in *Anno* 590. *Ceclin* the *West-Saxon*, receiued such a foyle of the *Britaines* and his Countrey-men, that he was forced to forsake his Kingdome, and to end his dayes in exile, becomming a pittifull spectacle euen vnto his enemies. And in this place *Ina* the *West-Saxon* joyned Battle with *Crotred* the *Mercian*, whence both of them departed with equall losse. The like was at *Bradford* by *Kenshew* and *Cutbred*; at *Wilson*, betwixt *Egbert* and *Beornwolve*; at *Edindon*, where King *Elfred* was vanquisher of the *Danes*; and at *Wilson*, where the *Danes* wonne the day against him. With as bloody successe, though not happening by sword, was the issue of that Synod assembled at *Coker*, a small Towne in this Countie, in the yeare of Christ Iesus 977 where being hotly debating for the single life, and against the marriages of the Clergie, what wanted by the Word to proue their diuorce, was supplied by a Stratagem, and that very bloody; for suddenly the maine timber brake, and downe fell the floore with the Nobles and Prelates,

WILT-SHIRE.

Prelates, the Gentlemen and Commons, whereby a great number were hurt; and many more slaine; onely *Dunstan* the Presider, and mouth for the Monkes, escaped vntouched, the Iolst whereon his Chaire stood remaining most firme: which confirmed the sentence of their separations, whom God had conioyned, and became the fall and snare of much incontinenzie in both sexes.

(7) The chiefeſt Citie of this Shire is *Salesburie*, removed from a higher, but a farre more convenient place; whose want of water was not so great in the mother, as is supplied and replenished in the daughter, every street almost having a River running thorow her middest; and for sumptuous and delicate buildings, is inferiour to none. The Cathedrall, a most rich magnificent Church, was begun by *Richard Poore, B.ſhop*, and with fortie yeares continuance was raised to her perfect beautie: wherein are as many windowes as there are dayes in the yeare, as many cast pillars of Marble, as there are houres in the yeare, and as many gates for entrance as there are moneths in the yeare. Neither doth this Citie retaine true honour to her selfe, but imparteth hers, and receiveth honour from others, who are intituled *Earles of Salesburie*, whereof eight noble Families have bene dignified since the *Normans Conquest*. This Citie's situation is in the degree of Latitude 51: 10 minutes, and from the first West-point observed by *Mercator*, 18. Degrees, and 31. minutes of Longitude.

(8) Over this, old *Salesburie* sheweth it selfe, where *Kenrik* overcame the *Britaines*, and where *Canutus* the *Dane* did great dammage by fire. This formerly had bene the Seat of the *Romans*: as likewise was *Lecham*, as by their Coines digged vp is apparant: so were *Brokenbridge* and *Cosham*, the Courts of the *Saxon Kings*. But *Fortune* long since hath turned her face from all these, as lately she did from many ancient and religious foundations planted in this Prouince, whereof *Malmesburie* was the most famous. I will not with *Mommonth* auouch the foundation thereof vnto *Malmesburie*, but

WILT-SHIRE.

but by true Records from *Maidulph a Scot*, a man of great learning, that therein built a *Cell*, and lead an *Hermits* life, whereof *Beda* calleth it the Citie of *Maidulph*, and we by contraction, *Malmesburie*, *Adelme* his Disciple and Successor, built here a faire Monastery, which *Athelstan* the Monarch richly endowed, and left his body after death there to rest. Neither hath any graced this more then *William* her Monke, in recording to posterities the Chronicles of our Land, concerning both the Church and Common-weale, wherein himselfe liued and wrote those Histories.

(9) *Ambresburie* for repute did second this, built by *Alfritha*, King *Edgar* his wife, to expiate the sinne of murder which she committed vpon yong *Edward* her sonne in law, that hers might be King. In this place *Queene Eleanor*, widow to King *Henry* the third, renounced all royall pompe, and deuoted her selfe vnto God in the habit of a Nunne. Other places erected for pietie, were at *Salesburie*, *Lacock*, *Stanley*, *Wilton*, *Wichurch*, *Farnley*, *Bradstoke*, *Briopune*, and *Brumbore*. These grafts growne to full greatnesse, were cut downe by the Pruner, least the cankers thereof should infect the whole body (as by them was alledged) and their Reuenues bestowed vpon farre better vses, both for the bringing vp of youth, and the maintenance of estate.

(10) With eight strong Castles this Countie hath beene guarded; in nineteene Market-Townes her commodities are traded: into twentie-nine Hundreds for businesse is diuided, and in them are seated three hundred and foure Parish-Churches.

BARK.
SHIRE

PART

12 34 56 78 910

The Scale of Miles

PART OF
BUCKING.



B A R K S H I R E.

CHAPTER XIII.

BARK-SHIRE, whether of the *Bag-woods* there sited; according to the censure of *Asterius Menenius*, or from a naked and beare-lesse *Ole-are*, whereunto the people usually resorted in troublesome times, to conserue for the State; I determine not: onely the Countie a long time hath beene so called, and bounded with other in manner as followeth: The North-part is parted by *Thamesis* from *Buckingham* and *Oxford-shires*; the South neere *Kenet* doth tract vpon *Hampshire*; the East is confined with the Countie of *Surrey*; and the West with *Wiltshire* and *Gloss-tershire* is held in.

(1) The forme of this Shire doth somewhat resemble a *Sandall* for a mans foot, lying long-wise from East to West, in which part she is broadest, the middle most narrow, and then spreading wider like to the heele: though for her rich endowments and stately magnificence, it may be well accounted the heart of the whole.

(2) The length thereof from *Highesham* in the West, to old *Windsor* in the East, extendeth vnto fortie miles; from *Islepen* to *Wightam*, the broadest part from South to North are twentie-foure; the whole is Circumference, about one hundred and twentie miles.

(3) The Ayre is temperate, sweet, and delightfull, and prospect for pleasure inferior to none; the Soile is plenteous of corne, especially in the Vale of *White-horse*, that yeldeth yearly an admirable encrease. In a word, for Corne and Cattle, Waters, and Woods, of profit and pleasure, it gives place vnto none.

(4) Her ancient Inhabitants, by *Ptolemie* and *Cæsar*, were the *Atrebatij*, and them of those that descended from *Gallia*, among whom *Comius* (conquered by the Dictator) was of good respect, and

BARK-SHIRE.

and could doe much with the *Britaines*, who (as *Frontinus* reporteth) vsed this stratagem, though it proued nothing at last: he flying before *Caesar* to recouer ayd of these *Atrebatians*, light bedded vpon a shelve in the Sea, whereupon hoysing his sailes as before a fore-winde, gaue shew to his pursuer that they were in swift flight; so that hopelesse to hayle them, he gaue ouer the chase: yet no sooner had *Caesar* made ouer among them, but that some of these people, by name the *Bibroces*, yeelded him subiection, which proued the ruine of all former libertie. But when the *Romans* had rent their owne Empire, and retired their Legion into a narrower circuit, the *Saxons* set foot where their forces had beene, and made this Countie a parcell of their Westerne Kingdome.

The *Danes* then setting their desire vpon spoiles, from their roauing Pinnaces pierced into these parts, and at *Redding* fortified themselves betwixt the Riuer *Kennet* and *Thamesis*, whither after their great ouerthrow receiued at *Inglefield* by the hand of King *Ethelwolfe*, they retyred for their further safetie.

(6) This Towne King *Henry* the first most stately beautified with a rich *Monastery* and strong *Castle*, where, in the Collegiate Church of the *Abbey*, himselfe and *Queene* (who lay both veiled and crowned) with their daughter *Maud* the Empreffe, called the *Lady of England*, were interred, as the private History of the place auoucheth, though others bestow the bodies of these two *Queenes* else-where. The *Castle* King *Henry* the second razed to the ground, because it was the refuge for the followers of King *Stephen*. From whence the North-pole is raised in Latitude 51. degrees and 40. minutes, and in Longitude from the first West-point obserued by *Mercator* 19 degrees and 35. minutes.

(7) A *Castle* and Towne of greater strength and antiquitie was *Wallingford*, by *Antonine* and *Ptolemie* called *Galema*, the chiefest Citie of the *Atrebatians*, whose large circuit, and strong fortifications, shew plainly, that it was a place of the *Romans* abode, and since in a conueined safetie had made

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made many very bold, especially, when the sparkes of *Englands* ciuill dissensions were forced to flame in case of the *Croime* betwixt *Maud* the Emperesse and King *Stephen*, whither her selfe and associates resorted as their surest defence.

(8) But of farre greater magnificence and state is the Castle of *Windsor*, a most Princely Palace and Mansion of his Maiestie. I will not with *Ieffrey* affirme it to be built by King *Arthur*, but with better authoritie say, it was so thrust after by the *Conquerour*, that by a composition with the Abbat of *Wesminster*, whose then it was, he made it to be the Kings Possession, as a Place besides the pleasures, very commodious to entertaine the King. In this Castle that victorious Prince King *Edward* the third was borne; and herein after he had subdued the *French* and *Scots*, held he at one and the same time, as his Prisoners, *Iohn* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotland*. Neither was it ever graced with greater Maiestie then by the institution of the most honourable Order of the Garter, a signall Ornament of Martiall Prowesse: the inuention thereof some ascribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queene, or rather from *Iohn* Countesse of *Salisbury*, a Lady of an incomparable beautie, as she danced before him, whereat the by-standers smiling, he gave the impress to checke all euill conceits, and in golden Letters imbellished the Garter with this French Posie, *HONORI SOIT QUI MALY PENSE*. And yet that worthy *Clarenceaux* alledging the booke of the first institution, findes the inuention to be more ancient, as when King *Richard* the first warred against the *Turkes*, *Saracens*, *Cypres*, and *Acon*, he girt the legs of certaine choise Knights with a tache of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers. The most Princely Chappell thereof is graced with the bodies of those two great Kings, *Henry* the sixt, and *Edward* the fourth, whom the whole Kingdome was too little to conraine, the one of *Lancaster*, the other of *York*, where they rest now vnited in one mould, with a branch of both those Houses, euen King *Henry* the eight, who there lyeth also interred, and rests in the Lord.

BARK-SHIRE.

(9) Other places of note in this Shire are *Simodun* in the North, and *Winton* in the East, both of them places of the *Romans* residence, as by their monyes there oftentimes found appeareth. Neither was *Summing* the least in this Tract, that had beene the Seat of eight Bishops before the See was translated thence vnto *Shurburne*, or that to *Salisbury*. *Wantage* also is not wanting of honour, in bringing to life that learned and most valiant King *Ealfred*, the scourge of the *Danes*, and great Monarch of the *English*. And *Finchhamsted* for wonder inferiour to none, where (as our Writers doe witnesse) that in the yeare, a thousand one hundred, a Well boyled vp with streames of bloud, and fiftene dayes together continued that *Spring*, whose waters made red all others where they came, to the great amazement of the beholders.

(10) The riches and sweet seats that this Countrey affordeth, made many deuour persons to shew their deuotions vnto true pietie, in erecting places for Gods diuine seruice, and their exemptions from all worldly businesse: such were *Abington*, *Redding*, *Bysham*, *Bronthall*, *Mentley*, *Hamme*, and *Wallingford*, whose *Priors* abusing the intents of their Founders, ouerthrew both their owne Orders and places of professions; all which were dissolved by Act of *Parliament*, and given the King to dispose at his will.

This Shires diuision is into twentie Hundreds, and hath beene strengthened with six strong Castles, is yet graced with three of his Maiesties most Princely Houses, and traded with twelue Market Townes, and is replenished with one hundred and fortie Parishes.



M I D D L E S E X.

CHAPTER XIII.

MIDDLESEX, so called in regard of the situation, as seated betwixt the *West-Saxons* and *East-Angles*, was sometimes, together with *Essex* and *Hertsford-shire*, that part and portion which the *East-Saxons* enioyed for their Kingdome: it lyeth bordered vpon the North with *Hertsford-shire*; vpon the West by *Colne*, is seuered from *Buckingham*; the South, by *Thamesis*, from *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the East from *Essex*, by the Riuer *Lea*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Stratford* in the East, to *Mortball* vpon *Colne* in the West, is by measure nineteene English miles; and from *South mincs* in the North, to his Majesties Mannour of *Hampton-Court* in the South, are little above sixteene miles, the whole Circumference extending to ninetie miles.

(3) In for me it is almost square, for ayre passing temperate, for soile abundantly fertile, and for pasturage and graine of all kindes, yeelding the best, so that the Wheat of this Countie hath serued a long time for the Manchet to our Princes Table.

(4) It lyeth seated in a vale most wholesome and rich, hauing some hils also, and them of good ascent, from whose tops the prospect of the whole is scene like vnto *Zoar* in *Egypt*, or rather like a Paradise and Garden of God.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to *Casar*, were the *Trinobants*, whom he nameth to be the most puissant in the Land; whose chiefe Citie and State yeelding him subiection, made the whole, with lesse losse to the *Romans*, to beare the yoke of their owne bondage, and to come in vnder termes of truce. But when their forces in these parts were spent, and the Empire shaken by intestine

warres,

M I D D L E S E X.

warres, the Saxons setting their eyes vpon so faire a soile, made their footing as sure herin; which lastly with *Hartford* and *Essex*, was the portion of the *East-Saxon* Kingdome.

(6) Fine Princely Houses, inheritable to the *English* Crowne, are seated in this Shire, which are, *Enfield*, *Hanworth*, *White-hall*, *S. James*, and *Hampton-court*, a Citie rather in shew then the Palace of a Prince, and for stately Port and gorgeous building, not inferior to any in *Europe*. At *Thistleworth* once stood the Palace of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, Earle of *Cornwall*, which the *Londners* in a tumultuous broile, burned to the ground: many other stately Houses of our *English* Nobilitie, Knights, and Gentlemen, as also of the worshipfull Citizens of *London*, are in this Shire so sumptuously built and pleasantly seated, as the like in the like circuit are no where else to be found. Neere vnto *Thamesis* entrance into this Countie, is kept the remembrance of *Caesars* entrance over *Thamesis*, by the name of *Coway-stakes*, stucke fast in the bottome to impeach his designs; and further at *Seanes* a Maire-stone once stood for a marke of Iurisdiction, that *London* had so farre vpon *Thamesis*.

(7) Which Citie is more ancient then any true reeched beareth, fabuled from *Brute*, *Troynouant*, from *Lud*, *Ludstone*: But by more credible Writers, *Tatitus*, *Ptolomy*, and *Antonine*, *Londinium*, by *Aminianus* *Mercellinus* for her successiue prosperitie, *Augusta*, the greatest title that can be given to any: by *Britaines*, *Londayn*, by Strangers, *Londra*, and by vs *London*. This Citie doth shew as the Cedars among other trees, being the seat of the *British* Kings, the chamber of the *English*, the modell of the Land, and the Mart of the world: for thither are brought the silke of *Asia*, the spices from *Africa*, the Balmes from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies* East and West: no Citie standing so long in fame, nor any for diuine and politicke government may with her be compared. Her walls were first set by great *Constantine* the first *Christian* Emperour, at the suit of his mother, *Que* *Helen*, reared with rough stone and *British* Bricke three *English* miles in compasse: thorow which are now made

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made seauen most faire gates, besides three other passages for entrance. Along the *Thamesis*, this wall at first ranged and with two gates opened, the one *Douer-gate*, now *Dowgate*, and the other *Billingsgate*, a receptacle for Ships. In the midst of this wall was set a mile-marke (as the like was in *Rome*) from whence were measured their stations, for carriage or otherwise; the same as yet standeth, and hath beene long knowne by the name of *London Stone*. Vpon the East of this Citie, the Church of *S. Peters* is thought to be the Cathedrall of *Resurrection*, the Christians Bishops See, who liued in the raigne of Great *Constantine*; but since *S. Pauls* in the West part, from the Temple of *Diana*, assumed that dignitie, whose greatnesse doth exceed any other at this day, and spires so high that twice it hath beene consumed by lightning from heauen. Besides this Cathedrall, God is honoured in one hundred twentie one Churches more in this Citie; that is, ninetie-six within the wals; sixteene without, but within the Liberties; and nine more in her Suburbs; and in *Fitz-Stephens* time, thirtene Conuents of religious Orders. It is diuided into 26 Wards, gouerned by so many graue *Aldermen*, a Lord Mayor, and two *Sherifs*, the yearly choice whereof was granted them by Patent from King *Iohn*; in whose time also a Bridge of stone was made ouer *Tlames*, vpon nineteene Arches, for length, breadth, beautie, and building, the like againe not found in the world.

(8) This *London* (as it were) disdaining bondage, hath set her selfe on each side, far without the walls, and hath left her West-gate in the midst, from whence with continuall buildings (still affecting greatnesse) she hath continued her streets vnto a Kings Palace, and ioyned a second Citie to her selfe, famous for the Seat and Sepulchre of our Kings; and for the Gates of Iustice, that termely there are opened, onely once a Bishops Sec, whose title died with the man. No walls are set about this Citie, and those of *London* are left, to shew rather what it was, then what it is: Whose Citizens, as the *Lacedemonians* did, doe impute their strength in their men, and not in their wals, how strong soeuer. Or else for their multitude, cannot be circulated, but (as another *Ierusalem*) is inhabited
without

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without walls, as *Zachary* said. The wealth of this Citie (as *Isay* once spake of *Nilus*) growes from the Reuenues and haruest of her South-bounding *Thames*; whose traffique for merchandizing, is likethat of *Tyrus*, whereof *Ezekiel* speakes, and stands in abundance of Siluer, Iron, Tinne, and Lead, &c. And from *London* her channell is nauigable, straitned along with medowing borders, vntill she taketh her full libertie in the *German Seas*. Vpon this *Thames* the Ships of *Tharjis* seeme to ride, and the Nauy, that rightly is termed the *Lady* of the Sea, spreads her saile. Whence twice with luckie successe hath bene accomplished, the compassing of the vniuersall Globe. This Riuer, *Cannus*, laying siege against *London*, sought by digging to diuert, and before him the *Danes* had done great harmes in the Citie, yet was their State recovered by King *Elsred*, and the Riuer kept her olde course, notwithstanding that cost. In the times of the *Normans*, some ciuill broiles haue bene attempted in this Citie, as in the dayes of King *Iohn*, whereinto his Barons entred, and the Tower yeelded vnto *Lewis*. And againe, *Was Tyler* herein committed outrageous cruelties, but was worthily struck downe by the *Maier* and slaine in *Smithfield*. This Cities graduation for Latitude is the degree 51. 45. minutes, and in Longitude 20. degrees 39. minutes.

(9) In this Countie at *Barnet*, vpon Easter-day, a bloudy battell was fought, betwixt *Henry* the sixt and *Edward* the fourth, wherein were slaine one Marques, one Earle, three Lords, and with them ten thousand *Englishmen*.

(10) The diuision of this Shire is into seuen Hundreds, wherein are seated two Cities, foure Market-Townes, and teueny-three Parish-Churches, besides them in *London*; where in the Church of *Gray-Friers*, now called *Christ-Church*, three Queenes lye interred, which were, *Queene Margarete*, the D. of *Phil.* the hardy, King of *France*, second wife to King *Edward* the first; the second was *Queene Isabel*, wife to King *Edward* the second, and D. to *Philip* the faire King of *France*; and the third was *Queene Ioan*, their daughter, married to *Dauid* King of *Scotland*.



ESSEX.

CHAPTER V.

E S S E X, by the *Normans* *Essexia*, and by the vulgar *Essex*; is a Countie large in compasse, very populous, and nothing inferiour to the best of the Land.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat Circular, excepting the East part, which shooteth herself with many Promontories into the Sea; and from *Hersey Island* to *Haidon* in the West, (the broadest part of the Shire) are by measure fortie miles; and the length from *East-Ham* vpon *Thamesis* in the South, to *Sturmore* vpon the River *Stow* in the North, are thirtie-five miles; the whole in Circumference one hundred fortie six miles.

(3) It lyeth bounded vpon the North, with *Suffolke* and *Cambridge-Shires*; vpon the West with *Hertford* and *Middlesex*, vpon the South by *Thamesis* is parted from *Kent*, and the East-side thereof is altogether washed with the *German Sea*.

(4) The ayre is temperate and pleasant: onely towards the waters somewhat aguish: the soile is rich and fruitfull, though in some places sandy and barren; yet so that it neuer frustrates the husbandmans hopes, or fills not the hands of her hauest-labourers: but in some part so fertile, that after three yeares glebe of Saffron, the Land for 18. more, will yeeld plentie of Baile, without either dung or other farning earth.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were by *Cesar* called the *Trinobantes*, of whom in the former Chapter we haue spoken, and in our *History* shall speake more at large. But this name perished with the age of the Empire, the *Saxons* presently framed a new; and with *Hertford* and *Middlesex* made it their *East-Saxons* Kingdome, vntill that *Egbert* brought this and the whole into an entire and absolute Monarchy: the *Danes* after them laid so sore for this Prouince, that as *Beorn-*

sted

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fleet and *Haurnes* (now *Shobery*) they fortified most strongly; and at *Barklow*, (besides the hills mount-
ed for their burials) the *Danewort* with her red beryes, so plentifully grow, that it is held and ac-
counted to spring from the bloud of the *Danes* which in that place was spilt, and the hearb as yet is
called from them the *Danf-bloud*; neither yet were they quelled to surcease that quarrell; but at *Ash-*
downe abode the *Iron-side* in fight, wherein so much bloud of the *English* was spilt, that *CANUTE* their
King in remorse of conscience, built a Church in the place, to pacifie God for the finnes of his peo-
ple: But when the *Norman* had got the garland of the whole, many of their Nobles there seated them-
selues, whose posterities since, both there and else-where, are spread further abroad in the Realme.

(6) The Commodities that this Shire yeeldeth, are many and great, as of Woods, Corne, Cat-
tle, Fish, Forests, and Saffron; which last groweth with such gaine and increase vpon her North
parts, that from a split clove much like vnto Garlicke, a white blewish Flower shortly springeth,
from whence fillers of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dried, are sold as spice with great
gaine. From the Ilands *Canury*, *Mersey*, *Horsey*, *Norbly*, *Ossey*, *Wallot*, and *Foulness*, great store of
Fish and Fowle are daily gotten: and so from their Cattle haue they continuall increafe, which men
and boyes milke; as well the Ewe as the Kine; whereof they make great and thicke Cheese, sold a-
broad in the Land, and much thereof transported into other Countries. Their Oysters which we
call *Wassette*, the best in esteeme, and are thought from *Plinie* to haue beene serued in the *Romans*
Kitchins. But least we should exceed measure in commending, or the people repose their trust in the
foyle; behold what God can doe, to frustrate both in a moment, and that by his meanest creatures:
for in our age and remembrance, the yeare of Christ 1581. an Army of *Mice* so ouer-ranne the
Marshes in *Dunty Hundred*, neere vnto *South-minster* in this Countie, that they shoue the grasse to
the very roots, and so rained the same with their venomous teeth, that a great Murraine fell vpon
the Cattle which grased thereon, to the great losse of their owners.

(7) The

ESSAY.

(7) The chiefeſt Citie for account at this day, in this Shire, is Colcheſter, built by *Coſus* the Britiſh Prince, one hundred twentie-four years after the birth of our Saviour *Chriſt* (ſee of *Marſmouth* ſay true) wherein his ſonne *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the firſt Chriſtian King, Emperreſſe, and Emperour in the world, were borne: which made *Neeham* for *Conſtantine* to ling as he did.

*From Colcheſter there roſe a Starre,
The Rayes whereof ſhew glorious light;
Throughout the world in climates farre,
Great Conſtantine, Romes Emperour bright.*

And the *Romanes* to the great honour of *Helena* inſcribed her, *Piſſima Venerabili Auguſta*. But of theſe we ſhall be occaſioned to ſpeake more hereafter. This Citie is ſituated vpon the South of the River *Coln*; from whence it hath the name, and is walled about, raiſed vpon a high Trench of earth, though now much decayed, hauing fix gates of entrance, and three poſternes in the Weſt wall, beſides nine Watch-Towers for defence, and containeth in compaſſe 1980 paces; wherein ſtand eight faire Churches, and two other without the walls, for Gods diuine ſeruiſe: *S Tenants* and the *Blacke Fryers* decayed in the Suburbs; *Mary Magdalens*, the *Nunnery*, *S Johns*, and the *Crucked Fryers*, all ſuppreſſed: within towards the Eaſt is mounted an old Caſtle, and elder ruines vpon a trench containing two Acres of ground, whereas yet may be ſeene the prouident care they had againſt all enſuing aſſaults.

The trade of this Towne ſtandeth chiefly in making of Cloth and Baies, with Saies, and other like ſtuffes daily inuented; and is governed by two Bailiffes, twelue Aldermen, all wearing Scarlet; a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants at Mace. Whoſe poſition for Latitude is in the degree 51. 14. minutes; and for Longitude, in the degree 21. and 30. minutes.

(8) Places

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(8) Places of antiquitie and memorable note in this Countie, I observe the most famous to be *Camelodunum*, by vs *Maldon*, which was the Royall Seat of *Cunobelin* King of the *Trinobantes*, as by his money therein minted appeareth, about the time of our *Sauours* birth: which Citie afterwards *Claudian* wonne from the *Brittaines*, and therein placed a Colony of Souldiers, which were called *Fultriciensi*. This Citie *Queene Boadicea*, in reuenge of her wrongs, rased to the ground, what time she stirred their people against *Nero*, with the slaughter of seuentie thousand of the *Romans*. Of some later and lesser account was *Wharfedale*, now *S. Peters* vpon the wall, where the *Fortenses* with their Captaine kept, towards the declination of the *Romane Empire*. In the East Promontory of this Countie, in the Raigne of *Richard* the second, the teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an *Elephant*) of a marueilous size (saith *Ralph Coggeshall*) and not farre thence, in the raigne of *Elizabeth*, more bones to the like wonder were digged vp.

(9) I purposely omit the message of a Pilgrim from *S. John Baptiste*, by whom he sent a Ring to *King Edward Confessor*; for which cause his house tooke the name *Hauering*: seeing the Monkes of those times made no great daintie daily to forge matter for their owne aduanrage: who in this Shire so swarmed that they had houses erected at *Walsham*, *Prislewell*, *Tiltey*, *Dunmow*, *Leeze*, *Hatfield*, *Peuerrell*, *Chelmsford*, *Coggeshall*, *Maldon*, *Earls coln*, *Colchester*, *S. Osithi*, *Saffron-Walden*, *Hatfield-Bra-docke*, and more, with great reuenues thereto belonging; all which felt the Axes and Hammers of destruction, when the rest of such foundations fell vnder the flaile of *King Henry* the eight, who with *Herckjabb* brake downe all these Brazen Serpents.

(10) This Shire is diuided into 20. Hundreds, wherein are seated 21. Market-Townes, 5. Castles, 5. Hauens, 2. of his Majesties Mannours, and 415. Parish-Churches.

SVFFOLCK

Scala Miliarium

NORFOL

C I Æ

PARS

ESSEXIA

PARS

C E A

Aldbrou

ghe

N U S

16

S V F F O L K E.

CHAPTER XVI.

SVFFOLKE, in regard of them which were seated in *Norfolke*, is a Country most plenteous and pleasant for habitation. It is separated from *Norfolke*, by the Rivers of the lesser *Ouse*, and *Wau-*
ney, whose heads meet almost in the midst of her Verge, and that very neere together: the one taking course *East*, and the other full *West*, vpon which part *Cambridge-shire* doth wholly confront. The South side is seuered by *Stonne* from *Essex*, and the East together washed with the *Germane Seas*.

(2) The Ayre is good, sweet, and delectable, and in some parts, of some of our best Physicians, held to be the best in the Land: the Soile is rich, fruitfull, and with all things well replenished; in a word, nothing wanting for pleasure or profit.

(3) The forme thereof is somewhat *Cressant*, shooting vp narrower into the *North*; and spreading wider towards the *South*, whose broadest part is about twentic miles: but from East to West much more; for from *Easton* point (the furthest of this Shire, yea of all *Britaine* into the Sea) vnto great *Ouse* Riuer, her Westerne bounder, are fortie fiue miles, and the whole in circumference, about one hundred fortie sixe miles.

(4) Anciently this part of the *Iland* was possessed by the *Iceni*, who as it seemeth by *Tacitus*, ioy-
ned in Amitie with the *Romans*, a mightie people (saith he) and neuer shaken with warres before the
raigne of *Claudius*, but then by *Ostorius* were vanquished, though not without great slaughter of the
Romans; and in a Battle against them, *M. Ostorius* the sonne of the *Generall*, wonne great honour in
sauing of a *Roman* Citizens life; so ready were they to giue and receiue Honours to themselves, but
sleightly to passe over, and to smother faire greater exployts of the *Britaines*; which notwithstanding

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ding long in these parts they could not doe; for the wrongs of the *Icenians* growing intolerable, who by the *Romane* Souldiers were put out of their rightfull possessions, their Princes accounted no better then Slaves, and their Queene whipped in most ignominious manner; vnder *Bodus* they wrought their reuenge, as in the History (Christ assisting) shall be further related.

Next to these *Icenians*, were the *Saxons* that got their footing into these parts, and of them, this with *Norfolke*, *Cambridge Shire*, and the Ile of *Ely*, was made their *East-Angles* Kingdome; though as it seemeth euer in subiection either to the *Mercians*, or to the Kings of *Kent* whose off-spring ending in *S. Edmund* the Martyr, after the *Danes* had laid it most desolate, *Edward* the Elder subdued it vnto his *West-Saxons* Monarchy: and that likewise ending in King *Edward* the Confessor, many Noble *Normans* got their possessions in these parts, whose off-spring are plenteously replenished in this Shire to this day.

(5) The commodities of this Shire are many and great, whereof the chiefeft consisteth in Corne, in Cattle, Cloth, Pasturage, Woods, Sea-fish and Fowle; and as *Abbo Floriacensis* hath depainted, this Countie is of a greene and passing fresh hue, pleasantly replenished with Orchards, Gardens and Groves: thus he described it aboue six hundred yeares since, and now we finde as he hath said; to which we may adde their gaine from the Paile, whose Cheeses are traded not onely thorowout *England*, but into *Germany*, *France*, and *Spain*, and are highly commended by *Pantaleon* the Physitian, both for colour and taste.

(6) And had *Ipswich* (the onely eye of this Shire) beene as fortunate in her Surname, as she is blessed with Commerce and buildings, she might worthily haue borne the title of a Citie: neither ranked in the

labour; both by a Rampire of earth, mounted along her
North

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North and West parts, and places of entrance where gatta haue stood; which no doubt, by the Danes were cast downe, in the yeare of *Ihu* Christ 987. when they sacked with spoyle all these Sea-coasts: and againe in the yeare one thousand, laid the streets desolate, and the houses on heapes: yet afterwards recouering both breath and beaurie, her buildings from *Stoke-Church* in the South, to Saint *Margaret* in the North, now containe 1900 paces, and from *S. Helen* in the East, to *S. Mathewes* Church in the West, are no lesse then 2120. full of streets plentifully inhabited, wherein are twelue Parilla-Churches seared, besides them suppressed; such were *Christ Church*, *S. Georges*, *S. Iames*, the *White*, the *Blacks*, and *Gray Fryers*. The Site of this Towne is removed from the Equator, vnto the degree 52. 25. minutes: and by *Mercators* obseruation, from the first West-point 22. degrees, 9. minutes: and is yearely governed by two Bailiffes, and ten Port-men, all wearing Scarlet, with twenty-foure of their Common-Councell in purple: a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, five Sergeantes, whereof one is for the Admiraltie, a Beadle, and Common Cryer, all in blew, with the Townes Armes on their Sleeue.

The older Eye of this Shire is *S. Edmundsbury*. By Abbe the Royall Towne, wherein at the day-broke of the Saxons conuersion, *Sigbert* King of the East-Angles founded a Christian Church: and vpon the occasion of King *Edmunds* buriall (who at *Hoxon* was shot to death) hath bene ever since called *S. Edmunds-bury*, where was built in his honour one of the fairest Monasteries in the world, begun by King *Canute*, much affrighted with the seeming appearance of that Martyrs Ghost, who to expiate the sacrilegious impiecie of his Father *Sutnu*, enriched the place with many endowments, and offered vp his owne Crowne vpon the holy Martyrs Tombe. For the beaurie and buildings of this Abbey and Towne, let *Leyland* for me declare:
finely seated, so delicately, vpon the easie ascent of an hill,
Rarely Abbey, either for reuenues or incomparable may

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tie then a Monastery, so many Gates for entrance, and some of them brasse, so many Towers, and a most glorious Church, upon which attend three others, standing all in the same Church-yard, all of them passing time, and of a curious workmanship. Whose ruines lie in the dust, lamenting their fall, mouing the beholders to pittie their case.

Neere vnto this Towne a great Battle was fought by Robert Bossu, Earle of Leicester, against his Soueraigne King Henry the second: but was worthily overcome by Richard Lacy, the Kings high Iustice, himselfe and wife taken, with many Flemings and Englishmen slaine.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance this Countie affords; such is *Ewing* in the West, formerly famous for the birth of *St. Andrey*, daughter to King *Anna*, one of the three names of the Shires diuision. *Rendlisham* in the East, where *Redwald* the first Christian in this Kingdome held his Court: and *Hadley* in her South, where *Guthrum* the Dane whom *Elfred* baptized, was buried. And things of stranger note are the limits of the *East-Angles* Territories, running along *New-marke* heath, vulgarly called the *Dimels-ditch*: the like fable is formally told by *Nubrigenfis*, that at *Wulpet* in the heart of this Shire, two greene boyes of *Satyres* kinde arose out of the ground, from the *Antipodes*; beleene it if you will: and *Ralfe Coggeshall* in the Monuments of *Colchester*, declareth, that a Fish in all parts like a man was taken neere *Orford*, and for sixe moneths was kept in the Castle, whence after he escaped againe to the Sea.

As strange, but most true, was a crop of Pease, that without tillage or sowing grew in the Rocks, betwixt this *Orford* and *Aldebrough*, in the yeare 1555. when by vnseasonable weather a great dearth was in the Land: there in *August* were gathered about one hundred Quarters, and in blossoming remained as many more, where neuer grasse grew, or earth ever scene, but hard solide Rocks three yards deepe vnder their rootes.

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(8) Places separated from common use, and deuoted to God and his seruice by religious Princes, were at *S. Edmunds, Ipswich, Thelworth, Blithbourn, Clare, Leston, Burch Castle*, wherein *Sigebert* King of the *East-Angles* entered the profession of a Monke: but was thence forced by his people, to fight against the *Mercians*: in which Battle he was slaine. And *Dunwich*, where *Felix* founded his Episcopall See. These with many others in this Countie were suppressed in the fall of the Monasteries, and their Reuenues assumed by King *Henry the Eighth*.

(9) This Shire is principally diuided into three parts, which are called the *Coldable, S. Edmunds,* and *S. Audreys Liberties*, subdiuided into twentie-two Hundreds, and them againe into 575. *Parish Churches*, wherein are seated seauen Castles, and twentie-eight Market-Townes.

September 10

NORFOLCKE



N O R T H F O L K E.

CHAPTER XVII.

NORTHFOLKE is an Iland inclining to an ouall forme, closed on the South part with the Riuer of *Waney* and the lesser *Ouse*, which diuides it from *Suffolke*. On the East and North with the *Germane Ocean*; on the West toward *Cambridge-shire*, with some brinches of the greater *Ouse*; toward *Lincolne-shire* with that part of the *Nene* which passeth from *Witch* into the *W. sea*.

It containeth in length (from *Yarmouth* to *Witch*) about fiftie miles. In breadth (from *Thetford* to *Wals*) about thirtie. The whole Circuit is about two hundred fortie two miles.

The Name ariseth from the situation of the people, who being the Norther-most of the Kingdome of *East-Angles*, are therefore called the *Northfolke*, as the Souther-most *Southfolke*.

The Ayre is sharpe and piercing, especially in the Champion, and neere the Sea; therefore it de-laieth the Spring and Haruest, the situation of the Country inclining thereto, as being vnder the 53. degree of Latitude.

The Soile diuers: about the Townes commonly good; as Clay, Chalke, or fat earth, well watered, and with some wood: vpward to the Heaths naked, dry, and barren: *Marstrand* and *Flegg* exceeding rich; but *Marstrand* properly for Pasture, *Flegg* for Corne.

(2) The parts from *Thetford* to *Burnham*, and thence Westward, as also along the Coast, be counted *Champion*: the rest (as better furnished with woods) *Woodland*. The *Champion* aboundeth with Corne, Sheepe, and Conies, and herein the barren Heaths (as the prouidence of our Ancestors hath of old disposed them) are very profitable. For on them principally lie our *Fould courses*, called of

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of the Saxons (whose institution they therefore seeme to be) *Paldyourn*, that is, *Libertie of sold or pasture*. These Heaths by the Compasture of the sheepe (which we call *Tarke*) are made so rich with Corne, that when they fall to be sowne, they commonly match the fruitfulllest grounds in other Countries: and laid againe, doe long after yeeld a sweeter and more plentifull feed for sheepe: for that each of them maintaine other, and are the chiefest wealth of our Country. The *Woodland* (fitted for grasse) is maintained chiefly by feeding of Cattell, yet well stored with Corne and Sheepe.

The Coast is fortunate in Fish, and hath many good Harbours, whereof *Len* and *Yarmouth* be the mother-ports, and of great traffique: *Wells* and *Blakeney* next in estimation.

The whole Countie aboundeth with Riuers and pleasant Springs, of which the *Ouse* is chiefest, by whose plentifull branches, the Isle of *Ely*, the Townes and Shires of *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, and the Countie of *Suffolke* vent and receive Commodities. The next is *Hurray* or *Yere*, passing from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, where it receiveth the *Bure* coming from *Aylham*, both of them of great service for water-carriages, but very notable for their plenty of fish: for some one man out of an hold vpon the *Bure*, hath drawne vp ordinarily once a yeare, betwene two Nets, about fure or six score bushels of Fish at one draught. The *Waveney* and the lesser *Ouse* are also Nauigable and of great vse. The residue I omit.

(3) The people were anciently called *ICENI*, as they also of *Suffolke*, *Cambridge-shire*, and *Huntington-shire*, and supposed to be of them whom *Cesar* nameth *Cimmagii*; *Ptoleme*, *Suioni*; some *Tigani*. Their manners were likely to be as the rest of the *Britaines*, barbarous at those times, as appeareth by *Cesar* and *Tacitus*. Neither can I otherwise commend their Successors the Saxons: for so also their owne Countryman *Eschelward* termeth them. Since the entry of the Normans, they haue beene counted ciuill and ingenious, apt to good Letters, adorning Religion with more Churches and Monasteries, then any Shire of *England*, and the Lawes and Seats of Iustice (for many ages)

with

N O R F O L K E.

With some excellent men; from whom most of our chiefe Families, and some of the greatest Nobility of the Kingdome, haue taken aduancement And herein is *Northfolke* fortunate, that as *Crest* boasted of an hundred Cities, so may she of an hundred Families of Gentlemen, neuer yet attained of high Treason. How the government of this Country was about *Cæsar* time, is vncertaine, but (agreeable no doubt to the rest of the *Britaines*) vnder some peculiar *Toparch* or *Regulus*, as *Tacitus* termeth him. The latter *Romans* held it by two *Garrisons*, one at *Gariannum* neere *Tarmouth*; the other at *Brannodunum*, now called *Brancaſtre*, both of horse, and commanded by the *Comes Maritimi Traſſus*, as *Marcellinus* calleth him, termed after *Comes Littoris Saxonici*. Vpon the entry of the *Saxons*, this Countie with *Suffolke* fell in the portion of the *Angles*, and about the yeare five hundred sixtie one, were together erected into a Kingdome by *Vffa*, of whom the succeeding Kings were tituled *Vffines*. But hauing suffred many Tempests of Fortune, it was in the yeare 870. vterly wasted and extinct by *Hungar* and *Hubba* the *Danes*, who ouerthrew the vertuous King *Edmund* about *Tbesford*, and after martyred him at *S. Edmundsbury*. Yet they did not long enioy it: for King *Edward* shortly recovered it from them, and annexed it to his other Kingdomes. The *Danes* notwithstanding inhabited abundantly in these parts, so that many of our Townes were founded by them, and a great part of our people and Gentry are risen out of their blood.

(4) This Kingdome of *East-Angles* was after allotted to an Earledome of that name by *William the Conquerour*, who made *Rodulph* a *Britaine*, marrying his kinswoman, Earle thereof; but gaue the greatest parts of this Countie about *Wimondham*, *Keninghall*, *Lenn*, *Burnham*, *Fulmerstone*, &c. to *W. de Albany*, *Pincerna*, and *W. de Warranna Forrestario*, who to strengthen themselves (according to the vse of that time) with the homage and seruice of many tenants, diuided large portions of the same amongst their friends and followers; so that most of the Manours and Lands in the parts aforesaid, were in those dayes either mediately or immediately holden of one of them. And as *North-*
folke

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folke and *Suffolke* were first vnited in a Kingdome, then in an Earledome, so they continued vnited in the *Sheriffes-wike* till about the fifteenth yeare of *Queene Elizabeth*.

(5) The Townes here are commonly well built, and populous; three of them being of that worth and qualitie, as no one Shire of *England* hath the like, *Norwich*, *Leam*, and *Yarmouth*: to which for ancient reputation (as hauing beene a seat of the Kings of *East-Angles*) I may adde *Thetford*, knowne to *Antoninus*, *Ptolemie*, and elder ages, by the name of *Sironmagus*, when the other three were yet in their infancie, and of no esteeme: for I accept not the Relations of the Antiquitie and State of *Norwich* in the time of the *Britaines* and *Saxons*, though *Alexander Neuil* hath well graced them. Her very name abridgeth her Antiquitie, as hauing no other in Histories but *Norwich*, which is moere *Saxon* or *Danish*, and signifieth the *North-Towne* or *Castle*. It seemeth to haue risen out of the decay of her neighbour *Vins*, now called *Castor*, and as *M. Camden* noteth, not to haue beene of mark before the entry of the *Danes*, who in the yeare 1004. vnder *Sveno* their Captaine, first sacked, and then burnt it, euen in her infancie. Yet in the dayes of *Edward the Confessor* it recovered 1320. Burgeses. But maintaining the cause of Earle *Radulph* aforesaid against the *Conquerour*, they were by famine and sword wasted to 560. at which time the Earle escaping by ship, his wife vpon composition yeelded the Castle, and followed. In *William Rufus* time it was growne famous for Merchandise and concourse of people; so that *Herbert* then translating the Bishopricke from *Thetford* thither, made each of them an ornament to other. In varietie of times it felt much varietie of Fortune: By fire in *Anno* 1508. By extreame plagues, whereof one in *An.* 1548. was so outrageous, as 17104. are reported to haue died thereof betweene the *Calends* of *Ianuary* and of *Iuly*. By misery of warre, as sacked and spoyled by the Earle of *Flanders* and *Hugh Bigod*, *Anno* 1174. In yeelding to *Lewis the French*, against their naturall Lord King *John*, *Anno* 1216. By the disinherited Barons, *An.* 1266. By tumult and insurrection betweene the Citizens and Church-men: once about the yeare 1264. which

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which if *Henry* the third had not come in person to appease, the Citie was in hazard to be ruined: The second time in *Anno* 1446. for which the Major was deposed, and their Liberties for a while selfed. In *Edward* the sixths time, by *Kents* rebellion, whose fury chiefly raged against this Citie. Since this it hath flourished with the blessings of Peace, Plentie, Wealth, and Honour: so that *Alexander Nevill* doubteth not to preferre it aboue all the Cities of *England*, except *London*. It is situate vpon the Riuer *Hierne*, in a pleasant valley, but on rising ground, hauing on the East the Hilles and Heath called *Musfold* for *Moss-would*, as I take it. In the 17. yeare of King *Stephen* it was new founded, and made a Corporation. In *Edward* the firsts time, closed with a faire Wall, tawing on a part that the Riuer defendeth. First governed by foure Bayliffes; then by *Henry* the fourth in *An* 1403. erected into a Majoraltie and County; the limits whereof now extend to *Eatonbridge*. At this present it hath about thirtie Parishes, but in ancient time had many more.

(6) *Lenn* having beene an ancient Borrough vader the Gouvernment of a Bayliffe or Reue, called *Praposition*, was by King *John* in the sixt yeare of his Raigne made *Liber Burgum*, and (besides the gift of his memorable Cup, which to this day honoureth this Corporation) endowed with diuers faire Liberties. King *Henry* the third in the 17 yeare of his Raigne (in recompence of their seruice against the out-lawed *Barons* in the Isle of *Ely*) enlarged their Charter, and granted them further, to choose a Major *Loco Prapositioni*: vnto whom King *Henry* the Eight, in the sixteenth yeare of his Raigne, added twelue Aldermen, a Recorder, and other Officers, and the bearing of a sword before the Major. But the Towne comming after to the same King, he in the twentie-ninth of his Raigne, changed their name, from *Maioꝝ & Burghenses Lenn Episcopi*, to *Maioꝝ & Burghenses Lenn Regii*.

(7) *Yarmouth* is the Key of the Coast, named and sealed by the mouth of the Riuer *Yere*. Begun in the time of the *Danes*, and by small accessions growing populous, made a Corporation vnder two Bay-

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Bayliffes by King *Henry* the third. and by his Charter, about the fifteneenth yeare of his Raignt, walled. It is an ancient member of the *Cinque Ports*, very well built and fortified, having onely one Church (but faire and large) founded by Bishop *Herbert*, in *William Rufus* dayes. It maintaineth a Peere against the Sea, at the yearely charge of five hundred pound, or thereabout: yet hath it no possessions, as other Corporations, but like the children of *Israhel* and *Thersu Maria* & 4. *vestis*, as an Inquisitor findeth. *An. 10. Hen. 3.* There is yearely in *September* the worthiest Herring-fishing in *Europe*, which draweth great concourse of people, and maketh the Towne much the richer all the yeare, but very vnsauoury for the time. The Inhabitants are so courteous, as they have long held a custome to feast all persons of worth, repairing to their Towne.

(8) The Bishopricke of *Norwich* had first her seat at *Dunwich* in *Suffolke*, and was there begun by *Felix*, who converted this Countie, and the *East-Angles* to the Faith. Being brought out of *Burgundie* by *Sigebert* (the first Christian King of the *East-Angles*) he landed at *Babingley* by *Leam*, and there builded the first Church of these Countries, which in his memory, is at this day called by his Name. The second he built at *Sharnbourn* then of wood, and therefore called *Steeke-Chappell*. After *Felix* and three of his Successors, this Bishopricke was diuided into two Sees: the one with eleuen Bishops in succession, continuing at *Dunwich*; the other with twelue at *Elmham* in *Norfolke*. Then vnited againe in the time of King *Edwyn*, the entire See for twelue other Bishops remained at *Elmham*, and in the Conquerours time was by his Chaplaine *Arfastus* (being the thirteenth) translated to *Therford*, from thence by *Herbert* (his next Successor saue one) bought of *W. Rufus* for 1900. pounds, and brought to *Norwich*. This *Herbert* (surnamed *Lesing*, a *Norman*) builded the Cathedrall Church there, and endowed it with large possessions. Not far from thence he also builded another Church to *S. Leonard*, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Leam*, (*S. Margarets*, a very faire one) and the fifth

NORTHFOLKE.

fifth at *Tarnewth* before mentioned. By the Cathedrall Church he builded a Palace for the Bishops, and founded the Priory there (now converted to *Dean* and *Chapter*), and another Priory at *Therford*. Since his time the Bishops See hath immoueably remained at *Norwich*, but the ancient Possessions are seuered from it, and in lieu thereof the Abbey and Lands of *S. Benedic* of *Holme* annexed to it. The Commodities of this Countie I haue contained in these soure Verses.

*Ingenio & populi cultu Norfolkia clari est;
Hinc fluvys, illinc Insula clausa mari;
Qua ratis, & vellus, frumenta, cuniculus, agnus.
Lac scatet, & pisces, pabula, mella, crocus.*

This Description of *Northfolke*, I receiued from the Right Worshipfull,
Sir HENRY SPELMAN Knight,

CAMBRIDGE
SHIRE



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A Scale of Miles

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE, lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Lincolneshire* and *Northfolke*; vpon the East with *Norfolke* and *Suffolke*; vpon the South with *Hartford-shire* and *Essex*; and vpon the West with *Bedford* and *Huntington shires*.

(1) This Province is not large, nor for ayre greatly to be liked; hauing the Fennes so spread vpon her North, that they infect the ayre far into the rest: From whose furthest point vnto *Roxford* in the South, are thirtie-five miles; but in the broadest is not fully twentie: the whole in Circumference, traced by the compasse of her many indents, one hundred twentie and eight miles.

(2) The Soile doth differ both in ayre and commodities; the Fenny surcharged with waters: the South is Champion, and yeeleth *Corn* in abundance, with *Meadowing-Pastures* vpon both the sides of the River *Cam*, which diuides that part of the Shire in the midst, vpon whose *East-banke* the *Muses* haue built their most sacred *Seat*, where with plenteous increase they haue continued for these many hundred yeares.

(3) For from ancient *Grancester*, *Camborigum* by *Antonine*, now famous *Cambridge*, the other brest and *Nurse-mother* of all pious literature, haue flowed full streames of the learned *Sciences* into all other parts of this Land, and else-where: ancient indeed, if their *Story* be rightly writ, that will haue it built by *Cantaber* a *Spaniard*, three hundred seauenty five yeares before the birth of our *Sauour*, who thither first brought and planted the *Muses*. This Citie *Grancester* by the tyranny of time lost both her owne beaurie and her professed *Athenian Students*, so that in *Bedaes* dayes, seauen hundred yeares after the Word became flesh, it is described to lye a little desolate Citie, and as yet retaineth the name, without any memory of circuit by wals.

Of

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

Of this Citie, in the yeare of *Christ Iesus* 141. as the Monke of *Barnold* doth report, nine Scholars received their *Baptisme*, and became Preachers of the Gospell among the *Brittaines*; which (as he saith) happened in the Raigne of *Hadrian* the Emperour. But when the *Picts*, *Scots*, *Hibernians* and *Saxons* had laid all things waste, and with their savage swords cut out the Leanes of all civill learning, this as the rest yielded to destruction, and so lay forlorne till the *Saxons* themselves became likewise civill; when *Sigbert* the first *Christian King* of the *East-Angles*, from the example of *France*, whither he had bene banished, built *Schools* in his Kingdome, and here at *Grancester* the chiefe, recalling thither the Professors of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as the Story recordeth, and Traditions doe hold.

But afterwards, as it seemeth, their increase being straitened, the *Students* complained (as the Prophets did to *Elisha*) that the place was too little for them to dwell in, therefore enlarging more North-ward, seated themselves neere vnto the *Bridge*, whereupon the place began to be called *Gran-bridge*, though others from the crooked River *Cane* will haue it named *Cambridge*. This place (though sacred and exempted from *Mars*, as *Sylla* once spake; when he spared *Athens*,) the *Danes* in their destructions regarded no whit, wherein they often wintered after their spoyles, and left the scarres of their savage forces ever behinde them. And in the yeare 1010 when *Suen* in his fiercenesse bare downe all before him, this place was no place for *Scholars* to be in: *Warres* loud *Alarums* ill consorting the *Muses* milde Harmonies. Yet when the *Normans* had got the *Garland* on their heads, and these *Danish* stormes turned into *Sun-shine* dayes, *Gislebert* the Monke, with *Odo*, *Terricus*, and *William*, all three of the like *Monasticall Profession*, in the Raigne of King *Henry* the First, resorted vnto this place, and in a publike *Barne* read the *Lectures* of *Grammar*, *Logicke*, and *Rhetorick*, and *Gislebert* Diuinitie vpon the Sabbath and Festiuall dayes. From this little fountaine (saith *Peter Blesensis*) grew a great River, which made all England fruitful by the many *Masters* & *Teachers* proceeding out of *Cambridge*, as out of a holy *Paradise* of *God*. The first Colledge therein endowed with Possessions was *Peter*-*house*.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

house, built by *Hugh Balsbam* Bishop of *Ely*, in the yeare of Grace, 1384. whose godly example many others followed, so that at this day there are sixteene most stately *Colledges* and *Halls*, for building, beantie, endowments, and store of *Students* so replenished, that vntlesse it be in her other Sister *Oxford*, the like are noe found in all *Europe*.

But at what time it was made an *Vniuersitie*, let *Robert de Remington* tell you for me. In the Reigne (saith he) of King *Edward the first*, *Granbridge*, of a Schoole, by the Court of *Rome*, was made an *Vniuersitie*, such as *Oxford* is. Lastly, the *Meridian Line* cutting the *Zenith* over this Citie, is distant from the furthest West-poynt, according to *Mereator*, 20 degrees, 50 scruples, and the Arch of the same *Meridian*, lying betweene the *Aequator* and *Pertisall point*, is 52. degrees, 20. scruples.

(5) Another Citie formerly in great fame is *Ely*, had in account for the repute and holinesse of *Votary Nunnes* there residing; built first by *Andrey* wife to one *Tombret* a Prince in this *Prouince*, who had this place as a part of her Dowry: she hauing departed from her second Husband *Egbert* King of *Northumberland* deuoted her selfe to the seruice of God, and built here a *Monastery*, whereof she became the first *Abbesse*. This in the *Danish* desolations was destroyed, but soone after reedified by *Eabelwald* Bishop of *Winchester*, who stored it with *Monks*; vnto whom King *Edgar* granted the iurisdiction ouer foure Hundreds and a halfe, within these Fennes and the *East-Angles* limits, which to this day are called *The Liberties of S. Andrey*, after whose example many Nobles so enriched it with large *Renewes*, that as *Malmesbury* saith, the *Abbat* thereof laud vp yearly in his owne *Coffers* a thousand and foure hundred pounds. And of latter times the *Monks* thereof became so wealthy, that their old decayed Church they renued with new and most stately buildings, which is now the Cathedral of the *Diocesse*, and for beantie giueth place to no other in the Land. Eight other foundations set apart from secular vse in this *Prouince*; were at *Thorney*, *Charteris*, *Denny*, *Elsey*, *Beach*, *Barwell*, *Swaffey*, and *Skenzey*, all which in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight came to the period of their surpassing wealth, and left their Lands to the dispose of his Will.

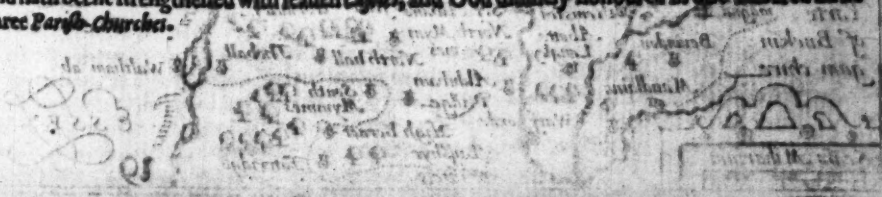
(6) The

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

(6) The generall commoditie of this Shire is *Corn*, which in the South, and Champion part doth abundantly grow, as also *Saffron*, a very rich Spice. Some *Woods* there are, and *Pasture* both pleasant and profitable. The North part thereof is *Fenny*, but withall fruitfull, whereof *Henry of Huntington* and *William of Malinesbury* thus doe write: *This Fenny Country is passing rich and pleasant, yea, and beautifull also so bebold, where there is so great store of fish, that strangers doe wonder, and water-fowle so cheape, that five men may therewith be satisfied with lesse then an halfe penny.*

(7) Places of ancient note in this Shire are these, the *Erminstreet way*, which vpon the lower West parts of this County, thorow *Rosson*, runneth forth right vnto *Huntingdon*. And from *Reach* a Market-Towne standing neere to the River *Came*, a great *Ditch* and *Trench* is callt all along *Newmarket-Heath*, which for the wonder receiued thereat, is of the vulgar called *The Devils Ditch*, being in truth made for a defence against the *Mercians* by the *East-Angles*, whose Kingdome it inuerged. The *Gogmagog Hills* neere *Cambridge* retain the remembrance of the *Danish Station*, where as yet on their tops is seene a *Rampier*, strengthened with a three-fold *Trench*, whereof *Gervase of Tilbury* tels vs many a pious Tale.

(8) This Shire is diuided into seuentene *Hundreds*, wherein are seated eight *Market-Towns*, and hath beene strengthened with seauen *Castles*, and God diuinely honoured in one hundred sixtie three *Parish-Churches*.



Hartforde
Shire

Parte
of Bed:
forde Shire

Occidens

Parte
of Buckin:
gam shire

Scala Miliarum

Septen trio

Chiffel magna

21

Oriens

ESSEX

Waltham ab.

ESSEX

Stoffeld

Roxton

Clarringe

Molewell

Nancham

Barkwy

Borden

Wallington

Norman magna

Monuden

Wiston

Baldock

Buntingford

Bringing

Burchanger

Wheathin

Epaleon

Wimley

Pudborne

Bushby

Spurford

Lake

Probus Vallon

Strove hampe

Madham

Saber

ageworth

Cuton

Kompan

Stamford

Thandridge

Wickford

Karlton

Dunstable

Kensworth

Chalenger

Karlington

Wheathamstead

Diogford

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Moddeflon

Raydon

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Longer merron

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HERTFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIX.

HERTFORD-SHIRE is bordered vpon the North with Bedford and Cambridge-shires; vpon the East, is altogether bounded by Essex; vpon the South, is confined with Middlesex; and her West butteth vpon Buckingham and Bedford-shires.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat circular, with many indents to fetch in those Townes that are dispersedly stragled into her next Shire: whereof Roisdon and Tatteridge are the two extreames from North to South, betwixt whom in a strait drawne line are twenty seuen English miles, and from Putnam Westward, to Cheston Nunmery in the East, are twenty eight; the whole circumference, about an hundred and thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is temperate, sweet, and healthfull, as seated in a Climate neither too hot, nor too cold: the soile is rich, plenteous, and delightfull, yeelding abundance of Corne, Cattle, Wood, and Grass, destitute of nothing that ministreth profit or pleasures for life, which are more augmented by the many Rivers that arise and run thorow this Shire, watering her owne and others, till they empty themselves into the Sea.

(4) Her ancient Inhabitants in the time of the Romans were the Catuocelannians, or Cassians, and the Trinobantes, as their Writers declare, and in the Heptarchy was possessed by the East-Saxons, excepting some small portion thereof, that the Mercian Kings enioyed. The Danes also in their ouerrunnings, sought to stay themselves in this Shire, and at Ware (then weare) pitched downe their rest and hope: for passing the Lea in their light Pinnaces and Shallops, raised therein a Fort, which maugre the English they kept, vncill that by the wise policie of King Alfred, that River was parried in-

H E R T F O R D - S H I R E .

to more running streames, whereby their *Ships* perished, and they intercepted both of provision and farther supply.

(5) The *Romans* before them had made *Verolanium* in this Shire their greatest for account, which in *Neroes* time was a *Municipiall*, as *Nimus* in his *Catalogue of Cities* doth call it, or as *Tacitus*, a *Free Towne*; sacked by *Boduo* that ever eternized *Queene* of the *Isenians*, when seuen thousand of the *Romans* and *Confederates* by her reuenging sword perished: the site and circuit whereof, in this *Card* we haue set according to our view and measure theretaken: whose magnificence for *Port* and stately *Architecture*, were found by her large and arched *Vaults* in the dayes of King *Edgar*, which were digged into and cast downe by *Elved* and *Edmer*, *Abbots* of *S. Albanes*, for that they were the receptacles and lurking-holes of *Whoores* and *Theeues*: the ruines of which, haue raised the beautie of her suruiuing and faire *S. Albanes*, where *Offa* the great *Mercian*, in great deuotion, built a most stately *Monasterie*, whose Church yet standing, retaineth the ashes of many *Nobles*, there slaine in the quarrell of *Yorke* and *Lancaster*; and a *Font* of solid *brasse* brought out of *Scotland* by *Sir Richard Lea*, from the siege of *Leith*.

(6) Many other Townes, both for Commerce, stately Buildings, and of ancient Record, this Shire affordeth, whereof *Hertford*, though the *Shire-Towne*, is not the richest; the passage thorow *Ware* hath left her wayes so vtrodden: to preuent which, in former times that *Riuer* at *Ware* was chained vp, and the *Bayliffe* of *Hertford* had the custody of the *Key*: which howsoever they have lost, yet hath the Towne gotten her *Gouernour* to be preferred from the name of a *Bayliffe*, vnto a *Mayor*, assisted with nine *Burgeses*, a *Recorder*, and two *Sergeants* their *Attendants*. Herein a *Castle*, for situation pleasant, for *Trench*, *Walles*, and *Riuer*, sufficiently fenced, was lately scene; but marked to decline, as the Towne to decay, hath found the hand of *Fortune* to ouermatch her strength, and to ruinate the *Priory*, *S. Nicholas*, and *S. Maries Churches*, besides a *Cell* of *S. Albanes Monkes*, that therein were

HERTFORD-SHIRE.

were seated. The like fate falls vnto *Hensled*, and her faire *Castle*, wherein *Richard* King of the *Romans* left his life. Yet *Langley* is graced both in the birth of Prince *Edmund* the fifth Sonne to King *Edward* the third, and the buriall of *Richard* the second that vnfortunate King, who in the Cell of *Fryers Preachers* was there first buried, but afterwards remooued and enshrined at *Westminster*. And in another *Langley*, neere the *East* from thence, was borne that *Pontificall Break-speare*, Bishop of *Rome*, knowne by the name of *Hadrian* the fourth, (and famous for his stirrup-holding by *Fridericke* the Emperour) whose breath was lastly stopped by a *Flie* that flew into his mouth.

(7) The ciuill Battles that in this Shire haue beene fought, in the Map it selfe are inserted, and therefore here omitted, but the more ancient remembered vnto vs by *Osser-hill* neere *S. Albans*, whom the iudicious *Cromwell* supposeth to haue beene the Campe of *Ossorius* the second *Litutenant*, and Subduer of great *Cassibulaugus*; also seuen small round Hills betwixt *Steuensedge* and *Kuchmarsh*, in which are supposed some *Romane* Soldiers to lie buried.

(8) Religious Houses built and suppressed, the chiefest for account in this Shire, were *S. Albans*, *Roston*, *Ware*, *Sopwell*, *Langley*, besides them at *Hertsford*, whom *Beda* calls *Hornisford*; which Cities graduation is distant and removed from the Equator 52. degrees 5. minutes of Latitude, and far from the first point of the *West*, according to *Mercator*, in the 20. degree 9. minutes of Longitude. The Earles domes whereof, were enioyed onely by those two honourable Families, whose achievements are also therein expressed.

(9) This Countie's diuision is into eight *Hundreds*, wherein are seated eighteen *Market-Towns*, and one hundred and twentie *Parish-Churches*.

HERTFORD
SHIRE



B E D F O R D - S H I R E .

CHAPTER XX.

BEDFORD-SHIRE, seated in the South-East of this Island, is a plaine and champion Country, and lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Huntington-shire*; vpon the East with *Cambridge* and *Hartford-shires*; vpon the South with *Hartford* and *Buckingham-shires*; and vpon the West with *Buckingham* and *Northampton-shires*.

(1) The forme thereof is somewhat ouall, and not very large; for from *Tilbury* in the North, vnto *Stuham* in the South, are but twentie-foure English miles; and from *Turny* in the West, vnto *Hatley Coking* in the East, are not fully fouretee ne; the whole in Circumference, about seauenty three miles.

(2) The Ayre is temperate, and the Soile bounteous, especially the North, whose Borders the fruitfull *Ouse* with her many windings watereth. The South is mote leane, and with greater industry bringeth forth *Barley*, no better else-where. Generally, this County is Champion, though some places be sprinkled with Pasturage and Woods.

(3) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, that held in this Shire, were part of the *Catticubani*, a stout and warre-stirring people; and yet vpon the report of *Casars* proceeding, sent him their subiection for peace. But when that conquering Nation had brought *Britaine* into a Province vnder Rome, their Legions lay at *Selenas* and *Magnum*, which are now *Sandy* and *Dunstable*, places of memorable note in this Shire. After them the *Saxons* coueting for so faire a Seate, first dispossessed the *Britaines*, vnder the leading of *Cuthwalfe* the *West-Saxon*, about the yeare of Grace 572. who making it their owne, was lastly enioyed by the *Mercians*, as a part of their Kingdome.

(3) In

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(5) In the yeare of Christs Incarnation 1399 immediately before those *Ciuill Warres*, that rent in pieces the peace of this Land, betweene the Princes of *Lancaster* and *Yorke*, the Riuer *Onse* neere vnto *Harwood*, stood sodainly still, and refrained to passe any further; so that forward, men passed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her Channell; and backward, the waters swelled vnto a great height: which was obserued by the judicious, to foretell some ynkinde diuision that shortly should arise.

(6) This Countie, among the common calamities of the Land, when it lay trampled vnder the feet of the *Danes*, sustained a part: and after that, in the time of King *Stephen*, when the *Ciuill Warres* thundred betwixt *Maud* the *Empresse* and himselfe, the Shire-Towne was sore wasted, with great slaughter of men: So when the *Barons* forsooke their allegiance to King *John*, the Towne and Castle were rendred vp vnto their hands: and lastly, by King *Henry* the third, laid leuell euen with the ground, some ruinous walls appearing towards the *Onse*, but not a stone left vpon the *Moun* where stood his foundation.

(7) This Towne by the *Britaines* was called *Lettidur*; and of vs, *Bedford*: being the chiefest in the Countie, from whom it taketh the name, and is most fruitfull, and pleasantly seated, hauing the *Onse* running thorow the Towne in the midst, and a faire *Stone-bridge* builde ouer the same, whereon are two Gates to locke and impeach the passage, as occasion shall serue. At the first entrance standeth *S. Leonards Hospitall* for *Lazars*: and further inwards, *S. Johns* and *S. Maries* Churches: within the Towne, *S. Pauls*, a most beautifull Church, *S. Cuthberts*, and *S. Peters*: without the Towne standeth the *Fryers*, *S. Lyes*, *Alballowes*, and *Caudwell Abbey*, not farre whence sometimes stood a Chappell vpon the Banke of *Onse*, wherein (as *Florilegus* affirmeth) the body of *Offa* the great *Merician King* was interred, but by the ouer-swelling of that Riuer, was borne downe, and swallowed vp, whose Tombe of Lead (as it were some phantasticall thing) appeared often to them
that

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that seeke it not, but to them that seeke it (saith *Rosse*) it is innisible. This Towne is gouerned yearely by a *Maio*r, two *Bailiffes*, two *Chamberlaines*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and three *Sergeants* with *Mases*.

(8) A tale of vaine credit is reported of *Dunstable*, that it was built to bridle the outrageousnesse of a theefe named *Dun*, by King *Henry* the first : but certaine it is the place was formerly held by the *Romanes*, whose *Legions* there lay, as appeareth by the Coines there vsually found, which from *Margintum* are corruptly called *Madning-money*.

(9) Castles in this Shire are *Woodhill*, *Eaton*, *Tewsford*, and *Amphill*, an honour now appertaining to the Crowne. And places of Religion, built by deuout persons, but for *Idolatrous Abuses* againe abolished, were at *Bedford*, *Harwood*, *Helenflow*, *Newenham*, *Chicksand*, *Warden*, *Woborne*, and *Dunstable*. All these, with their like, felt the hand of *Henry* the Eight to lie so heauie vpon them, that they were not able to sustaine the waight, but were crushed to peices, and fell to the ground.

(10) The Graduation of this Countie, taken for the Shire-Towne, is placed from the *Equator* in the degree of 52. and 30. minutes for Latitude, and is remoued from the first West point of Longitude, 20. degrees and 16. minutes.

(11) Whose Princely Families that haue borne the Titles both of *Dukes* and *Earles*, are expressed; and whose Counties diuision are into nine *Hundreds*, wherein are seated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred and sixteene *Parish-Churches*.

PART OF

NORTH

AMPTON
SHIRE

Launceston
Oulney
Stoke Golding
Haverhill
Stanton
Stratford
Thornton
Padbury
Preston
Poultney
Dorset
Buckingham

BUCKINGHAM
SHIRE

PART OF
BEDFORD
SHIRE

PART OF
HARTFORD
SHIRE

OXFORD
SHIRE

PART OF
MIDDLE
SEX



The Scale of Miles

Redding
Windsor
Egham
Stanes
Colbrook
Madenhead
Wickham
Faulk
Turfield
Bryham
Hemel Hempstead
Great
Cheney
Rushmore
Windsor
Egham

BVCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

BVCKINGHAM, for the plentie of *Beech-trees* there growing, and those in the *eldre times* of the Saxons called *Eucken*, may well be supposed from them to haue the name, as afterwards the whole Shire had hers from this Towne *Buckingham*.

(2) In forme it somewhat resembleth a Lyon Rampant, whose head or North-point toucheth the Counties of *Northampton* and *Bedford*, whose backe or East-part is backed by *Bedford* and *Hertford-shires*; his loines or South-borders rest vpon *Bark-shire*, and his breast the West side is butted vpon wholly by *Oxford-shire*. The length thereof from *Washbury* in the South, to *Bradfield* in her North, are thirtie nine miles: the breadth at the broadest, from *Affbridge* in the East, to *Brimwood Forrest* in the West, are eightene; the whole in Circumference one hundred thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is passing good, temperate, and pleasant, yeelding the body health, and the minde content. The soile is rich, fat, and fruitfull, giuing abundance of Corne, Grasse, and Meare. It is chiefly diuided into two parts by the *Chiltern hills*, which run thorow this Shire in the middell, and before time were so pestered with *Beech*, that they were altogether vnpassable, and became a receptacle and refuge for theues, who daily endammaged the way: faring man; for which cause *Loell* Abbot of *S. Albans* caused them to be cut downe: since when those parts are passable, without any great incumbrances of trees; from whose tops, a large and most pleasing prospect is scene. The Vale beneath is plaine and champion, a clayie soile, stiffe, and tough, but withall marvellous fruitfull, naked of woods, but abounding in meadowes, pastures, and tillage, and maintaining an infinite number of sheepe, whose soft and fine fleeces are in great esteeme with the *Turks* as faire as *the*.

(4) The

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(4) The ancient Inhabitants that were seated in this Shire, were the *Castienchiani*, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, and them dispersed thorow the Tract of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and this. These yeelded themselves with the first to *Caesar* vnder the *Romanes* subiection, whose ouer-worne Empire ending in *Britaine*, the *Saxons* by strong hand attained this Prouince, and made it a part of their *Mertian Kingdome*; yet was it first subdued vnto them by *Cherdike* the *West-Saxon*, whose memory is in part continued in the Towne *Chersey*, vpon the West of this Countie, where in a sharpe and bloody battle he was Victor ouer the *Britaines*. So also *Cuthwulfe* a *West-Saxon* at *Alesbury* in the yeare of Grace 592. ouercame the *Britaines*, and bare downe all things before him: yet no sooner was their *Heparchie* wained, and their *Monarchie* able to stand alone, but that the *Danes*, before their strength and growth was confirmed, waxed vpon them; and they not able in so weake a hand to hold fast that weight of greatnesse they had so grasped, gaue place to their conquerours, who did many harmes in this Prouince: for in the yeare 914. the *Danes* furiously raged as farre as *Brenwood*, where they destroyed the City *Burgh*, the ancient seat of the *Romanes*, afterwards a royall house of King *Edward the Confessor*, which they vterly destroyed.

(5) The Shire-Towne *Buckingham*, fruitfully seated vpon the River *Ouse*, was fortified with a Rampire, and Sconses on both bankes, by King *Edward* the elder, saith *Marianus* the Scottish Writer; where in the heart of the Towne hath stood a strong Castle, mounted vpon a high hill, which long since was brought to the period of her estate, now nothing remaining besides the signes, that there she had stood. The River circulates this Towne on euery side, that onely on the North excepted, ouer which three faire stone-bridges lead, and into which the Springs of a Well run, called *S. Remolds*, a child-saint borne at *Kings-Sutton*, canonized, and in the Church of this Towne enshrined, with many conceited miracles and cures: such was the happe of those times, to produce Saints of all ages and sexes. This Towne is gouerned by a Bayliffe and twelue principall Burgessees; and

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and is in the degree remoued from the first point of the West for Longitude 19. 32. scruples, and the North-pole eleuated in Latitude for the degree of 52. 18. scruples.

(6) A Towne of ancient note is *Stony-Stratford*, the *Romani Laithorodum*, being built vpon that ancient Causey-way which is called *Watling-Street*, where remaine the markes thereof euen vnto this day At this place *Edward* the elder stopped the passage of the *Danes*, whiles he strengthened *Tower* against them; and herein, King *Edward* the eldest since the Conquest, reared a beautifull Crosse in memory of *Eleanor* his dead Queene, as he did in euery place where her Corps rested, from *Hereby* in *Lincolne-shire*, till it was receiued and buried at *Westminster*.

(7) Places intended for Gods true worship, built by deuout persons, and sequestred from worldly imployments, were at *Launden*, *Luffeld*, *Bidleiden*, *Bradwell*, *Nothey*, *Anherne*, *Miffenden*, *Telsford*, *Partrendune*, *Ashridge*, and *Alesburie*: *Ashridge* in great repute for the bloud (supposed out of Christs sides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the eldest sonne of *Richard* King of the *Romanes*, and Earle of *Cornwall*, whereunto resorted great concourse of people for deuotion, and adoration thereof. But when the Sunne-shine of the Gospell had pierced thorow such clouds of darkenesse, it was perceiued apparantly to be onely hony clarified and coloured with Saffron, as was openly shewed at *Pauls Crosse* by the Bishop of *Rochester*, the twentie-fourth of *Februarie*, and yeare of Christ 1538. And *Alesbury* for the holinesse of *S. Edith*, was much frequented, who hauing this Towne allotted for her Dowrie, bad the world and her husband farewell, in taking vpon her the veile of deuotion, and in that fruitfull age of Saints became greatly renowned, euen as farre as to the working of miracles. These all in the stormes and rage of the time, suffred such shipwracke, that from those turmoiled Seas, their merchandise light in the right of such Lords as made them their owne for wreacks indeed.

(8) With

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(8) With foure Castles this Shire hath beene strengthened, and thorow eleuen Market-Townes her Commodities traded; being diuided, for seruice to the Crowne and State, into eight Hundreds, and in them are seated one hundred fourscore and fve Parish Churches.



OXFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

OXFORD-SHIRE receiveth her name from that famous *Winter Palace* and most beautifull Citie *Oxford*, and this of the *Foord of Oxen*, lay our *English-Saxons*; though *Island* vpon a ground of coniecture will haue it *Ounford*, from the River *Ouse* (by the *Latins* called *Isis*) which giueth name likewise to the adioyning *Iland Ousey*. The North point of this Shire is bordered vpon by the Counties of *Warwicke* and *Northampton*, the East with *Buckingham*, the West by *Gloucester-shire*, and the South altogether is parted from *Berk-shire* by *Thamesis*, the *Prince of British Rivers*.

(1) The blessings both of the sweet-breathing heavens, and the fruitfullica of this Countie's soile, are so happie and fortunate, that hardly can be said whether exceeds. The aire milde, temperate and delicate; the Land fertile, pleafant, and bounteous; in a word, both *Heaven* and *Earth* accorded to make the Inhabitants healthfull and happie: The hills laden with woods and Cattle, the vallies burthened with Corne and Pasturage, by reason of many fresh springing Rivers, which sportingly there chide, make their passage; whereof *Isis*, *Charnel*, *Tame* and *Isis* are chiefe: which two last making their Bed of Marriage meete vnto *Dorchester*, runne thence together in one channell and name.

(2) The length of this Shire is from *Gleydon* in the North-west, vnto *Canterbury* in her South-East, neere vnto *Thamesis* and amounteth almost to fortie miles; the broadest part is in her western Borders, which extending from the said *Gleydon* in the North, vnto *Faringdon* (catching in the River *Isis* in the South, are scarcely twentie lix: and hence growing narrower till they come to *Canterbury*, containing in Circumference about one hundred and thirtie miles.

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(4) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, were the *Dobuni*, part whereof possessed further Westernly into *Glocester-shire*, and nearer Eastward, betwixt the bowing of *Thamesis*, were seated the *Ancalites*, who sent their submission vnto *Iulius Caesar*, when report was made that the *Trinobantes* had put themselves vnder his protection; whereof followed the *Britaines* scrutide vnder the proud yoke of the all-coueting *Romans*: yet afterwards this Countie people, being very puissant (as *Tacitus* termes them) and vnshaken by warres, withstood *Ostorius Scapula* the *Roman* Lieutenant, choosing rather to yeeld their liues in battle, then their persons to subiection. Of latter times it was possessed by the *Mercian-Saxons*, as part of their Kingdome, though sometimes both the *West-Saxons* and the *Northumbrians* had the dispose of some part thereof: for *Beda* affirmeth that *K. Oswald* gaue the then-flourishing Citie *Dorchester* vnto *Berinus* the *West-Saxons* Apostle, to be his Episcopall See: whence the good Bishop comming to *Oxford*, and preaching before *Wulphere* the *Mercian* King (in whose Count *Aethelwald* the *South-Saxons* heathenish King was then present) he with all his Nobles were conuerted to the faith of Christ, and there baptized, whereby *Berinus* became the Apostle also of the *South-Saxons*.

(5) Other places of memorable note, either for actions therein happening, or for their owne famous esteeme, are the *Rail-rish-stones*, standing neere vnto *Enisham* in the South of this Shire: a monument of huge stones, set round in compasse, in manner of the *Stonchenge*: of which, fabulous tradition hath reported forsooth, that they were metamorphisied from men, but in truth were there erected vpon some great victory obtained, either by, or against *Rollo* the *Dane*, who in the year 876. entred *England*, and in this Shire fought two Battles, one neere vnto *Horb-Norton*, and a second at the *Scier-Stane*.

(6) *Rodcos* likewise remaineth as a monument of *Oxford*s high-styled Barle, but vnfortunate Prince, *Robert de Vere*, who besides the Earledome, was created by King *Richard* the second, *Mar-*

quisse

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quesse of Dublin, and Duke of Ireland: but at that Bridge, discomfited in fight by the Nobles, and forced to swimme the River, where began the downefall of his high mounted fortunes; for being driven forth of his Country, lastly died in exile and distressed estate. But more happie is this Countie in producing farre more glorious Princes, as King *Edward the Confessor*, who in *Islip* was borne; *Edward the victorious blacke Prince*, in *Woodstocke*; and in *Oxford* that warlike *Cœur de Lion*, King *Richard the first*, the sonne of King *Henry the second*, first tooke breath.

(7) Which Citie is, and long hath beene the glorious seat of the *Muses*, the British *Athen*, and learnings well-spring, from whose living fountaine the wholesome wares of all good literature streaming plentifully, have made fruitfull all other parts of this Realme, and gained glory amongst all Nations abroad. Antiquitie auoucheth, that this place was consecrated vnto the sacred Sciences in the time of the old *Britaines*, and that from *Greece-lad*, a Towne in *Wils. shire*, the Academie was translated vnto *Oxford*, as vnto a Plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitfull: whereto accot-deth the ancient *Burlaw* and *Necham*, this latter also alledging *Merlin*. But when the beautie of the Land lay vnder the *Saxons* prophane feete, it sustained a part of those common calamities, hauing little reserved to vphold its former glory, saue onely the famous monument of *S. Frideswids Virgin Conquest*, no other Schoole then left standing besides her Monasterie: yet those great blasts, together with other *Danish* stormes, being well blowne ouer, King *Elfred*, that learned and religious Monarch, recalled the exiled *Muses* to their sacred place, and built there three goodly Colledges for the studies of *Divinitie*, *Philosophie*, and other Arts of humanitie, sending thither his owne sonne *Ethelward*, and drew thither the yong Nobles from all parts of his Kingdome. The first reader thereof was his supposed brother *Neve*, a man of great learning, by whose direction King *Elfred* was altogether guided in this his goodly foundation. At which time also, *Asserius Meneuensis*, a writer of those times affaires, read the *Grammar* and *Rhetoricke*, and affirmeth that long before them, *Gildas*,

Malin,

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Melkin, Minius, Konigern, S. German, and others, spent there their lives in learned studies. From which time thas it continued a *Seed plot* of learning till the *Norman Conquest*, *Inguifur* recorderth, who himfelfe then liued. No maruell then if *Matthew Paris* calleth *Oxford*, the second Schoole of Christendome, and the very chiefe Pillar of the Catholike Church And in the Councell holden at *Vienne*, it was ordained, that in *Paris, Oxford, Bononia, and Salamauca* (the onely *Vniuersities* then in *Europe*) should be erected Schooles for the *Hibrew, Greeke, Arabicke, and Chaldean* tongues, and that *Oxford* should be the generall Vniuersitie for all *England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales*; which point was likewise of such weighe with the Councell of *Constance*, that from this precedent of *Oxford Vniuersitie*, it was concluded, that the *English* Nation was not onely to haue precedence of *Spain* in all Generall Councells, but was also to be held equall with *France* it selfe. By which high prerogatiues this of ours hath alwayes so flourished, that in the dayes of King *Henry* the third, thirtie thousand Students were therein resident, as Archbishop *Armachanus* (who then liued) hath writ, and *Rishanger* (then also liuing) sheweth, that for all the ciuill warres which hindered such places of quiet studie, yet 15000. Students were there remaining, whose names (saith he) were entered in *matricula*, in the *matriculation booke*. About which time, *John Baliol* (the father of *Rish King of Scots*) built a Colledge, yet bearing his name, Anno 1259. and *Walter Merton* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, that which is now called *Merton Colledge*; both of them beautified with buildings, and enriched with lands, and were the first endowed Colldges for learning in all Christendome. And at this present there are fixteene Colldges (besides another newly builded) with eight Halls, and many most faire Collegiate Churches, all adorned with most stately buildings, and enriched with great endowments, noble Libraries, and most learned Graduates of all professions, that vnlesse it be her sister *Cambridge*, the other nurting breast of this Land, the like is not found againe in the world. This Citie is also honoured with an *Episcopall See*. As for the site thereof, it is remoued from the Equator in the degree

OXFORD-SHIRE.

72. and one minute, and from the West by *Mercators* measure, 19. degrees, and 20. minutes.

(8) As this Countie is happie in the possession of so famous an *Academie*, so is it graced with most Princely Palaces appertaining to the *English Crowne*, whereof *Woodstocke* is the most ancient and magnificent, built to that glory by King *Henry* the first, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King *Henry* the second, to hide from his jealous *Iuno*, his intirely beloved Concubine *Rosamond Clifford*, a Damosell of surpassing beautie; where notwithstanding, followed by a clew of silke that fell from her lap, she was surpris'd and poisoned by *Queene Eleanor* his wife, and was first buried at *Godstow Nunnery*, in the midst of the *Quire* vnder a Hearse of silke, set about with lights, whom *Hugh Bishop* of *Lincolne* (thinking it an unfit obiect for Virgins deuotion) caused to be remoued into the Church-yard; but those chaste sisters liked so well the memory of that kinde Lady, as that her bones they translated againe into their Chappell.

Benington is another of his Majesties Mannours, built by *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolke*, but now in neglect through the annoiance arising from the waters or marishes adioyning Houses built for deuotion, and for abuse suppressed and againe put downe, the chiefe in account were *Enisham*, *Osney*, *Burn*, *Godstow*, *Burcheffer*, and *Tame*, besides *S. Frideswidess*, and very many other stately Houses of Religion in the Citie.

The Diuision of this Shire is into fourteene Hundreds, wherein are seared ten Market-Townes, and two hundred and fourescore Parish-Churches.



MOXUME
THEXIS
PARS

Vigornie pars

PARS

OXONII

BERCE
RIAE

WILTONIA

PARS

PARS



GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GLOUCESTER-SHIRE, lyeth bordered vpon the North with *Worcester* and *Warwicke-shires*, vpon the East with *Oxford* and *Wilshire*; vpon the South altogether with *Somersetshire*: and vpon the West with the Riuer *Wye* and *Herefordshire*.

(2) The length ther eof extended from *Bristow* vpon the Riuer *Auon* in her South, vnto *Chifford* vpon another *Auon* in her North, are about fortie eight miles; and her broadest part from East to West, is from *Lechlade* vnto *Preston*, containing twentie eight: the whole circumference about one hundred thirtie eight miles.

(3) The forme whereof is somewhat long and narrow: the Ayre thereof is pleasant, sweet and delectable: and for fruitfulness of Soile heare *Malmesbury* and not me: The ground of this Shire throughout (saith he) yeeldeth plentie of Corne, and bringeth forth abundance of fruits; the one through the naturall goodnesse onely of the ground, the other through the diligent manuring and tillage, in such wise, that it would prouoke the Laziest person to take paines. Here you may see the High-ways and Common Lanes clad with Apple trees and Pearre trees, not ingrafted by the industry of mans hand, but growing naturall of their owne accord: the ground of it selfe is so inclined to beare fruits, and those both in taste and beautie farre exceeding others, and will endure vntill a new supply come. There is not any Countrey in England so thicke set with Vineyards as this Prouince is, so plentifull of increase, and so pleasant in taste. The very wines made thereof carry no vnpleasant tartnesse, as being little inferiour in sweet verdure to the French wines: the houses are innumerable, the Churches pasting faire, and the Townes standing very thicke. But that which addeth vnto all good gifts (a speciall glory) is the Riuer *Sauerne*, then which there is not any in all the Land for Channell

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Channell broader, for Streams swifter, or for Fish better stored. There is in it a daily rage and surge of waters, which I know not whether I may call a Gulfe or Whirl-pole of waves, raising up the sands from the bottoms, winding and driving them upon heapes: sometimes overflowing her banks, rouseth a great way upon the face of her bordering grounds, and againe retiresh as a Conquerour into the usuall Channell. Vnhappy is the Vessell which taketh fill upon the side: but the Water-men well ware thereof, when they see that Hydra comming, turne the Vessell upon it, and cut thorow the midst of it, whereby they checke and away her violence and danger.

(4) The ancient people that possessed this Prouince, were the **D O R N I**, who spread themselves further into *Oxford shire*. But betwixt the *Sewerne* and *Wye* were seated part of **S I L U R I**, or Inhabitants of *South Wales*. And vpon what ground I know not, let *Lawyers* dispute it, the Inhabitants in some part of this Shire enioy a priuate custome to this day, that the Goods and Lands of *Condemned Persons* fall vnto the Crowne but onely for a yeare and a day, and then returne to the next heires, contrary to the custome of all *England* besides.

(5) The generall Commodities of this Shire, are *Corne*, *Iron*, and *Wools*, all passing fine, besides *Pasturage*, *Fruits*, and *Woods*, which last are much lessened by making of *Iron*, the onely bane of *Oke*, *Elme*, and *Beech*.

(6) These, with all other provisions are traded thorow twenty five *Market-Townes* in this County, whereof two are *Cities* of no small import: the first is *Gloucester*, from whom the Shire taketh name, seated vpon *Sewerne*, neere the middest of this Shire, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Gleumum*, built first by the *Romans*, and set as it were vpon the necke of the *Silures*, to yoake them, where their Legion called *Colonia Gleumum*, lay. It hath beene walled about (excepting that part that is defended by the *Rijer*) the ruines whereof in many places appeare; and some part yet standing, doth well wnesse their strength. This City was first won from the *Britaines* by *Cheuln* the first King
of

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of the *West-Saxons*, about the yeare of Christ, 570. and afterwards vnder the *Mercians* it flourished with great honour, where *Offa* King of *Northumberland*, by the sufferance of *Ethelred* of *Mercia*, founded a most stately *Monastery* of *Nunnes*, whereof *Kineburgh*, *Eadburgh*, and *Ene*, *Queenes* of the *Mercians*, were *Prioreesses* successiue each after other.

(7) *Edelfled* a most renowned Lady, sister to King *Edward* the elder, in this Citie built a faire Church, wherein her selfe was interred; which being ouerthrowne by the *Danes*, was afterwards rebuilt, and made the Cathedrall of that See, dedicated vnto the honour of *S. Peter*. In this Church the vnfortunate Prince, King *Edward* the second, vnder a Monument of *Alabaster* doth lye; who being murdered at *Barkley Castle*, by the crueltie of *French Isabel* his wife, was there intombed And not farre from him another Prince as vnfortunate, namely, *Robert Curthose*, the eldest sonne of *William* the *Conquerour*, lyeth in a painted wooden *Tombe* in the midst of the *Quire*; whose eyes were pluckt out in *Cardiffe Castle*, wherein he was kept prisoner twenty six yeares, with all contumelious indignities, vntill through extreame anguish he ended his life. And before any of these, in this Citie say our *British Historians*, the body of *Lucius* our first Christian King was interred: and before his dayes the *Britaines Arviragus*.

The graduation of this County I obserue from this Citie, whence the Pole is eleuated in the degree of Latitude 52 and 14. minutes, and in Longitude from the West, 18. and 5. minutes.

(8) The other Citie is *Exeter*, faire, but not very ancient, built vpon the Rivers *Anon* and *Prose*, for trade of Merchandize a second *London*, and for beautie and account next vnto *York*. This Citie standeth partly in this Countie, and partly in *Sommerfet shire*: but being a Countie of it selfe, will acknowledge subiection to neither.

(9) A Citie more ancient hath beene *Cirester*, by *Ptolemie* called *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Duro-cornouion*; by *Giraldus*, *Possidium Urbem*, The Sparrowes Citie, vpon a flying report, that *Gurmund* a Tyrane

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a Tyrant from *Africa*, besieging this Citie, eyed fire vnto the wings of Sparrowes, who lighting in the Towne vpon light matter, set flame vpon all. The circuit of whose wals extended two miles about, wherein the Consular Port or wayes of the *Romans* met and crossed each other. This Citie was wonne from the *Britaines* by *Cheulin* first King of the *West-Saxons*; afterwards it was possessed by the *Mercians*; and lastly, by the *Danes* vnder *Gurmund* (the former no doubt mistaken for him) wherein a rable of them kept the space of a yeare, Anno 879. and neuer since inhabited, according to the circuit of her walles.

(10) Places of memorable note are these: the *Island Aneyncere* vnto *Gloucester*, wherein *Edmund Iron-side* the *English*, and *Cannus* the *Dane*, after many battles and blood, fought in single Combat hand to hand alone, vntill they compounded for the Kingdomes partition: *Barkley Castle*, where King *Edward* the second was thorow his fundament runne into his bowels with a red burning Spitz; *Tewkesbury* the fatall period of King *Henry* the sixth his gouernment, and the wound of the *Lancastrian* Cause; for in a Battle there fought in Anno 1471: Prince *Edward*, the onely Sonne of King *Henry*, had his braines dashed out in a most shamefull manner, the Queene his mother taken prisoner, and most of their favorites slaine and beheaded. And at *Alderley*, a little Towne standing eight miles from the *Seuerne*, vpon the hilles to this day are found *Cockles*, *Periwinkles*, and *Oysters* of solid stone, which whether they haue beene Shell-fish and liuing creatures, or else the sports of Nature in her workes, let the *Naturall Philosophers* dispute of and judge.

(11) The places of pietie, set apart from other worldly Seruices, and dedicated to religious vses by the deuotions of Princes, erected in this Shire, were *Tewkesbury*, *Deorbust*, *Gloucester*, *Minehng*, *Barkley*, *Kinswood*, *Circester*, *Winchcombe*, and *Hales*; which last was built with great cost by *Richard* Earle of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, wherein himselfe, and his *Dutchesse* were interred. Their son Earle *Edmund* brought out of *Germany* the blood of *Hales*, supposed and said to be part of that which
Christ

GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.

Christ fixed upon his Crosse. In this place with great confluence and deuotions of Pilgrimage it was sought to and worshipped, till time proued it a meere counterfeit, when the glorious light of the Gospell reuealed to eye, sight such grosse Idolatries, and the skirts of Superstition were turned vp, to the shew of her owne shame.

(12) Dukes and Barles that haue borne the title of *Gloster*, the first of every Family are by their Armes and Names expressed, ever fatal to her Dukes, though the greatest in blood and birth. The first was *Thomas Woodstocke*, sonne to King *Edward* the third, who in *Calis* was smothered in a Feather-bed to death. The second was *Humfrey* brother to King *Henry* the fifth, by the fraudulent practise of the malignane Cardinal and Queene, made away at *S. Edmundsbury*. And the last was *Richard*, brother to King *Edward* the fourth, who by the iust hand of God was cut off in Battle by King *Henry* the seventh.

(13) This Shires diuision is principally into foure parts, subdivided into thirtie Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred and eight Parish Churches.



HEREFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIIII.

HEREFOED-SHIRE, (formerly accounted within the limits of *Wales*) lyeth circulated vpon the North with *Worcester* and *Shrop-shire*; vpon the East with *Maluerne Hills* is parted from *Glocester-shire*; vpon the South is kept in with *Monmouth-shire*; and vpon the West in part with the *Hatterall Hills* is diuided from *Brecknock*; and the rest confined with *Radnor-shire*.

(1) This Countie Climate is most healthfull and temperare, and Soyle so fertile for Corne and Cattle, that no place in *England* yeeldeth more or better conditioned: sweet Rivers running as veynes in the body, doe make the Corne-bearing grounds in some of her parts rightly to be termed the *Gilden Vale*: and for Waters, Wooll, and Wheate, doth contend with *Nilus*, *Colchos*, and *Egypt*: such are *Lemfer*, *Irchenfeld*, the banks of *Wye*, *Luge*, and *Frome*.

(2) The ancient people knowne to the *Romanes*, (whose power they well felt before they could subdue them) were the *Silures*, placed by *Ptolemie* in this tract, and branched further into *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorgan-shires*, at this day by vs called *South-Wales*, and by the *Welsh* *Debenarib*. Their Originall, as *Tacitus* coniectureth by their fire, coloured countenances and curled haire, was out of *Spain*, and as both he and *Plinie* describes them, were fierce, valiant, and impatient of seruitude, which well they shewed vnder *Caratacus* their Captaine, and nine yeares scourge to the *Roman* assaulters, for whose onely Conquest (and that made by treachery) the Victor in *Rome* triumphed with more then a vsuall Aspect; and with so equall an hand bare the Scale of Resistance, that their owne Writers euermore terme it a dangerous Warre. For the Legion of *Marius Valens* they

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they put to flight, and that with such hauck of the Associates, that *Osterius* the Lieutenant of *Britaine* for very griefe gaue vp his ghost: and *Veranus* vnder *Nero* assaulted them in vaine. But when *Vespasian* was Emperour, and expert Souldiers imployed in euery Prouince, *Iulius Frontinus* subdued thele *Silures* vnto the Romans, where continually some of their Legions after ward kept, till all was abandoned in *Valentinians* time

(4) The *Saxons* then made themselves Lords of this Land, and this Prouince a part of their *Merians* Kingdome; yea, and *Sutton* the Court of great *Offa* their King.

(5) But *Hereford* after, raised of the ruines of old *Arisconium* (now *Kenchester*, shaken in pieces by a violent Earth-quake) grew to great fame, through a conceiued sanctity by the buriall of *Eisibert* King of the *East-Angles*, slaine at *Sutton* by *Offa*, at what time he came thither to haue espoused his Daughter; whose graue was first made at *Marden*, but afterwards canonized and remoued to this Citie, when in honour of him was built the Cathedrall Church by *Milfrid*, a petic King of that Country, which *Gruffith* Prince of *South-Wales*, and *Algar* an *Englishman*, rebelling against King *Edward Confessor*, consumed with fire; but by Bishop *Remesius* was restored as now it is, at what time the Towne was walled, and is so remaining in good repaire, hauing five Gates for entrance, and fifteen Watch-towers for defence, extending in compasse to fifteen hundred paces: and whence the *North-Pole* is obserued to be raised 52. degrees, 17. minutes in Latitude, and is set from the first point of the *West* in Longitude, 17. degrees and 30. minutes; being yearly governed by a Maior, chosen out of one and thirtie Citizens, which are commonly called the Election, and he euer after is knowne for an Alderman, and clothed in Scarlet, whereof foure of the eldest are Iustices of Peace, graced with a Sword-bearer, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants with Mace.

The greatest glory that this Citie receiued, was in King *Atthelstans* dayes; where (as *Malmesbury* doth report) he caused the Lords of *Wales* by way of Tribute, to pay yearly (besides Hawkes and Hounds)

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

Hounds) twenty pound of Gold, and three hundred pound of Silver by weight; but how that was performed and continued I finde nor.

(6) Things of rare note in this Shire are said to be, *Bone well*, a Spring not farre from *Richards Castle*, wherein are continually found little Fishes bones, but not a finne seene; and being wholly cleansed thereof, will notwithstanding haue againe the like, whether naturally produced, or in veynes thither brought, no man knoweth.

(7) But more admirable was the worke of the Omnipotent, euen in our owne remembrances, and yeare of Christ Iesus 1571. when the *Marsley bill* in the East of this Shire, roused it selfe out of a dead sleepe, with a roaring noise remoued from the place where it stood, and for three dayes together trauelled from her first site, to the great amazement and feare of the beholders. It began to journey vpon the seventh day of *February*, being *Saturday*, at sixe of the Clocke at night, and by seauen in the next morning had gone fortie paces, carrying with it Sheepe in their coates, hedge-rows, and trees; whereof some were ouer-turned, and some that stood vpon the plains, are firmly growing vpon the hill, those that were East, were turned West; and those in the West were set in the East: in which remoue it ouerthrew *Kinnaston Chappell*, and turned two high-ways n. hundred yards from their vsuall paths formerly trod. The ground thus traueilling, was about clix Acres, which opening it selfe with Rockes and all, bare the earth before it for foure hundred yards space without any stay, leauing that which was Pasturage in place of the Tillage, and the Tillage ouerspread with Pasturage. Lastly, ouerwhelming her lower parts, mounted to an hill of twelue fadomes high, and there rested her selfe after three dayes trauell: remaining his marke, that so laid hand vpon this Rocke, whose power hath poysed the Hills in his Ballance.

(8) Religious Houses built by the deuotions of Princes, and stored with *Monasteries* and reueneries for life, were in this Shire no lesse then thirteene, most sweetly seated in the places as followeth: at both

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

both the *Herefords, Barron, Ewyas, Clifford, Monemue, Aconbury, Lemster, Linbroke, Peterchurch, Kilpek, Dore, and Wigmore*: and suspected of hypocrisie, were called in question by King *Henry* the eighth, and so strictly pursued, that some faults were apparant, whereby they were laid open to the generall Deluge of the Time, whose streame bare downe the walles of all those foundations, carrying away the Shrines of the dead, and defacing the Libraries of their ancient Records.

(9) This Countie before the Conquest being accounted in *Wales*, was then strengthened with Forts against the *English*: and being once made a Province to *England*, was fortified with Castles against the *Welsh*, wherein we finde no lesse then twentie eight, though many of them now are ruined to nothing. Such were *Alban*, at both the *Ewyas, Godridge, Grosmond, Herdley, Hereford, Old Castle, Dorston, Brampston, Bredwarden, Saint Birnells, Ledbury, Lenals, Snewdel, Harlewass, Hamington, Wilton, Wigmore, Richards, Monemue, Corsi, Kilbeck, Clifford, Skensfred, Wincury, Radmer, and Kewenlesis*; and is traded with eight Market-Townes, being diuided into eleuen Hundreds, and in them seated one hundred seauentie and sixe Parish-Churches, containing in compasse an hundred and two miles.

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WVORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXV.

WORCESTER-SHIRE, is a Countie both rich and populous, and lyeth circulated vpon the North with Staffordshire, vpon the East with Warwick and Oxford-shires; vpon the South with Gloucester-shire; and the West by Malvern Hills is parted from Hereford-shire; the rest lyeth confronted vpon, and in part diuided from Shrop-shire by the River Dowles.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, but not of equall proportion; for from North to South are thirtie two miles, from South to North-West twenty two, and from thence to her North-East point are twenty eight; the whole in Circumference is one hundred and twenty miles.

(3) The Ayre in this Shire is of a favourable temperance, that gives an appetite for labour, diet, and rest: the Soyle is fertile, and to me seemed inferiour to none other in this Land; for besides the abundance of Corne in every place spread, the Woods and Pasturage in her hills and plaines, sweet Riuer, that water the vallies below, and Canale that cover the tops of higher ground; the Fields, Hedge-rows, and High-ways are beset with fruitfull Pearre-trees, that yeeld great pleasure to sight, and commodious vse: for with their iuyce they make a bastard kinde of Wine, called Perry, which is both pleasant and good in taste. Many Salt Springs also this County afforderh; yea, and more then are commonly in vse: such with the Germans, our ancient Predecessors, were esteemed most sacred and holy; so that (as Tacitus writeth) to such they wontedly resorted to supplicate their Gods with their deuour prayers, as to places neere the heauens, and therefore the sooner to be heard. And Poets in their faynings will haue the Nymphs residence in shady greene groues, and banks of sweet

WORCESTER-SHIRE.

sweet Springs : if so, then (as *Hellison*) this County affords both : such are the Forrests of *Wye* and *Fechingham*, the great woods of *Norton*, and most faire Chase of *Malverne*. And for waters, to witnesse what I say, is the *Seuerne* that cuts this Shire in the midst, *Teme*, *Salwarp*, and *Avon*, all of them making fruitfull their passage, and stored with Fish of most delicious taste.

(4) The ancient people, possessors of this Shire, were the *CORNAVI*, inhabitants of *Cheffershire*, *Shrop-shire*, *Stafford*, and *Warwicke-shires*, subdued by the *Romanes* in *Claudius Casars* time, and after their departure, made a portion of the *Mercian-Saxon* Kingdome, and in *Bedaes* time were called the *Wics*, whereof it may be this Shire had the name; vnlesse you will haue it from the *Salt-Pits*, which in old *English* are named *Wiches*; or from the famous Forrest of *Wyre*. Howsoeuer, true it is that the County doth hold the name from her chiefe Citie *Worcester*.

(5) Which is most pleasantly seated, passing well frequented, and very richly inhabited. This was the *Branonium*, mentioned by *Antonine* and *Ptolemie*, called by the *Britaines*, *Caer-Wrangon*; by *Ninios*, *Caer-Guorion*; and by the *Latines*, *Vigornia*. This Citie is seated vpon the East banke of *Seuerne*, and from the same is walled in triangle-wise about, extending in circuit one thousand six hundred and fiftie paces : thorow which seauen Gates enter, with five other Watch-Towers for defence. It is thought the *Romanes* built this to restrain the *Britaines* that held all beyond *Seuerne*. This Citie by *Hardy Canute* in the yeare of Christ 1041. was sorely endangered, and set on fire, and the Citizens slaine almost euery one, for that they had killed his Collector of the *Danish Tribute*; yet it was presently repaired and peopled, with many *Burgesses*, and for fiftie Hides discharged is selfe to the *Conqueror*; as in his *Doomesdayes* is to be seene. But in the yeare 1113, a sodaine fire happened, no man knew how, which burnt the Castle and Cathedrall Church. Likewise in the civil broyles of King *Stephen* it was twice lighted into a flame, and the later laid it hopelesse of recovery. Notwithstanding from those dead Ashes a new *Phoenix* arose, and her building raised in a more stately

WORCESTER-SHIRE.

stately proportion, especially the Cathedrall dedicated to *S. Mary*, first laid by Bishop *Sewell*, in *Anno 680* since when it hath beene augmented almost to the River: In the midst of whose Quire, from his many turmoiles, resteth the body of King *John* (the great with-stander of the *Pap*s proceedings) vnder a Monument of white Marble, in Princely Vestures, with his portraiture thereon according to life. And in the South-side of the same Quire lyeth intombed Prince *Arthur* the eldest Sonne to King *Henry* the seauenth, his Monument is all blacke Iette, without remembrance of him by Picture.

This City is gouerned by two Bailiffes, two Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, and two Constables, yearly elected out of twentie-foure Burgessees clothed in Scarlet, assisted with fortie-eight other Citizens, whom they call their *Common Councillors*, clad in Purple, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and five Sergeants with Mace their Attendants Whose Geographichall Position is distant in Longitude from the West-Meridian 18. degrees, 10. scruples, hauing the North-Pole eleuated in Latitude 52. degrees, and 32. scruples.

(6) Places of further note for memorable antiquitie, is *Upton*, of great account in the *Romane* time, where some of their Legions kept, as witnesse their Monies there often found: the admirable Ditch vpon *Maluerne* hills, drawne by *Gilbert Clare*, Earle of *Glocester*, to diuide his Lands from the Church of *Worcester*: the *Saxons* our *Augustines* Oke, where he the *English* Apostle met with the *British* Bishops for the vniforme celebration of *Easter*, from whence both parts departed with discontented minds, after many hot words and thwarting disputes.

(7) Neither is it without admiration to me, that many places of this Shire lye farre within the Precincts of other Prouinces, as *Aulston*, *Washbornes*, *Cuttisden*, *Paxford*, *Hanging-Easton*, *Northwicks*, *Blockley*, *Enfled* in *Glocester-shire*, and *Goldcote*, *Aldermyston*, *Newbold*, *Tredenton*, *Armscote*, *Blackwell*, *Darlings-cote*, *Shipton*, *Tydminton*, *Olbarrow* in *Warwick-shire*; *Dudley* in *Stafford-shire*, and

WORCESTER-SHIRE.

Rochford in Hereford-shire, whither I must referre the Reader to finde out these and the like in these Welterne Tracts.

(8) Religious places erected in this Shire, and deuoted vnto God by deuout persons, were *Bredon, Brodlege, Euesholme, Ainecester, Cechell, Fladbury, Maluerin, Pershore, Stodlege, Westwood,* and *Worcester*, plenteously provided for, and further secured by many priuiledges, both which they abused, as were the inditements of all such in the dayes of King *Henry* the eight, at whose Barre (himselfe being Iudge) they were found gulltic, and receiued sentence of their ends and destruction.

(9) Castles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in strength, were *Hartlebury, Holt, Handley, Norton, Elmley,* and *Worcester*, besides his Majesties Mannour of *Tichnell*.

(10) This Shires diuision is into seauen Hundreds, wherein are seated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred fiftie two Parish-Churches,

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VV ARWICKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVI

VVARWICKE-SHIRE, (so called from her Shire-Towne) is bounded vpon the North with the Countie of Stafford; vpon the East, with *Watling-street-way* is parted from *Leicester shire*, and the rest bordered vpon by *Northampton shire*: the South part is buttied by *Oxford* and *Glocester shires*; and all her West with the Countie of *Worcester*.

(1) The forme thereof is not much vnlike to a *Scallop-shell*, growing from her Westerne head, and spreading her body wider, with many indents. The length thereof from *Newton* in the North, to *Long Compton* in the South, are miles thirtie and three: and the broadest part of this Shire, is from *Hevell grange* in the West, vnto *Hill-morton* in the East, distant asunder twentie five miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred thirtie and five miles.

(3) This Shire is sited neere vnto the heart of all *England*, and therefore participares with her in the best both for ayre and soyle, wanting nothing for profit or pleasure for man. The South part from *Anon* (that runneth thorow the midst of this Countie) is called the *Feldon*, as more champion and tractable to be stirred for Corne, which yearely yeeldeth such plentifull haruest, that the husbandman smileth in beholding his paines, and the medowing pastures with their greene mantles so imbodred with flowers, that from *Edg-hill* we may behold another *Eden*, as *Lot* did the *Plaine* of *Jorden*, before that *Sodom* fell. The *Woodland* lyeth vpon the North of *Anon*, so called in regard of the plentie of *Woods*; which now are much thinner by the making of *Iron*, and the soile more churlish to yeeld to the *Plough*.

(4) The

W A R W I C K E - S H I R E.

(4) The ancient people that possessed this *Province*, are by *Ptolemies* description called the *Cor-mani*, wherein after were seated the *Mercian-Saxons*, a part of whose *Kingdome* it was, and greatly sought after by the *West-Saxons*, whose King *Cuthred*, about the yeare of Christ Iesus 749. in Battle slew *Eitelbald* at *Seckington* neere vnto *Tawworth*. And not faire from thence, King *Edward* the 4. as vnfortunatly fought against that stout make King, *Richard* *Neuil* Earle of *Warwicke*: neere vnto which, vpon *Blacklow-hill*, *Pierce* *Gaueflon* (that proud and new-raised Earle of *Cornwall*) was be-headed by *Guy* Earle of *Warwicke*, assisted with the Earles of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*. And surely, by the testimony of *Iohn* *Rosse*, and others, this County hath beene better replenished with people; who maketh complaint of whole Towneships depopulations, altogether laid waste by a puissant Armie of feeding sheepe.

(5) Notwithstanding, many faire Townes it hath, and some of them marchable to the most of *England*. The chiefe thereof is *Couentree*, a Citie both stately for building, and walled for defence: whose Citizens hauing highly offended their first Lord *Leofricke*, had their priuiledges infringed, and themselues oppressed with many heauie *Tributes*; whose wife Lady *Gedina* pitying their estates, vncessantly sued for their peace, and that with such importunacie, as hardly could be said whether was greater, his hatred, or her loue: at last overcome with her continuall intercessions, he granted her suit, vpon an vnciuill, and (as he thought) an vnacceptable condition. which was, that she should ride naked thorow the face of the Citie, and that openly at high noone-day. This notwithstanding she thankfully accepted, and performed the act accordingly enioyned: for this Lady *Gedina* stripping her selfe of all rich attire, let loose the tresses of her faire haire, which on euery side so covered her nakednesse, that no part of her body was vnciuill to sight; whereby she redeemed the former freedoms, and remission of such heauie *Tributes*. Whose memory I wish may remaine honourable in that Citie for ever, and her pitie followed by such possessing *Ladies*.

This

WARWICKESHIRE.

This Citie had grant to choose their yearely *Magistrates*, a *Maier* and two *Bailiffes*, and to build about and embattle a wall, by King *Edward* the 3. whom *Henry* the 6. corporated a *Countie* of it selfe, and changed the names of their *Bailiffs* into *Sheriffs*: and the wals then were built as they now stand; thorow which open 13 *gates* for entrance, besides 18. other *Towers* thereon for defence. At *Gofford-gate* in the *East* hangeth the *shield-bone* of a wild *Bore*, farre bigger then the greatest *Oxe-bone*: with whose snout the great pit called *Swanwell* was turned vp, and was slaine by the famous *Guy*, if we will belecue report.

(6) Next vnto this Citie, in account and commerce, is *Warwicke*, vpon the *North-west bank* of *Avon*, built by *Gurgunflaw*, the sonne of *Beline*, as *Iohn Rosse*, *Monke* of the place, saith, 375. yeares before the birth of *Christ*: by *Ninias* called *Caer-Guaruic* and *Caer-Leon*; and by learned *Cambden* judged to be *PRAESIDIUM*, the *Romane Garrisons Towne*. The situation of this place is most pleasant, vpon a hill rising from the *River*, ouer which is a strong and faire *Stone bridge*, and her sharpe streame vpon the *Towne* side checked with a most sumptuous and stately *Castle*, the decayes whereof, with great cost and curious buildings, the right worthy *Knight Sir Foulke Grenil* (in whose person shineth all true vertue and high nobilitie) hath repaired: whose merits to me ward I doe acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manuall trade, and giuing it full libertie thus to expresse the inclination of my minde, himselfe being the *Procurer* of my present estate.

It seemeth this Towne hath beene walled about, as appeareth by the *Trench* in some places seene, and two very faire *Gates*, whose passages are hewed out of the *Rocke*, as all other into the Towne are: ouer whom two beautifull *Chappels* are built; that towards the *East* called *S Peters*, and that on the *South-west*, *S. Iames*.

Two faire Churches are therein seated, called *S. Maries* and *S. Nicholas*: but these in, and about the

WARWICKE-SHIRE.

the Towne suppressed, *S. Laurence*, *S. Michails*, *John Baptists*, and *John of Ierusalem*, beside the Nunne-ry in the North of the Towne : whose North Pole is eleuated in Latitude 52. degrees, 45. minutes, and is seated from the first point in the West of Longitude, 18. degrees and 45 minutes, being yearly gouerned by a *Bailiffe*, twelue *Brethren*, twentie foure *Burgeses* for Common Counsell, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and one *Sergeant* their *Attendant*.

(7) Places of most memorable note obserued in this Shire, are *Sbugbury*, where the precious stone *Astroites* is found : *Of-Church*, which was the *Palace* of great *Offa* the *Merckian*, and the buriall-place of *S. Fremund* his Sonne : *Chesterion*, where the famous *Fosse-way* is scene. At *Leamington*, so far from the *Sea*, a *Spring* of *Salt-water* boileth vp; and at *Newenham Regis* most soueraigne water against the *Stone*, *Greene wounds*, *Vlcers*, and *Impostumes*; and drunke with *Salt* looseth, but with *Sugar* bindeth the body; and turneth wood into stone, as my selfe saw by many sticks that therein were fallen, some part of them *Ash*, and some part of them *Stone*; and *Guy-Cliffe*, where the famous Earle *Guy*, after many painefull exploits archieued, retired, and vnknowne, lead an *Hermits* life, and was lastly there buried.

(8) The chiefeft Commodities in this Countie growing, are *Corne*, whereof the *Red Horse Pale* yeeldeth most abundantly; *Woolles* in great plentie; *Woods* and *Iron*, though the producer of the one will be the destruction of the other. Such honourable Families as haue beene dignified with the *Earldome* of this Shire-Townes name since the *Normans Conquest*, in the great *Map* it selfe are inserted, and by their seuerall names expressed.

This County is strengthened with eight strong *Castles*, traded with fifteene *Market-Towns*, enriched with many faire buildings, and by the deuotion of many *Nobles*, had many foundations of religious *Monasteries* therein laid. The chiefeft were at *Stonely*, *Warwicke*, *Triblisford*, *Roxhall*, *Balshall*, *Killingworth*.

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worth, Conestree, Combe, Riss-eaton, Asley, Aiberston, and Pollesworth; all which came to their period in the raigne of King Henry the eight, when their rich Reuenues were alienated to his vse, and those stately buildings either over-turned or bestowed vpon his Courtiers: but yet to Gods glory, and his diuine service, one hundred fiftie eight Parish-Churches therein remaine, dispersedly seated in the nine Hundreds of this Shires Division.

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE

PARTE OF LE:
CESTER
SHIRE

PARTE
OF
WAR:

WICK
SHIRE

Stanford
Collingtree
Titcher
Baradon
Canva

PARTE OF LE:
Easton
McLough
Herborn
Sybbertor
Dunstable
Clifton
Lychton
Brixworth
Pifford
Wiston
Harleston
Cherwellton
Wedon
Thornham
Clifton

Collingtree
Luton
Kettering
Thrapston
Woodford
Thrapston
Woodford

PARTE OF LE:
Easton
McLough
Herborn
Sybbertor
Dunstable
Clifton
Lychton
Brixworth
Pifford
Wiston
Harleston
Cherwellton
Wedon
Thornham
Clifton

PARTE OF LE:
Easton
McLough
Herborn
Sybbertor
Dunstable
Clifton
Lychton
Brixworth
Pifford
Wiston
Harleston
Cherwellton
Wedon
Thornham
Clifton

PARTE OF CAM:
Peterborough
Stamford
Collingtree
Titcher
Baradon
Canva

PARTE OF HUN:
Thrapston
Woodford
Thrapston
Woodford

PARTE OF
BED:

PARTE OF
FORD

A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE, situated neere vnto the middest of England, lyeth separated vpon the North from *Lincoln-shire* by the Riuer *Weland*; from *Huntington-shire* on the East is parted by the water *Nene*: her South is bounded with *Buckingham* and *Oxford shires*, and the West from *Warwicke* with *Wasling-street-way*, *Auon*, and *Weland*, is diuided from *Leicester-shire*.

(1) The forme of this Countie is large and narrow, broadest in the South-west; and thence shooting still lesser like vnto a Horne, nor not much vnlike to the forme of *Cornwall*: and from the entrance of *Cherwell* into this Shire, vnto the fall of *Weland* and *Nene* neere vnto *Crowland*, are by measure fortie sixe miles; and the broadest part is from *Ouse* vnto *Auon*, which is not fully twentie miles: the whole in circumference one hundred and nineteene miles

(2) The aire is good, temperate, and healthfull: the soile is champion, rich, and fruitfull, and so plentifully peopled, that from some Ascents, thirtie Parish-Churches, and many more Wind-milles at one view may be seene: notwithstanding the simple and gentle sheepe, of all creatures the most harmlesse, are now become so rauenuous, that they begin to deuoure men, waite fields, and depopulate houses, if not whole Towne-ships, as one merily hath written.

(3) The ancient people knowne to the *Romans*, and recorded by *Ptolemy*, were the *Coritani*, who possessed this Countie, and were branched further thorow *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, and *Derbie-shires*: these ioyning with the *Icenians*, with them were fettered with the chaines of subiection, when for *Claudius*, *Publius Ostorius Scapula* entred his Lieutenantship in *Britaine*, and in
battle

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battle subdued all betwixt the Riuer *Nene* and *Sabrina*. But when the *Romans* were content to let goe that which so long was desired, and had cost so much in the getting, the *Saxons*, a most warlike Nation, put into these parts, and made it a portion of their *Mercian Kingdom*; but their government also growne out of date, the *Normans* seated themselves in these faire possessions, the branches of whose Stemmies are spread abroad in these parts, most fruitfull and faire.

(5) Commodities arising in this Shire, are chiefly gotten by tillage and plough, whereby corne so plentifully aboundeth, that in no other Countie is found more, or so much: the pastures and woods are filled with Cattle, and euery where sheepe laden with their fleeces of wooll.

(6) The chiefe Towne in this Shire is *Northampton*, whereof the Countie taketh name, which for circuit, beaurie, and building, may be ranked with the most of the Cities of our Land. It is seated at the meeting and confluence of two Riuers, the greater whereof beareth the name *Nen*. This Towne hath bene built all of stone, as by many foundations remaining to this day is scene, and is walled about both strong and high, excepting the West, which is defended by a Riuer parted into many streames. In the depredations of the *Danes*, *Suen* their King set this Towne on fire, and afterwards it was sorely assailed by the disobedient *Barons* of King *Iohn*, who named themselves, *The Armye of God*: But the loyaltie of this Towne stood nothing so sure vnto King *Henry* his sonne, whence the *Barons* with displayed Banners sounded the Battle against their Soueraigne. And yet after this a woefull Field of *Englands* ciuill diuision was fought, whence *Richard* *Nenil* the stont Earle of *Warwicke*, lead away prisoner that vnforgotten man King *Henry* the sixth. Vpon the West part of this Towne standeth a large Castle, mounted vpon an hill, whose aged countenance well sheweth the beaurie that she hath borne, and whose gaping chinkes doe daily threaten the downefall of her walles. To this vpon the South the Townes wall adioyneth, and in a round circuit meeteth the Riuer in the North, extending in compasse two thousand one hundred and twentie pases: whose

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

ire so pleased the Students of *Cambridge*, that thither they remoued themselves vpon the Kings Warrant, in minde to haue made it an Vniuersitie: from whence the North-pole is eleuated 52 degrees 36. scruples for Latitude, and in Longitude is remoued from the West 19 degrees and 40 scruples; being yearely gouerned by a Maior, two Bailiffes, twelue Magistrates, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, a Common Counsell of fortie eight Burgesses, with fise Sergeants to execute businesse.

(7) But the deuotions of the *Saxon-Kings* made *Peterborow* more famous, formerly called *Maddeswell*, where *Wolhere* King of *Mercia* began a most stately Monastery to the honour of *S. Peter*, for satisfaction of the blood of his two sonnes, whom he had murdered in case of Christianity: but himselfe being for the like made away by his mother, his brother *Penda* continued the worke, with the assistance of his brother *Esbelred*, and two sisters, *Kineburga* and *Kineswith*. This among the *Danish Desolations* was cast downe, yet was it againe restored to greater beantie by *Esbelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, with the helpe of King *Edgar*, and of *Adulph* his Chancellour, who vpon pricke of Conscience, that in bed with his wife had overlaid and smothered an Infant their onely sonne, laid all his wealch vpon the reedifying of the place, and then became *Abbot* thereof himselfe. The Cathedrall is most beautifull and magnificall, where, in the Quire lie interred two vnfortunate Queenes: on the North side *Katharine Dowager* of *Spaine*, the repudiate wife of King *Henry* the eight, vnder an Hearse couered with blacke Saye, hauing a white Crosse in the midst: and on the South-side, *Mary* Queene of *Scotland*, whose Hearse is spread ouer with blacke Veluet The Cloyster is large, and in the glasse-windowes very curiously portraied the History of *Wolhere* the Founder, whose Royall Seat was at *Weldon* in the street, conuerted into a Monastery by *S Werburg* his holy daughter, and had bene the *Roman* Station, by *Antonine* the Emperour called *Bannauenna*. So likewise *Norman-chester* was the ancient *Ciue Durobriac*, where their Souldiers kept, as by the monies there daily found is most apparent.

(8) The

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(8) Houses of Religion devoted to Gods Service by the pious intents of their well-meaning Founders were at *Peterborow, Peakirk, Pipewell, Higham, Dauntree, Sulby, Sausescombe, Sewardsluge, Gare, S Dewy, S. Michell, Luffield, Catesby, Bruch, Barkley, Finshead, Forberinghay, Wedon, and Wisthop*, besides them in *Northampton*, all which felt the stormes of their owne destruction, that raged against them in the Raigne of King *Henry* the eight, who dispersed their Reuenues to his owne Coffers and Courtiers, and pulled the Stones asunder of their seeming ever-sure Foundations; and in the time of young *Edward*, his sonne, whose minde was free from wronging the dead, the Tombes of his owne Predecessours were not spared, when as *Edward* slaine at *Agincourt*, and *Richard* at *Wakefield*, both of them Dukes of *Yorke*, were after death assaulted with the weapons of destruction, that cast downe their most faire Monuments in the Collegiate Church of *Forberinghay Castle*.

(9) Eight Princely Families haue enioyed the Title of the Earledome of *Northampton*, whereof the last, *Henry Haward*, late Lord *Prinse Seale*, a most honourable Patron to all learned proceedings (that I may acknowledge my dutifull and humble Service) hath most honourably assisted and set forward these my endeavours.

(10) This Shires diuision, for service to the Crowne, and imployment of busineses, is into twentie Hundreds, hath beene strengthened with ten Castles, and is still traded with ten Market-Townes, and God honoured in three hundred twentie-sixe Parish-Churches.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
The Scale of Miles

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HVNTINGTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HVNTINGTON-SHIRE, (part of the *Itinerary* under the *Romane* Monarch of *Mertia* in the *Saxon* Heptarchy) is feuered with *Nene*, the North-bouder from *Northamptonshire*, to which it is in part adioyneth West; from *Bedford* and *Cambridge*, by mearing Townes on the South; and from *Ely*, by a fence of water East, the worke of Nature, *Bennicke* Streame, or of Art, *Canutus* in *Delph*: feuered when *Alfred*, or before him, *Offa* shared the open circuit of their Empery into Principalities: that by residency of subordinate rule, Peace at home might be maintained; Forraigne offence (by apt assembly of the Inhabitants) resisted; Taxe and Reueneue of the Crowne laid more euenly, and easierly leuyed; Iustice at mens doores with lesse charge and iourney administered: all causes *Ciuill* hauing a right and speedy dispatch, in the County or Earles monethly Court, as *Crimmall* in his Lieutenant the Sherifes Turne, twice a yeare. In forme of a Lozeng this Shire lyeth, of posture temperate, and is 52. degrees, 4. scruples remoued from the *Aequator*: the Hilly Soyle to the Plough-man gratefull: the Vale, contiguous to the Fennes, best for Pasture, in which to no part of *England* it cineth place; Woods are not much wanted, the Rivers seruing Coale, as the Moores Turffe, for fuell.

(1) This Content was (as the whole Continent) Forrest, vntill *Canutus* gaue this Law of grace, *Vt quisque tam in agris, quam in siluis excites agitetq; ferat*. Long were the hands of Kings to pull (of old) the Subiects right into Regall pleasure, when Perambulation & Proclamation onely might make any mans land Forrest. It is in the first *Williams* time a Phrase in Record not rare, *Silua huius Maurij* FORIS EST *missa in Siluan Regis*, from which word of power, *Forrest* may seeme not vnaply

HUNTINGTON-SHIRE.

aply to be deriued. *Cum videbat Henricus primus tres Bissas*, sitting his Forreſt of *Lysfield*, he cauſed *Huſculphus* his Raunger to keepe them for his Game, as the Record doth teſtifie. Thus did the ſecond of his name, and the firſt *Richard*, in many parts: well therefore may the Exchequer-Looke call the Forreſt Juſtice for Vert and Veniſon, not *Iuſtum abſolutè*, but *Iuſtum ſecundum Legem Forreſta*. That *Forreſta* is defined, *Tuta ſerarum ſtatio*, may ſeeme to confine the Forreſters office onely to his Games care, which of ancient was as well ouer Minerall and Maritimall reuenuew. The office of *Baldwine* the great Forreſter of *Flanders*, *Non agum tantum ſpectabat, ſed et Maris cuſtodiam*, ſaith *Tullius*, out of the old Charters of the French Kings. And ſee how juſt this ſquares to our Legall praſtiſe, for of *Aſſarts*, *Purpreſſures*, *Emprouement*, *Greenbugh*, *Herbage*, *Pannage*, *Fowles*, *Mils*, *Hony*, *Mines*, *Quarries*, and *Wreacks* at Sea, did the Iteinerall Juſtice of the Forreſt here enquire. His Subiects of this Shire, *Henry* the 2. from ſeruitude of his beaſts, (whoſe Grand-father *pro ſeris homines inuacerrauit, exhereditauit, mutilauit, et caecauit*) did pretend by Charter to enfranchiſe, except *Wabridge*, *Sople*, *Herthy*, his owne Demaines. But ſuch was the ſucceſſe by encrochments, vnder his two ſucceeding Sonnes, that it drew on the oppreſſed people to importune a new the Soueraignes redreſſe, which was by the great Charter of the third *Henry* fruitleſſy effected His ſonne in the 7. of his Raigne, by a Perambulation, reſuming backe the fruit of his fathers goodneſſe, and ſo retaining, vntill in his 29. yeare by Petition, and purchaſe of his people (for they gaue him a full Fifteene) he confirmed the former Charter, and by Iury, View and Perambulation ſetled that Boundary of Forreſt, which contented the people, became the ſquare of vniuerſall Juſtice in this kinde, and left in this Shire no more then the three former (his owne grounds) Forreſt.

(3) This Shire hath foure *Cenſuriata* or Hundreds, and had of old time ſixe, theſe ſo called, *Quia prima inſtitutione ex Hidarum aliquot centenarijs compoſita*. Theſe are ſubdiuided into 79. Pariſhes, whereof ſixe beſides the Shire-Towne haue Markets. Theſe Pariſhes are meaſured by Hides, and Carucks,

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Carucks, or Plough-lands, more or lesse, as either riches of Soile, or strength of the Lord strengthened or extended their limits, the Masse in whole containing of the first sort, 818. and of the other, 1136. These Hides the ancient and generall measure of land (except in *Ken*) where the account was by *Solms*; or *Lincolnsire*, *Vbi non sunt Hida, sed pro Hidis sunt Carucata*) were esteemed one hundred Acres, *Non Normannico sed Anglico numero, una Hida pro sexies viginti Acriis, duo pro duodecies viginti*, as in the Booke of *Domesday Caruca* the Teame-land (not *Carucata* for they be different) was in quantitie of Acres, proportioned to the qualitie of Soile, but vsually in this Shire reputed 60. The *Virgata*, or Yard-land, was a more or lesse part of the *Hida*, as the Acres in number varied, which I finde in this Countie from 18. to 42 but for the moit part 30 which was the halfe Plough-land. And the *Bonata* or *Oxgang* (presumed in Law for Land in *Granary*) was suited in number of Acres to that Yard-land, of which it was a Moitie. Thus (except in the Fennes, laid out *per Leuas & quarentenas*, miles and furlongs) stands all a measurement of Land in this Shire, which containeth in Knights Fees, 53. one halfe, 2. fifts, and a twentieth part. And in full estimation of rent and worth, rose in the time of the Conquerour, to 912. l. 4. s. and now payeth in *Fisime* to the King, 371. l. 9. s. 7. d. ob. and in tenth from the Clergie, 142. l. 6. s. q.

(4) This Countie in discition of Titles, and administration of Iustice, did at the first, as the Germans our Ancestors, *iura per Pagos & vicos reddere*; Every Towneship by their *Friburgi*, or *Tenementa*, as *Triers*, and the *Baron*, *Thain*, or *Head-lord* there, or the *Decanus* (a good Freholder) his Deputie, as Iudge, determining all ciuill causes; a representation of this remaineth still in our Court-Leere. About this, and held 12. times a yeare, was our Hundred or Wapentake. *Qua super decem Decanos & centum Friburgos iudicabat*. Here the Iudges were the Aldermen, and Barons or Free-holders of that Hundred; *Agelwinus Aldermanus tenuit placitum cum toto Hundredo*, saith the Booke of *Ely*. This Court had Cognoscence of Causes Ecclesiasticall, as Temporall, therefore the Iudge or Alderman

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derman ought to be such as *Deileges & hominum iura studebat promouere*: thus it went although the Conquerour commanded, *Ne Aliquis de legibus Episcopalis amplius in Hundredo placita teneret*. The next and highest in this Shire, was *Generale placitum Comitatus* (the County or Sheriffes Court) to which were proper *Placita Civilia ubi curia Dominorum probantur defecisse. Et sit placitum exurgat inter Vassallos duorum Dominorum: trañetur in Comitatu*. The Iudge was the Earle or Sheriffe. The Tryers *Barones Comitatus* (Freholders) *Quilibet in eo terras habens*, not Ciuill onely, but Probats of Wills, Questions of Tithes, *Et debita vera Christianitatis Iura*, were heard, and first heard in this Court. Therefore *Episcopus, Presbyter Ecclesia, & Quatuor de melioribus villa*, were adiuncts to the Sheriffe, *Qui deileges & seculi negotia iusta consideratione definirent*. The Lay part of this liueth in a sort in the Countie, and Sheriffe Turne; the Spirituall, about the raigne of King Stephen, by Soueraigne conuinnence, suffered for the most into the quarterly Synode of the Clergie, from whence in imitation of the *Hundred Courts*, part was remitted to the *Rurall Deaneries*, of which this Shire had foure: And these againe haue bene since swallowed vp by a more frequent and superiour Iurisdiction, as some of our Ciuill Courts haue bene. There being now left in vse for the most in this Shire for Causes Criminall, *View of Frankpledge*, by grant or prescription, *Assision of the Peace* quarterly, and two *Goale deliueries* by the Soueraignes commission: and for Ciuill Causes, *Courts of Manours*, or of the *Countie* monethly, and twice by the Iudges of *Assise* yearly.

The Office of Execution and custody of this County is the *Sheralfeys*, of old inheritable, vntill *Eustachius*, who by force and fauour of the Conquerour dispossessed *Aluric* and his heyres, forfeited it to the Crowne; but since it hath passed by annuall election, and hath vniued to it the County of *Cambridge*.

(5) Having thus farre spoken of the Shire in generall, next in obseruation falleth the Shire-Towne *Huntingdon*, *Hundandun*, or the *Hunters Down*, North, seated vpon a rising banke, ouer the rich

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rich meadowing river *Ouse*, interpreted by some Authors, the *Downe of Hunters*, to which their now common Seale (a Hunter) seemeth to allude. Great and populous was this in the fore-going age, the following hauing here buried of fiftene all but three, besides the Mother-Church *S. Maries*, in their owne graues. At the raigne of the Conquerour, it was ranged into foure Ferlings or Wards, and in them 156. *Burgenses* or Households: It answered at all assicments for 30. *Hides*, the fourth part of *Hurstington* Hundred in which it standeth. The annuall rent was then 30. l. of which, as of three Minters there kept, the King had two parts, the Earle the third; the power of *Coyuage* then and before, not being sopriuatiuely in the King, but Borowes, Bishops, and Earles enioyed it; on the one side stamping the face and stile of their Soueraigne, in acknowledgement of subordinacie in that part of absolute power, and on the reuerse their owne name, to warrant their integritie in that infinite trust.

(6) The Castle supposed by some the worke of the Elder *Edward*, but seeming by the Booke of *Domesday*, to be built by the Conquerour, is now knowne but by the ruines: It was the seate of *Walshes* the great *Saxon* Earle, as of his succeeding heyres, vntill to end the question of right betwene *Seuillce* and the King of *Scots*, *Henry* the second, laid it as you see; yet doth it remaine the head of that honour, on which in other Shires many Knights Fees, and sixteene in this attended: Here *David* Earle of this and *Arguise*, father of *Isabel de Bru*, founded the Hospitall of *S. Iohn Baptist*: And *Lars* here vpon the Fee of *Ensfacc* the Vicount, built to the honour of the blessed *Virgin*, the Priory of *Blacke Channons*, valued at the Suppression, 222 l. 7 s. ob. Here at the North end was a house of Fryers, and without the Towne at *Hinchbrook*, a Cloister of Nunnes, valued at 19. l. 9 s. 2 d. founded by the first *William*, in place of *S. Pandona*, at *Eltresley* (by him suppressed) where neere the end of the last *Henry* the Family of the *Cromwells* began their Seat. To this Shire Towne, and benefit of the neighbour Countries, this Riuer was nautigable, vntill the power of *Grey*, a mynion of the
time,

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time, stoppt that passage, and with it all redresse eyther by Law or Parliament. By Charter of King *John* this Towne hath a peculiar Coroner, profit by Toll and Custome, Recorder, Towne-Clerks, and two Bayliffes, (elected annually for gouernment) as at Parliament two Burgeffes, for aduise and assent: and is Lord of it selfe in Fee-Farme.

(7) The rest of the Hundred (wherein this Shire-Towne lyeth) is the East part of the Countrey, and of *Hurff* a Parish in the center of it, named *H V R S T I N G T O N*, it was the Fee-farme of *Ramsiey Abbey*, which on a point of fertile land, thrust out into the Fennes, is therein situate, founded in the year 969. to God, our Lady, and S *Benedicte*, by Earle *Aylwin* of the Royall bloud, replenished with Monkes from *Westbury*, by *Oswold* of *Torke*, and dedicated by *Dunstan* of *Canterburne*, Archbishops. By Abbat *Reginald* 1114 this Church was redified, by *Magnauill* Earle of *Essex*, not long after spoyled, and by *Henry* the Third, first of all the *Norman* Princes, visited; when wasted with the *Sicilian* warrs, *Regalis mensa Hospitalitas ita abbreviata fuit, ut cum Abbatibus, clericis & viris satis humilibus, hospitibus quasiuit & prandia* This Monastery (the shrine of two martyred Kings, *Eshelbright* and *Eshelred*, and of Saint *Luc* the *Persian* Bishop) by humble pietie at first, and pious charitie, ascended such a pitch of worldly fortune, that it transformed their Founder (religious pouertie) into their ruine, the attribute of *Ramsiey the rich*: for hauing made themselves Lords of 387. Hides of land (whereof 200. in this Shire, so much as at an easie and vnder rent, was at the Suppression valued at 1983. l. 15. s. 2. d. q. but by account of this time annually amounts to 7000 l) they then began to affect popular command, and first inclosing that large circuit of land and water (for in it lyeth the Mile-square Meere of *Ramsiey*) as a peculiar Seignory to them, called the *Balent* or *Bandy* (bounded as the Shire, from *Ely*, and from *Norman-Crosse* with the Hundred Meere) by Soueraigne Grant they enioyed regall libertie. And then aspiring a step further, (to place in Parliament) made *Bromby* the head of their Baronie, annexing to it in this Shire foure Knights Fees. Thus in
great

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great glory it stood about 400. yeares, vntill *Henry* the Eight (amongst many other once bright Lamps of Learning and Religion in this State, though then obscured with those blemishes to wealth and ease concomitant) dissolued the house, although *John Warboys* then Abbot, and his 60 blacke Monkes there maintained, were of the first that vnder their hands and conuentuall Seale protested, *Quod Romanus Pontifex non habet maiorem aliquam Iurisdictionem collatam sibi a Deo in Regno Anglia quam qui vis alius externus Episcopus.* A Cell to this rich Monastery was *S. Iuons* Priory, built in that place of *Slep*, by Earle *Adebmus*, in the raigne of the last *Edmund*, where the incorrupted body of *S. Ius* there once an Hermit, in a vision reuealed, was by *Edmuthus* taken vp in his Robes Episcopall, and dedicated in the presence of *Seward* Earle of this Countie, and that Lady of renowned piety *Ethelsteda*, to the sacred memory of this Persian Bishop. Not farre from this is *Sowertham*, the gift of the Saxon Earle *Brithnotus* to the Church of *Ely*, before his owne fatall expedition against the *Danes*: It is the head of those five Townes, of which the Soke is composed, and was an house to the See of *Ely*, well beautified by *John Stanley* their Bishop: but now by exchange is annexed to the Crowne. As these, to all the rest of this Hundred, was the Churches land, except *Rippon Regis* ancient Demaine. To which *Saple* (reserved Forrest) adioyned, and the greater *Stincheley*, giuen by the last *David* Earle of *Huntingdon*, in Fee to his three Seruants, *Semlice*, *Lakerwile*, and *Camoy*s.

(8) **NORMANS CROS** the next Hundred, taketh name of a Crosse about *Stilton*, the place where in former ages this Diuision mustered their people, whence *Wapentake* is deriued: it had in it two religious houses, the eldest in the confines of *Newton* and *Chesterton*, neere the Riuer of *Avon*, now *Nene*, founded (by the first Abbess *Kimburga* the Daughter of *Penda*, and Wife of *Ælfred*, King of *Northumberland*) West side a Trench, where *Erwin-street-way* crossed ouer the Riuer by a Stone-bridge, whose ruines are now drowned, whence the *Roman* Towne there seated on both sides tooke the name *Durobrina*, as *Traiectus Fluminis*. But this Nunnery as raised, was also ruined by

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by the *Danes* before the Conquest The other a Monastery of *Cistercian* blacke Monks, erected in honour of the Virgin *Mary*, by the second *Simon* Earle of *Huntington*, at *Saltry Indeth*, the Land of a Lady of that name, wife of Earle *Waltheof*, daughter to *Lambert* Earle of *Leins*, Neece to the Conquerour by his Sister, (her Mother) and Grand-mother to this Founder *Malcome*, & *William*, Kings of *Scots*, Earles of *Hamington*, and Heires of this Lady, strengthened by severall Charters this pious worke. Many chiefe of that Line, as the last Earle *David*, brother to King *William*, as *Isabel*, the wife of *Robert de Brus* his Daughter heyre; and most of the second branch, her Progenie making here their Burials. This house now lenell with the ground, maintained besides the Abbot, sixe Monkes, and 12. Hundes, and was at the Suppression valued at 199. l. 11. s. 8. d. The Founders and Patrons of this Monastery were the Lords of the next place *Connington*, first the seate of *Turkillus* Earle of the *East-Angles*, that invited *Swayn* from *Denmarke* to invade this Land: and who first squared out the vnbounded marishes of this part, to the bordering Townes; his rule of proportion allowing to every Parish *tantum de Marisco, quantum de siccis terra* in bredth, in which none, *sine licentia Domini* might *vel fodere, vel facere*, but leaving most to inter-common by *vicinage*. This *Dane* exiled (when the rest of his Countrey men were by *Edward Confessor*) his land here was giuen to Earle *Waltheof*, by whose eldest heire *Matilda* married to *David* King of *Scots*, it went along in that Male line, vntill by death issuek she of *John* Earle of *Chester* and *Huntingdon*, it fell in partage, to his sister *Isabel de Brus*, one of his heires, from whose second Sonne *Bernard*, the Familie of *Cotton* by lineall succession holdeth this Land; whereto *Glaiston* the adioyning Parish is now by bounnie of a second branch annexed. It was in this Shire the head of the honour of *Bolleshe*, on which *Connington*, *Walmisford*, *Sibson*, *Sibbingen*, and *Vessey* Mannor in *Chester* attended: part of it is the fifth Sea *Wickhamere*, foure mile in bredth; ouer which when *Emma*, and her Children, the issue of *Cottin*, sayled with some perill, her Husband in preuention of the like, from *Bossey* in a straic course to the opposite firme land,

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land, lined with his Attendant Swords that passage, which since hath borne the name of *Swords Delph, Kings or Cannus dyke*. This Seignory was granted by the Conquerour to *Eustace Earle of Bollein*, Brother to *Lambert Earle of Leins*, and Father to *Godfrey King of Ierusalem*; reverting it was given to *Richard Earle of Cornwall*, who granted out of it the two *Meeres, Vbbs Meere and Brieh Meere*, in Fee-Farme to the Church of *Ramsay*. Then after sundry changes it came to *John of Gaunt*, in exchange of the Earledome of *Richmond*, and so by descent fell againe into the Crowne *Washingley*, (not farre off) from the ancient Lord of that name, by *Drwe*, and *Ouer* came to the *Prises* that now posseth it. In *Chesterton* from *Wadsheafe* by *Demyes* there is to the *Benili* (an ancient name in this Shire) a Mannor descended. The rest from *Agidius de Merke* (who gave there much to *Roysson Priory*) passed by *Amundeuill* to *Gloucester*, and so to *Vesey* by exchange. In *Elton*, the house rich in a beautious Chappell, from *Denham* to *Sapcotes*, and *Saultre Beaumes*, from that surname (neere the time of the Conquest) by *Louth* to *Cornwallis* descended; as *Bottlebridge* by *Gimels*, *Drayton*, *Louet*, vnto *Sherley* the now Lord.

(9) **LETTVNNESTAN HUNDRED** hath that name from *Leighton*, a Towne in the midst of it, given by Earle *Walsheof* to the Church of *Lincolne*, which after shared it into two Prebendaries. One, the Parsonage impropriate, which still remaineth: the other (the Lordships) was returned by *Henry* the eight, and now by the Heire of *Dart*, marched to the Lord *Clifton*, is become the seate of his Barony. This Hundred had in it no house of Religion, but *Stanley* a Priorie of seauen blacke Channons, of the order of *S. Augustine*, founded by the *Bigrames*, and at the Suppression valued at 62. l. 12. s. 3. d. ob. It stood within the reach of the great Mannor *Kembolton* (once an Hundred) which was the land of Earle *Harold* the Usurper: after by Grant it came with the Chase of *Swinshead* to *Pier-Peter*, from whom by *Magnauil* to *Bobum* (who in time of the tumultuous Barons built there a Forcellet) and so to *Stafford*, by whose attainure forfeited, it was given by
Henry

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Henry the eight to the Familie of *Wingfield* that now possesseth it. At *Bugden* the See of *Lincolne* hath a seate, and was Lord of *Spaldwick*, and the *Soke* (giuen in compensation from the Church of *Ely*, when rent from them, it was by the first *Henry* made a Bishopricke) vntill of late that Church gaue vp their interest in *Spaldwick* to the Crowne. *Brampton* was giuen by King *Iohn* at *Mirabel*, to Earle *David*, and by *Ada* his youngest Daughter fell to *Hastings* Earle of *Pembroke*, and now is reuerterd to the King. To the same Earle *David* by gift of the former King came *Alcumesbury*, and by the bounty of *Iohn* Scot his sonne to *Segrane*, and so to the Lord *Barkley* the late possessor. To *Serlo de Quincy* Earle of *Winchester*, was *Kesson* by *Henry* the second giuen, by whose Heire generall *Ferrari*, it came to the late Earle of *Essex*, and by exchange to the Crowne.

(10) **TOVLES LAND HVNDRED**, taketh name likewise of a Towne therein situate. In the our Angle of this, to the memory of *S. Neotus* a Monke of *Glasterbury*, but the supposed sonne to *Eskelwolve* King of the *West-Saxons* (whose body from *Necstock* in *Cornwall* was transferred to *Arnulphesbury*, then of *Arnulphus* a holy man, now *Eynesbury* named) Earle *Alrick* and *Eshelsted* a turned the Palace of Earle *Elfred* into a Monastery of blacke Monkes, which was razed by the *Danes*; but our of the ashes of this, *Roisia* (wife to *Richard* the sonne of Earle *Gilbert*) to God, our Lady de *Becco*, and *S. Nicot* (as a Cell to the Abbey of *Becco* in *Normandy*) crested vp of blacke Monkes in the yeare 1113. the late Priorie of *S. Nedes*, suppressed by *Henry* the eight, and valued at 256. l. 15. d. q. At *Southo* (the Land of *Eustachius* the Sheriffe) *Louetore* made the seate of that Signory: on which in this Shire 13. Knights Fees and a halfe depended: But from his line by gift of *Verdon* and *Vesey* drowned were these in the honour of *Gloucester*. Neare to this at *Cretingsbury* dwelt Sir *Adam de Cretings*, famous in *Edward* the thirds waies of *France*, whose Heire Generall *Wanton* doth now possesse it. *Staunton* giuen by the first *William* to *Gilbert de Ganno*, after the death issuelles of *De Rupe*, elcheated to the King, who gaue it to *Ioan* his sister. Queene of *Scots*. She on

the

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the Abbey of *Tarew* bestowed part, the rest reuerting being given to *Segrave* descended to the Barons of *Berkly*, *Godmanchester*, or *Gormonchester*, (so named of that *Dane* to whom *Ælfred* at his conuersion granted some regiment in these parts) was the olde land of the Crowne, now the Inhabitants in fee farme, by grant of King *Iohn*, *pro Sexies viginti libris pondere & numero*. It is flateated by as fruitfull and flowry Meadows as any this Kingdome yeeldeth, and is the most spacious of any one Parish in fertile tillage, oft hauing waited on their Soueraigne Lords with ninescore Ploughes in a rurall pompe: Some from the name *Guineester* (which this often beareth in record,) suppose it the Citie where *Macbutus* placed his Bishops Chayre. But forcertaine it was that *Romane* Towne *Durofipont*, of the Bridges named, so many hundred yeares (vntill the light of our *Britains* Story ouerthone it) forgotten. Thus as this Citie so the olde Families haue beene here with time outworne, few onely (of the many former) now remaining, whose Surnames before the raigne of the last *Henry* were in this Shire of any eminency. But,

*Non indignemur mortalia Nomina solui,
Cernimus exemplis Oppida posse mori.*

Let's not repine that Men and names doe dye,
Since stone-built Cities dead and ruin'd lye.

This Description I receiued from a right worthy and learned Friend.

RUTLAND-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RUTLAND-SHIRE, the least of any County in this Realme, is circuled vpon the North with *Lincolne-shire*; vpon the East and South, by the River *Welland* is parted from *Northampton-shire*; and the West is altogether held in with *Leicester-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is round, and no larger in compasse then a light horse-man can easily ride about in a day: vpon which occasion some will haue the Shire named of one *Rut*, that so rode. But others from the rednesse of the Soile, will haue it called *Rutland*; and so the old *English-Saxons* called it, for that *Rot* and *Rut* is in their tongue *Red* with vs, and may very well giue the name to this Prouince, seeing the earth doth staine the wooll of her sheepe into a reddish colour. Neither is it strange, that the staine of the soyle giues names vnto places, and that very many: for haue we not in *Cheshire* the *Red Rocks*, in *Leicestershire* the *Red Bank*, and in *Wales*, *Rutland Castle*? To speake nothing of that famous *Red Sea* which shooteth into the Land betwixt *Egypt* and *Arabia*, which gaue backe her waters for the *Israelites* to passe on foote: all of them named from the colour of the Soile.

(3) The longest part of this Shire is from *Caldecot* in the South vpon the River *Ey*, vnto *Thibston* a small Village seated in the North, not fully twelue miles: and from *Trimwell* East-ward, to *Wissenden* in the West, her broadest extant, is hardly nine: the whole circumference about fortie miles.

(4) The ayre is good both for health and delight, subject to neither extremity of heat nor cold, nor is greatly troubled with foggy mists.

The

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The Soile is rich, and for Corne and tillage giues place vnto none. Woods there are plentie, and many of them imparked, hills feeding heards of Neate, and flockes of sheepe; Vallies besprinkled with many sweet Springs; Graine in abundance, and Pastures not wanting: in a word, all things ministred to the content of life, with a liberall heart and open hand. Onely this is obiected, that the Circuit is not great.

(5) The draught whereof, that I may acknowledge my durie and his right, I receiued at the hands of the right Honourable *John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exton*, done by himselfe in his younger years.

Neere vnto his house *Burley*, standeth *Okham* a faire Market-Towne, which Lordship the said *Baron* enioyeth, with a Royaltie somewhat extraordinary, which is this: If any Noble by birth come within the precinct of the same Lordship, he shall forfeit as an homage a shooe from the horse whereon he rideth, vnlesse he redeeme it at a price with money. In witnesse whereof, there are many Horse-shooes nayled vpon the Shire-Hall doore, some of large size and ancient fashion, others newe, and of our present Nobilitie; whose names are thereupon stamped as followeth:

Henry Hastings.

Roger Rutland.

Edward L. Russell, Earle of Bedford.

Raphe L. Ewer of Parram.

Henry L. Bertley.

Henry L. Mordant.

William L. Compton.

Edward

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Edward L. Dudley.

Henry L. Winsor.

George, Earle of Cumberland.

Philip, Earle of Montgomery.

L. Willoughby.

P. L. Wharson.

The Lord Shandois.

Besides many others without names.

That such homage was his due, the said Lord himselfe told me; and at that instant a suit depended in Law against the *Earle of Lincoln*, who refused to forfeit the penaltie, or to pay his fine.

(6) Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, and mentioned in *Ptolemie*, were the *Cori-
tani*, and by him branched thorow *Leicester*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Darby-shire* and this; who with
the *Itenians* were subdued by *P. Ostorius* vnder the yoke of *Claudius* the Roman Emperour: and at their
departure, by conquest the *Saxons* made it a Province vnto their *Mercian Kingdome*, whose fortunes
likewise comming to a full period, the *Normans* annexed it vnder their Crowne.

(7) This Countie King *Edward Confessor* bequeathed by his Testament vnto *Queene Edgith*
his wife, and after her decease vnto his Monastery at *Westminster*, which *William the Conquerour* can-
celled and made voyd, bestowing the Lands vpon others, the Tithes and the Church vnto those
Monkes.

That the *Ferrers* here first seated, besides the credit of Writers, the Horse-shoe whose badge then
it was, doth witnesse; where in the Castle, and now the Shire-hall, right over the Seat of the
Judge,

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Judge, a Horse-shoe of Iron curiously wrought, containing five foot and a halfe in length, and the bredth thereto proportionably is fixed. The Castle hath beene strong, but now is decayed, the Church faire, and the Towne spacious; whose degree of Longitude is 19. 46. scruples, and the North-poles eleuation in Latitude 53. degrees and 7. minutes.

(8) Let it not seeme offensive, that I (to fill vp this little Shire,) have inserted the scate of a Towne not sited in this County: for besides the conueniency of place, the circuit and beautie, but especially it being for a time an Vniuersitie, did moue much; yea, and the first in thislland, if *Iohn Hardings* Author faile him not, that will haue *Bladud* to bring from *Athens* certaine *Philosophers*, whom here he seated, and made publike profession of the Liberall Sciences, where (as he saith) a great number of Scholars studied the Arts, and so continued an Vniuersitie vnto the coming of *Augustine*, at which time the Bishop of Rome interdicted it; for certaine Heresies sprung vp among the *Brittaines* and *Saxons*. But most true it is, that in the Raigne of King *Edward* the third, vpon debate falling betwixt the Southerne and Northerne Students at *Oxford*, many Schoole-men withdrew themselves hither, and a while professed, and named a Colledge, according to one in *Oxford*, *Brasen-nose*, which retaineth that name vnto this day. This was so great a skarre vnto the other, that when they were recalled by Proclamation to *Oxford*, it was provided by Oath, that no Student in *Oxford* should publicly profess or read the Arts at *Stanford*, to the preiudice of *Oxford*.

(9) As this Shire is the least in circuit, so is it with the fewest Market-Townes replenished, having onely two. And from Societies that feed vpon the labours of others, was this Land the freest: for besides *Riball*, where *Tibba* the *Fleeners* Goddesse was worshipped for a Saint, when Superstition had well-nere put Gods true honour out of place, I finde very few; neither with more Castles strengthened then that at *Okham*, whose ruines shew that a Castle hath beene there.

Diuided it is into five Hundreds, and therein are planted fortie eight Parish-Churches.



LEICESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXX.

L EICESTER-SHIRE, lying bordered vpon the North with *Nottingham-shire*; vpon the East, with *Lincolne* and *Rutland*; vpon the South with *Northampton shire*; and vpon the West with *Watling-street-way* is parted from *Warwick shire*; the rest being bounded with the confines of *Darby*, is a Country Champion, abounding in corne, but spary of woods, especially in the South and East parts, which are supplied with pit-coales plenteously gotten in the North of this Prouince, and with abundance of Cattle bred in the hilles beyond the Riuer *Wreah*, which is nothing so well inhabited as the rest.

(1) The Ayre is gentle, milde, and temperate, and giueth appetite both to labour and rest: wholesome it is, and draweth mans life to a long age, and that much without sicknesse; at *Carleton* onely some defect of pronounciation appeareth in their speech.

(3) The soile thus consistig, the commodities are raised accordingly of Corne, Cattle, and Coales; and in the Rökkes neere *Beuer* are sometimes found the *Astroites*, the Starre-like precious Stone.

(4) The ancient people that inhabited this Countie, were the *Coritani*, who were spread further into other Shires, but after that the *Romans* had left the Land to it selfe, this with many more fell to be vnder the possession and gouernment of the *Mercians*, and their Kings, from whom the *English* enioyeth it at this day.

(5) In Circular-wise (almost) the compasse of this Shire is drawne indifferently spacious, but not very thicke of Inclosures, being from East to West in the broadest part not fully 30. miles, and from

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from North to South but 24. the whole circumference about 196. miles; whose principall Citie is set, as the Center, almost in the midst; from whom the Pole is eleuated 53. degrees and 4. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude, 19. degrees, 22. minutes.

(6) From this Towne the Shire hath the name, though the name of her selfe is diuersly written, as *Legescestra*, *Legora*, *Legencester*: by *Ninius*, *Caer-Larion*; by *Matthew of Westminster* (if we doe not mistake him) *Wirall*; and now lastly, *Leicester*: ancient enough if King *Leir* was her builder, eight hundred fortie and foure yeares before the birth of our Saniour, wherein he placed a Flamine to serue in the Temple of *Iannus*, by himselfe there erected, and where he was buried, if *Ieffery ap Arthur* say true: but now certaine it is, that *Eshelred* the *Mercian* Monarch made it an Episcopall See, in the yeare of Christ Iesus 680. wherein *Sexwulph* of his election became the first Bishop: which shortly after was thence translated, and therewith the beautie of the Towne began to decay; vpon whose desolations that erectifying Lady *Edelfled* cast her eyes of compassion, and both reedified the buildings, and compassed it about with a strong wall, where, in short time the Citie trade so increased, that *Matthew Paris* in his lesser Story reporteth as followeth; *Lege-cestre* (saith he) is a right wealthy Citie, and notably defended; and had the wall a sure foundation, were inferiour to no Citie whatsoeuer. But this pride of prosperitie long lasted not vnder the Normans, for it was sore oppressed with a world of calamities, when *Robert Bossu* the Crouch-backe Earle of that Province, rebelled against his Soueraigne Lord King *Henry* the second: whereof heare the same Anchor *Paris* speake: Through the obstinate stubbornesse of Earle *Robert* (saith he) the noble Citie Leicester was besieged and throwne downe by King *Henry*, and the wall that seemed indissoluble, was vterly rased, euen to the ground. The peeces of whose fragments so fallen downe, remained in his dayes like to hard rockes, through the strength of the Morter cementing whole lumps together: and at the Kings command the Citie was set on fire and burnt, the Castle rased, and a heauie imposition laid vpon the Citizens, who with

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great summes of money bought their owne Banishments : but were so vsed in their departure, that for extreame feare many of them tooke Sanctuary, both at *S. Edmunds* and *S. Albanes*. In repentance of these mischiefs, the Author thereof, *Earle Robert*, built the Monastery of *S. Mary de Praiis*, wherein himselfe became a Canon regular, and for fiftene yeares continuance in sad laments serued God in continuall prayers. With the like deuotion, *Henry* the first Duke of *Lancaster* built an Hospitall for an hundred and ten poore people, with a Collegiate Church, a Deane, twelue Canons Prebendaries, as many Vicars, sufficiently prouided for with reuenues ; wherein himselfe lyeth buried : and it was the greatest ornament of that Citie, vntill the hand of King *Henry* the 8. lay ouer-heaue vpon all the like foundations, and laid their aspired tops at his owne feete.

The fortunes of another *Crouch-backe* (King *Richard* the Vsurper) were no lesse remarkable in this Citie then the former *Robert* was, both of them in like degree of dishonourable course of life, though of different issue at their deaths, the one dying penitent and of deuout esteeme ; the other leauing the stench of Tyranny to all following ages ; who from this Citie setting forth in one day with great pompe, and in Battle aray, to keepe the Crowne sure vpon his owne Helmet, in a sore fought field, yeelded both it and his life, vnto the head and hands of *Henry* of *Richmond* his Conquerour : and the next day was brought backe, like a Hogge, naked and torne, and with contempt, without teares obscurely buried in the *Gray-Fryers* of this Citie ; whose suppression hath suppressed the place of his graue, and onely the stone-chest wherein he was laid (a drinking-trough now for horses in a common Inne) retaineth the memory of that great Monarchs Funerall : and so did a stone in the Church and Chappell of *S. Maries*, inclose the corpse of the proud and pontificall Cardinall *Wolsey*, who had prepared for himselfe, as was said, a farre more richer Monument.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance in this Shire were these : In the West, where a high Crosse was erected, in former times stood the faire Citie *Clyffesler*, the *Romans* *BENQNES*,
where

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where their Legions lay, and where their two principall wayes crossed each other, as the Inhabitants report; *Loughborough* in the North-verge, was (as *Marianus* affirmeth) taken from the *Britains* by *Cuthwulf* their King, about the yeare of *Christ* 571.

At *Redmore*, neere *Bosworth*, Westward in this Countie, the Kingdome of *England* lay in hazard of one Battle, when King *Richards* Field was fought, where the Land at once was freed from a Tyrant and a wicked Usurper. Neither may we passe *Lutterworth*, as the least in account, where the famous *Iohn Wickliffe*, *Englands* Morning-starre, dispersed the clouds of all Papistickall darknesse, by preaching the Gospell in that his charge; and stile of his pen, so piercing in power, that the man of Sinne euer since hath bene better knowne to the world.

(8) Religious houses by Princes erected, and by them deuoted to God and his seruice, the chiefeft in this Shire were at *Leicester*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Kerby Bellers*, and at *Barton* a Spittle for *Lazers*, a disease then newly approached in this Land; for the erection whereof a common contribution was gathered thorow the Realme: the Patients in this place were not so much deformed in skin, as the other were in the defects for the soule; whose skirts being turned vp to the sight of the world, their shames were discovered, and those houses dissolued, that had long maintained such Idolatrous sinnes.

(9) This Shires diuision is into six Hundreds, and in them are seated twelue Market-Townes for commerce, and containeth in her circuit two hundred Parish-Churches.

PART
OF
YORK
SHIRE

LINCOLNE
SHIRE.

The Scale of Miles

The Spruce head

THE GERMANE

SEA

PURSE

262

VOLSKE

31

LINCOLN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THe County of *Lincolne*, by the *Normans* called *Nieuwshire*, is confined on the North with *Humber*, on the East with the *German Ocean*, vpon the South is parted from *Cambridge* and *Kent* by the *River Nyne*; and on the West from *Nottingham* and *York-shires* by *Dun* and *Trent*.

(2) The length of this Province extended from *Barrow* vpon *Humber* in the North, vnto *Stanford* vpon the *River Nyne* in the South, are miles by our *Englishe* measure fiftie five, and the breadth thereof from *Newton* in the West, stretched vnto *Wainborpe* vpon her East Sea containeth thirtie five. The whole in circumference about one hundred and eightie miles.

(3) The Ayre vpon the East and South part is both thicke and foggy, by reason of the Fennes and vnoluate grounds, but therewithall very moderate and pleasing. Her graduation being removed from the *Æquator* to the degree of 53. and the windes that are sent of her still working Seas, doe disperse those vapours from all power of hurt.

(4) The forme of this County doth somewhat resemble the body of a Lure, whose East coasts lye bowe-like into the *German Ocean*, all along pestered with inlets of salt waters and sands, which are neither firme nor safe for travellers, as those in the South proued vnto King *Iohn*, who marching North-ward from *Northfolke*, against his disloyall Barons, vpon those washes lost all his munition and carriage by the sodaine returne of the Sea, and for most of the sands.

(5) Her Soile vpon the West and North is abundantly fertile, pleasant, and rich, fit for husbandry, and for Cattle pasturage, areable and meadowing grounds: the East and South fenny and brackish, and for Cattle

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barren; but for fowle and fish exceeding any other in the Realme; wherein, at some times and season of the year, hath beene taken in nets, in *August*, at one draught, about three thousand Mallards, and other Fowles of the like kinde.

(6) The Shires commodities consist chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Fish, Fowle, Flax and Alabaſter; as also in a Plaister much esteemed of by the *Romans* for their workes of Imagery; and whereof *Plinie* in his *Naturall History* maketh mention. And the *Astroites*, a precious stone, Star-like, pointed with fine beames or rayes, anciently esteemed for their vertue in victories, vpon the South-west of this Countrey neere *Beuer* are found: not farre thence in our Fathers memory, at *Harlaxton* was ploughed vp a brassen vessell, wherein was inclosed a golden Helmet of an ancient fashion, set with precious stones, which was presented to *Kathren* of *Spaine*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry* the eighth.

(7) This Shire triumpheth in the births of *Beaulerke*, King *Henry* the first, whom *Selby* brought forth, and of King *Henry* the fourth, at *Bullingbrooke* borne: but may as iustly lament for the death of King *John*, herein poisoned by *Simon* a Monke of *Swynsted Abby*; and of *Queene Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward* the first, the mirrour of wedlocke, and loue to the Commons, who at *Hardby*, neere *Bullingbrooke*, his birth-place, ended her life.

(8) Trade and commerce for prouision of life is vented thorow thirtie one Market-Townes in this Shire, wherof *Lincolne* the Countiees namer is chiefe, by *Ptolemie* and *Antonine* called *Lindum*, by *Beda* *Linde-collina*, and by the *Normans*, *Nichol*. Very ancient it is, and hath beene more magnificall, as by her many ouerturned ruines doth appeare, and farre more populous, as by *Domesdayes* Booke is seene, where it is recorded that this Citie contained a thousand and seauen Mansions, and nine hundred Burgesse, with twelue Lage-men, hauing Sac and Soc. And in the *Normans* time, saith *Malmesbury*, it was one of the best peopled Cities of *England*, being a place for trafficke of Merchants.

dize

L I N C O L N - S H I R E .

dize for all commerce by Land or Sea. Herein King *Edward* the third ordained his Staple for the Marr of Wools, Leather, and Lead; and no lesse then fiftie Parish Churches did beautifie the same: but now containeth onely fiftene besides the Cathedrall. Some ruines yet remains both of *Frit-rics* and *Nunneries*, who lye now buried in their owne ashes, and the Citie conquered not by warre, but by time and very age: and yet hath she not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the *Saxons*; whence *Arthur* enforced their Host: the like also did *Edmond* to the destroying *Danes*; and by the *Normans* it suffered some damage, where King *Stephen* was vanquished and taken prisoner; and againe, by the third *Henry*, that assaulted and wan it from his rebellious *Barons*. By fire likewise it was fore defaced, wherein not onely the buildings were consumed, but withall many men and women in the violence thereof perished: as also by an Earth-quake her foundation was much weakened and shaken, wherein the faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to the Virgin of Virgins, was rent in peeces. The gouernment of this Citie is committed yearely to a Maior, two Sheriffes, twelue Aldermen in Scarler, a Sword, a Hat of Estate, a Recorder, Sword-bearer, and foure Sergeants with Maces: whose situation on a steepe hill standeth, for Longitude in the degree 30. 10. scruples, the Pole eleuated for Latitude from the degree 53. and 50. scruples.

(9) Much hath beene the deuotion of Princes in building religious houses in this Countie, as at Crowland, Lincolne, Markeby, Leyborne, Grenfeld, Aluingham, Newnersby, Grymmysby, Newsted, Elsham, Staynsfeld, Syxhyll, Torkesey, Bryggerd, Thorneholme, Nuncoston, Fosse, Hevings, Axholme Ile, Goykewell, S. Michaels neere Stamford, Swyneshed, Spalding, Kirkested, &c.

(10) Commotions in this Shire were raysed the eight and twentieth of King *Henry* the Eighth, where twentie thousand making insurrection, violently sware certaine Lords and Gentlemen to their Articles. But no sooner they heard of the Kings power comming, but that they dispersed them-
selves,

LINCOLN-SHIRE.

selues, and sued for pardon. And againe in the third yeare of King *Edward the Sixt*, in case of In-
closures, *Lincolne*, rose in seditious manner, as did they of *Cornwall*, *Devon-shire*, *York-shire*, and *Nor-
folke*; but after some slaughters of their chiefe men, were reduced to former obedience.

The Shires division is into three principall parts, viz. *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*. *Lindsey* is
subdiuided into seauenteene Hundreds, *Kesteven* into eleuen, and *Holland* into three, containing in
all thirtie one, wherein are situated thirtie Market-Townes, and sixe hundred thirty Parish-Chur-
ches.

NOTTINGHAM SHIRE

PART
OF YORK
SHIRE

PARTE OF
DARBY
SHIRE



PARTE
OF
LINCOLN
SHIRE

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE (from *Nottingham* her chiefest Towne hath the name; and that, somewhat softened from the *Saxons* Snoddensham, for the many Dennes or Caues wrought in her Rocks and vnder ground) lyeth bordered vpon the North & North-west with *York-shire*; vpon the East a good distance by *Trent* is parted from, and with *Lincoln-shire* altogether confined: the South with *Leicester-shire*; and the West by the River *Erwasb* is seperated from *Darby-shire*.

(2) For forme long and Ouall-wise, doubling in length twice her bredth, whose extreames are thus extended and distance obserued: From *Fimingley* North to *Stearford* in the South, are thirtie eight *English* miles; her West part from *Tenersall* to *Bellbory* in the East, are little more then nineteene; whose circumference draweth much vpon one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Ayre is good, wholesome and delectable: the Soile is rich, sandy and clayie, as by the names of that Countie diuisions may appeare: and surely for Corne and Grassie so fruitfull, that it secondeth any other in the Realme: and for Water, Woods, and Cancell Coales abundantly stored.

(4) Therein groweth a Stone softer then *Alabaster*, but being burnt maketh a plaister harder then that of *Paris*; wherewith they flower their vpper roomes; for berwixt the Ioysts they lay onely long Bolrushes, and thereon spread this Plaister, which being thoroughly dry becomes most solide and hard, so that it seemeth rather to be firme stone then mortar, and is trod vpon without all danger.

In

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

In the West neere *Workop* groweth plentie of *Liquorice*, very delicious and good.

(5) More South in this Shire, at *Stake*, in the Raigne of King *Henry* the seauenth, a great battle was fought by *John De-la-Pole* Earle of *Lincolne*, which *Richard* the Vsurper had declared his heire apparant; but *Richard* losing his life, and *De-la-Pole* his hopes, in seeking here to set vp a *Lambert*, fell downe himselte: and at *Newarke* after many troubles King *John* got his peace with the end of his life.

(6) Trade and commerce for the Countie's provision is frequented in eight Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Nottingham* is both the greatest and best: a Towne seated most pleasant and delicate vpon a high hill, for buildings stately, and number of faire streets, surpassing and surmounting many other Cities, and for a spacious and most faire Market-place, doth compare with the best. Many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rockes, in this Towne are seene; and those vnder the Castle of an especiall note, one for the story of *Christs* Passion engrauen in the Walls, and cut by the hand of *Dauid* the second King of *Scots*, whilst he was therein detained prisoner. Another wherein Lord *Mortimer* was surpris'd in the non-age of King *Edward* the Third, euer since bearing the name of *Mortimers* Hole; these haue their staires and seuerall roomes made artificially euen out of the Rockes: as also in that hill are dwelling houses, with winding staires, windowes, chimneys, and roome about roome, wrought all out of the solide Rocke. The Castle is strong, and was kept by the *Danes* against *Burhred*, *Ethelred*, and *Elfred*, the *Mercian*, and *West-Saxon* Kings, who together laid their siege against it: and for the further strength of the Towne, King *Edward*, surnamed the Elder, walled it about, whereof some part as yet remaines, from the Castle to the West-gate, and thence the foundation may be perceined to the North; wherein in the midst of the way ranging with this banke, stands a gate of Stone, and the same tract passing along the North part may well be perceined:

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

perceined: the wall to the River, and thence to the Castle are built upon, and thereby buried from sight; whole circuit, as I took it, extendeth two thousand one hundred and twentie paces.

(7.) In the Warres betwixt *Stephen* and *Matilda* the Emperesse, by *Robert* Earle of *Glocester* these Walls were cast downe, when also the Towne it selfe suffered the calamitie of fire: but recovered to her former estate, both since increased in beautie and wealth, and at this day is governed by a Maior and sixe Aldermen, clad in Scarlet, two Sheriffes, two Chamberlaines, a Towne-clerke, and sixe Sergeants with Maces, their Attenders: whose position hath the Pole elevated fiftie three degrees, 25. minutes in Latitude, and hath the Meridian nine degrees and 25. minutes. This Towne hath bene honoured by these Princes mils, and these Princes dignified with the Earledome of *Nottingham*, whose Ieuerall Armes and Names are in the great Map expressed.

Religious houses that have bene erected and now suppressed in the compasse of this Countie, chisly were *Newsted*, *Leintou*, *Shelford*, *Southwell*, *Thurgarton*, *Blich*, *Welbeck* and *Radford*; in *Nottingham* the *White* and *Gray* Fryers, besides a litle Chappell dedicated to *Saint Iohn*. All which shew the deuotions of those former times: which their remembrance may moue, if not condemne vs, that haue more knowledge, but farre lesse piety.

The Shires diuision is principally into two: which the Inhabitants terme the Sand and the Clay; but for Tax to the Crowne, or seruice for State, is parted into eight Wapntakes or Hundreds, wherein are seuerd 168. Parish Churches.



DARBY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DARBY-SHIRE, lyeth inclosed vpon her North parts with *York-shire*; vpon the East with *Nottingham-shire*; vpon the South with *Leicester-shire*; and vpon the West is parted with the Rivers *Doue* and *Goyt* from *Stafford* and *Cheffe-shires*.

(2) It is in forme somewhat triangle, though not of any equall distance, growing from her narrow South-point still wider, and in the North is at the broadest: for from *Stretton* neere the head of *Mese*, to *New-Chapell* seated neere the head of *Derwent*, the two extreames from North to South are thirtie eight miles: but from the *Shire-Oakes* vnto the meeting of *Mersey* and *Goyt*, the broadest part of all this Shire, is not fully twentie nine; the whole in circumference extendeth to an hundred and thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is good and very healthfull: the soile is rich, especially in her South and East parts: but in the North and West is hilly, with a blacke and mossie ground, both of them fast-handled, to the *Ploughers* paines, though very liberall in her other gifts: whose natures thus dissenting, the River *Derwent* doth diuide asunder, that taketh course thorow the heart or midst of this Countie.

(4) The ancient people that possessed these parts in the times of the *Romans* assaults, were the *Cantani*, whom *Ptolemie* dispereth thorow *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester*, *Rusland*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, and this Shire, who were all of them subdued by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, Lieutenant in this Prouince for *Claudius* the Emperour. But *Romes* Empire failing in *Britaine*, by the intestine Warres among themselves, the *Saxons* (a more sauage and fearefull Nation) soone brought it vnder their subiection,

DARBYSHIRE.

jection, and made this a Prouince vnto their *Mercian* Kingdome, whom the *West-Saxons* first wanne and againe lost to the *Normans*.

(5) It is stored with many Commodities, and them of much worth; for besides Woods and Cattle, Sheepe and Corne, euery where ouer-spreading the face of this Countie, the *Mill-stone*, *Cry-stall*, and *Allabaster*, the Mines of *Pit-coale*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, are of great price: whereof the last is mentioned in *Plinie*, who writeth, that in *Britaine*, in the very crust of the ground, without any deepe digging, is gotten so great store of *Lead*, that there is a Law expressly made of purpose, forbidding men to make more then to a certaine stuns. Whose stones are plentifully gotten in those Mountaines, and melted into *Sowes*, to no small profit of the Countrey. There is found also in certaine veines of the earth, *Stibium* which the *Apothecaries* call *Antimonium*, and the *Alchymists* hold in great esteeme.

(6) Places for commerce, or memorable note, the first is *Darby*, the *Shire-Towne*, called by the *Danes* *Deoraby*, seated vpon the West banke of *Derwent*, where also a small Brooke rising Westward, runneth thorow the Towne vnder nine Bridges, before it meets with her farre greater River *Derwent*, which presently it doth, after she hath passed *Tenant Bridge* in the South-East of the Towne. But a Bridge of more beautie, built all of *Free-stone*, is passed ouer *Derwent* in the North-East of the Towne, whereon standeth a faire stone Chapell, and both of them bearing the names of *S. Maries*: fine other Churches are in this Towne, the chiefest whereof is called *Alballowes*, whose Steeple or Bell-Tower being both beautifull and high, was built onely at the charges of young men and maids, as is witnessed by the inscription cut in the same vpon euery square of the Steeple. Among the miserable desolations of the *Danes*, this Towne bare a part, but by Lady *Ethelfleda* was againe repaired, and is at this day incorporated with the yearely government of two *Bailiffes*, elect out of twentie foure brethren, besides as many *Burgesses* of Common Counsell, a *Recorder*, *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Mace*: whose Graduation is obserued from the *Equator* to be 53. degrees 35. scruples, and from the first point in the West, 19. degrees 2. scruples.

(7) *Little-*

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(7) *Little-Chester* (by the *Romish Mony* there daily found) seemeth to haue beene ancient, and that a Colonie of the *Roman Soldiers* there lay. Yet of farre greater fame was *Regandunum*, now *Repton*, where *Ethelbald* the ninth King of the *Mercians*, and fifteenth Monarch of the *Englishmen*, slaine at *Segefwald* by the treason of his Subiects, was interred: and whence *Burthred*, the last King of that people, was expulſed with his Queene *Ethelſwith*, by the rage of the *Danes*, after twentie two yeares raigne. But with a more pleaſing eye we may behold *Melborne*, the memoriall of *Englishmens* great valour, where in that Caſtle was kept Priſoner *John Duke of Barbon*, taken captiue in the Battle of *Agincourt*, and therein detained the ſpace of nineteene yeares.

(8) Things of ſtranger note are the hot Water-ſprings, buſting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rocke within the compaſſe of eight yards, nine ſprings ariſe, eight of them warme, but the ninth very cold. Theſe run from vnder a faire ſquare building of free-ſtone, and about threeſcore paces off, receiue another hot ſpring from a Well, incloſed with foure flat ſtones, called *Saint Annes*; neere vnto which, another very cold ſpring bubled vp. The report goeth among the by-dwellers, that great cures by theſe waters haue beene done: but daily experience ſheweth, that they are good for the ſtomacke and ſinewes, and very pleaſant to bathe the body in. Not farre thence is *Elden-hole*, whereof ſtrange things haue beene told, and this is confidently affirmed, the waters that trickle from the top of that Caue (which indeed is very ſpacious, but of a low and narrow entrance) doe congeale into ſtone, and hang as ickles in the rooſe. Some of them were ſhewed at my being there, which like vnto ſuch as the froſt congealeth, were hollow within, and grew Taper-wiſe towards their points, very white, and ſomewhat Cryſtall-like. And ſeauen miles thence, vpon a mounded hill, ſtandeth a Caſtle, vnder which there is a hole or Caue in the ground of a marueilous capacity, which is commonly called *The Devils Arſe in the Peake*, whereof *Geruaſe of Tilbury* hath told many pretie tales, and others doe make it one of the wonders of our Land.

DARBY-SHIRE.

(9) As in other Counties the deuotions of the religions haue beene made apparent in the erecti-
on of places for Gods peculiar seruice; so in this haue beene founded eight of that nature, which
were Dale, Derelise, Darby, Repton, Beech, Grimsley, Fawcwell, and Pellerwell, whose peace and plen-
tie stood secure from all danger, till the blustering winde arising in the Raigne of King Henry the
eight, blew off the pinnacles of their beaueous buildings, and shooke asunder the ruynes of these
Foundations which neuer are like againe to be laid.

(10) This Shire is diuided into sixe Hundreds, wherein haue beene seated seauen Castles, and
is still traded with eight Market-Townes, and replenished with one Hundred and sixe Parish-Chur-
ches.

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STAFFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

STAFFORD-SHIRE, whose situation is much about the middle of *England*, meeteth vpon the North with *Cheffe-shire* and *Darby*, and that in a Triangle point, where three stones are pitched for the bounds of these Shires; it is parted from *Darby-shire* on the East with *Dowe* and with *Tren*; the South is confined with *Warwicke* and *Worcester-shires*, and the West butteth against the Countie of *Shrop-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat Lozeng-like, that is, sharpe at both ends, and broadest in the midst. The length extending from North to South, is by measure fortie foure miles; and the bredth from East to West, twenty seauen miles; the whole in circumference one hundred and fortie miles.

(3) The ayre is good and very healthfull, though ouer-sharpe in her North and *Morland*, where the snow lyeth long, and the winde bloweth cold.

(4) The Soile in that part is barren of Corne, because her hilles and Moors are no friends vnto Tillage: the middle is more leuell, but therewithall wooddie, as well witnesseth that great one, called the *Cank*. But the South is most plenteous in Corne and Pasturage.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants were the *CORNAUII*, whom *Ptoleme* placeth in the Tract that containeth *Shrop-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Cheffe-shire*, and this: all which were possessed by the *Mercian-Saxons* when their *Heptarchy* flourished. And *Tameworth* in this Shire was then held their Kings Court. The *Danes* after them often assayed herein to haue seated, as witnesseth *Ternall*, then *Thenshall*, by interpretation, *The habitation of Pagans*, unbrued with their blood by King *Edward the elder*.

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

der. But the Inhabitants of this Prouince *Beda* tearmes *The midland Englishmen*, because to his seeming it lay in the heart of the Land, which when the *Normans* had made Conquest of all, many of them set downe their rest here, whose posteritie at this day are fairely and further branched into other parts.

(6) The Commodities of this Countie consist chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Alabaster, Woods, and Iron, (if the one proue not the destruction of the other) Pit-coale, Flesh and Fish, whereof the Riuer *Trent* is said to swarme: and others arising and running thorow this Shire, doe so batten the ground, that the Meadows euen in the midst of Winter grow greene; such are *Dowe*, *Manifold*, *Churnot*, *Hunfye*, *Yenden*, *Tean*, *Elish*, *Trens*, *Tyne*, and *Sowe*; whereof *Trent* is not onely the principall, but in esteeme accounted the third of this Land.

(7) *Stafford* the Shire-Towne, anciently *Beibenev*, from *Bertelin*, a reputed holy man that therein lead an *Hermits* life, was built by King *Edward* the elder, incorporated by King *John*, and vpon the East and South parts was walled and trenched by the *Barons* of the place; the rest from East to North was secured by a large Poole of water, which now is become faire Meadow grounds. The tract and circuit of these walles extended to twelue hundred and fortie pases, thorow which foure Gates into the foure winds haue passage, the Riuer *Sowe* running on the South and West of the Towne. King *Edward* the sixt did incorporate the *Burgesses*, and gaue them a perpetuall succession, whose government is vnder two *Bailiffes* yearly elected out of one and twentie *Assistants*, called the *Common Counsell*, a *Recorder*, whereof the Dukes of *Buckingham* haue borne the Office, and as yet is kept a Court of Record, wherein they hold Plea without limitation of summe; a *Towne-Clerke* also, (from whose Pen I receiued these Instructions) and to attend them two *Sergeants* at Mace. This Towne is situate in the degree of Latitude 53. 20. scruples, and of Longitude 18. and 40. scruples.

(8) But

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

(8) But *Leichfeld*, more large, and of farre greater fame, is much her ancient, knowne vnto *Beda* by the name of *Lutidfeld*, which *Rosse* doth interpret to be *The field of deadbodies*, for the number of Saints vnder the rage of *Dioclesian* there slaine: vpon which cause the Citie beareth for her Armes an *Eschocheon of Landskip*, with diuers Martyrs in diuers manner massacred. Here *Oswin* King of *Northumberland* ouer-comming the *Pagan-Mercians*, built a Church and made it the See of *Duina* the Bishop; whose successors growne rich, with golden reasons so ouercame King *Offa*, and he *Adrian* the Pope, that an Archiepiscopall Pale was granted Bishop *Eadulph*, to the great disgrace of *Lambert* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. In this Church were interred the bodies of *Wulfhere* and *Celred*, both of them Kings of the *Mercians*. But when the mindes of men were set altogether vpon gorgeous building, this old foundation was new reared by *Roger Clinton*, Bishop of this See, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *Saint Chad*, and the Close inwalled by Bishop *Langton*. The gouernment of this Citie is by two *Bailiffes* and one *Sheriffe*, yearly chosen out of twentie foure *Burgeses*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-clerke*, and two *Sergeants* their Attendants.

(9) Houses of Religion erected in this Shire, were at *Leichfeld*, *Stafford*, *De la Crosse*, *Crunden*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth*, and *Wolver-hampton*. These Votaries abuting their Founders true pieties, and heaping vp riches with disdain of the Laity, laid themselves open as markes to be shot at; whom the hand of the skilfull soone hit and quite pierced, vnder the ayne of King *Henry* the eighth, who with such Reuenewes in most places relieued the poore and the Orphane, with Schooles and maintenance for the training vp of youth: a worke no doubt more acceptable to God, and of more charitable vse to the Land.

(10) With 13 Castles this Countie hath beene strengthened, and in thirteene Market-Townes her Commodities traded, being diuided into fve Hundreds, and in them seated one hundred and thirtie Parish-Churches.



SHROPSHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SHROPSHIRE, is both large in circuit, well peopled, and very fruitfull for life. It lieth circulated vpon the North with the Countie Palatine of *Chesster*; vpon the East altogether with *Stafford-shire*; vpon the South with *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnor-shires*; and vpon the West with *Montgomery* and *Denbigh*.

(2) The forme thereof is almost circular or round, whose length from *Wusertou* below *Lad-lane South*, to *Ouer-neere* vnto the River *Trent* in the North, is thirtie foure miles; the broadest part is from *Tung* in the East, to *Oswestry* situate at the head of *Morda* in the West, tweneie and five miles; the whole in circuit about, extending to one hundred thirtie and foure miles.

(3) Wholesome is the Aire, delectable and good, yielding the Spring and the Autumne, Seede time and Harvest, in a temperate condition, and also ordeeth health to the Inhabitants in all seasons of the year.

(4) The soile is rich, and standeth most vpon a reddish Clay, abounding in Whear and Barley, Pit-coales, Iron, and Woods; which two last continue not long in league together. It hath Rivers that make fruitfull the Land, and in their waters containe great store of fresh fish, whereof *Stuerne* is the chiefe, and second in the Realme, whose streame cutteth this Countie in the middest, and with many windings sporteth her selfe forward, leaving both pasture and meadows bedecked with flowers and greene colours, which euery where she bestoweth vpon such her attendants.

(5) This River was once the bounds of the *North-Britaines*, and divided their possession from the Land of the *Saxons*, vntill of latter times theirs began to decay, and the *Welsh* to increase, who enlarged

enlarged their lists to the River *Dee*. So formerly had it separated the *Ordouices* from the *Cornauy*, those ancient Inhabitants mentioned by *Ptolemie*. The *Ordouices* vnder *Caractachur* purchased great honour, whilst he a Prince of the *Silures* remoued his warres thence among them, where a while he maintained the *Britaines* libertie with valour and courage, in despite of the *Romans*. His Fort is yet witnesse of his vnfortunate fight, seated neere *Clune Castle*, at the confluence of that Riuer with *Temel*, where (in remembrance of him) the place is yet called *Caer-Caradoc*, a Fort of his, wonne by *P. Osorinus* Lieutenant of the *Romans*, about the yeare of grace 53. The *Cornauy* were seated vpon the North of *Senterne*, and branched into other Counties, of whom we haue said.

(6) But when the strength of the *Romans* was too weake to support their owne Empire, and *Britaine* emptied of her Souldiers to resist, the *Saxons* set foot in this most faire soile, and made it a part of their *Mercian Kingdome*: their line likewise issued to the last period, and the *Normans* beginning where these *Saxons* left, the *Welshmen* tooke aduantage of all present occasions, and brake ouer *Senterne* vnto the River *Dee*; to recouer which, the *Normans* first Kings often assayed, and *Henry* the second with such danger of life, that at the siege of *Bridge-north* he had bene slaine, had not Sir *Hubert Symiler* receiued the arrow aimed at him, in stepping betwixt that Shaft and his Soueraigne, and therewith was shot thorow vnto death. In the like danger stood *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, who in the strait siege of *Ludlow*, begirt by King *Stephen*, had bene plucked from his saddle with an iron hooke from the wall, had not *Stephen* presently rescued him, Anno 1139.

(7) This then being the *Marches* of *England* and *Wales*, was sore afflicted by bloody broiles, which caused many of their Townes to be strongly walled, and thirtie two Castles to be strongly built: lastly, into this Countie the most wise King *Henry* the seauenth sent his eldest sonne Prince *Arthur*, to be resident at *Ludlow*, where that faire Castle became a most famous Princes Court. And here King *Henry* the eight ordained the Counsell of the *Marches*, consisting of a Lord President,

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dent, as many Counsellors as the Prince shall please, a Secretary, an Attourney, a Soliciter, and foure Iustices of the Countie in *Wales*, in whose Court were pleaded the causes depending and tearmely tried for the most part in presence of that honourable President.

(8) But the Shire-Towne *Shrewesburie*, for circuit, trade, and wealth, doth farre exceed this, and is inferiour to few of our Cities; her buildings faire, her streets many and large, her Citizens rich, her trade for the most part in the staple commodities of Cloath and Freezes; her wals strong, and of a large compasse, extending to seauentene hundred pases about, besides another Bulwarke ranging from the Castle, downe vnto, and in part along the side of *Seuerne*: thorow which there are three entrances into the Towne, East & West ouer by two faire stone-bridges with Towers, Gates, and Barres, and the third into the North, no lesse strong then them, ouer which is mounted a large Castle, whose gaping chinkes doe doubtlesse threaten her fall. This Towne is gouerned by two Bailiffes, yearly elected out of twentie-foure Burgeses, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and Chamberlaine, with three Sergeants at Mace: the Pole being raised hence from the degrees of Latitude 53. 16. minutes, and from West in Longitude 17. degrees 27. minutes.

(9) Yea, and ancienter Cities haue beene set in this Shire: such was *Ronalter*, or *Wroxeter*, lower vpon *Seuerne*, that had beene *Vricomium* the chiefe Citie of the *Cornauy*; *Wicoma*, now *Oksyatt*, neere vnto the *Wrekin*: and vnder *Red-Castle* the ruines of a Citie, whom the vulgar report to haue beene famous in *Aisburs* dayes: but the peeces of *Romish* *Coines* in these three doe well assure vs that therein their Legions lodged; as many other Trenches are signes of warre and of bloud. But as swords haue beene stirring in most parts of this Prouince, so Brads haue beene bid for the preservation of the whole, and places erected for the maintenance of *Votaries*, in whom at that time was imputed great holinesse: in *Shrewesbury* many, at *Coumure*, *Stowe*, *Dudley*, *Bromesfeld*, *Wigmore*, *H...*

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myd, Lylehill, Bilbas, Bishops-castle, and Wenlock, (where in the Raigne of Richard the second; was likewise a rich Mine of Copper.) But the same blatts that blew downe the buds of such plants, scattered also the fruits from these faire trees, which neuer since bare the like, nor is likely any more to doe.

That onely which is rare in this Province, is a Well at Pitchford In a private mans yard, whereupon floteth a thicke skum of liquid Bitumen, which being cleare off to day, will gather the like againe on the morrow: not much unlike to the Lake in the Land of Iruy.

This Shire is divided into fifteene Hundreds, wherein are seated foureteene Market Townes; and hath in it one hundred and seauentie Churches for Gods sacred and diuine Service.



The Countie Palatine of CHESTER.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CHESHIRE-SHIRE; the Countie Palatine of Chester, is parted vpon the North from Lancashire with the Riner Mersey; vpon the East by Mersey, Gnit, and the Dane, is separated from Darby and Stafford-shires; vpon the South toucheth the Counties of Shrop-shire and Flint; and vpon the West with Dee is parted from Denbigh shire.

(2) The forme of this Countie doth much relemble the right wing of an Eagle, spreading it selfe from Wirall, and as it were with her pinion, or first feather, toucheth Yorke shire, betwixt which extreames, in following the windings of the Shires diuider from East to West, are 47. miles: and from North to South twentie-six miles. The whole circumference about one hundred fortie two miles.

(3) If the affection to my naturall producer blind not the judgement of this my suruey, for aire and soile it equals the best, and farre exceeds her neighbours the next Counties: for although the Climate be cold, and toucheth the degree of Latitude 54. yet the warmth from the Irish Seas melteth the Snow, and dissolueth the Ice looner there then in those parts that are further off; and so wholesome for life, that the Inhabitants generally attaine to many years.

(4) The Soile is fat, fruitfull, and rich, yeelding abundantly both profit and pleasures for man. The Champion grounds make glad the hearts of their Tillers: the Meadowes imbrodered with diuers sweet smelling flowers; and the Pasture makes the Kines vdders to strout to the paille, from whom and wherein the best Cheese of all Europe is made.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAUII, who with Warwicke-shire, Worcestre-shire, Stafford-

THE COVNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER

Stafford-shire, and *Shrop-shire*, spread themselves further into this Countie, as in *Ptolemie* is placed; and the *Cangi* likewise if they be the *Cengi*, whose remembrance was found vpon the shore of this Shire, on the surface of certaine pieces of Lead, in this manner inscribed; IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE CEANG. These *Cangi* were subdued by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, immediately before his great victory against *Caraclacus*, where, in the mouth of *Deua* he built a Fortresse at the backe of the *Ordovices*, to restrain their power, which was great in those parts, in the raigne of *Vespasian* the Empercur. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this Prouince became a portion of the *Saxon Mercians* Kingdome: notwithstanding (saith *Ran Higden*) the Citie it selfe was held by the *Britains* vntill all fell into the Monarchy of *Egbert*.

¶ Of the dispositions of the since Inhabitants heare *Lusian* the Monke (who liued presently after the Conquest) spake; They are found (saith he) to differ from the rest of the English, partly better, and partly equall. In feasting they are friendly, as meat chearefull, in entertainemnts liberrall, soone angry, and soone pacified, lawissh in word, impatient of seruitude, mercifull to the afflicted, compassionate to the poore, kinde to their kindred, spary of labour, void of dissimulation, not greedie in eating, and far from dangerous practises.

And let me adde thus much, which *Lusian* could not; namely, that this Shire hath neuer beene stained with the blot of rebellion, but euer stood true to their King and his Crowne: whose loyaltie *Richard* the second so farre found and esteemed, that he held his person most safe among them, and by authoritie of Parliament made the Countie to be a *Principallitie*, and stiled himselfe *Prince of chester*.

King *Henry* the third gaue it to his eldest sonne *Prince Edward*, against whom *Lewlyn* Prince of *Wales* gathered a mightie Band, and with them did the Countie much harme, euen vnto the Cities gates. With the like scarre-fires it had oft times beene affrighted, which they lastly defenced with

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

a Wall made of the *Welsh-men* heads, on the South side of *Dee* in *Hanbridge*.

The Shire may well be said to be a *Seed-plot of Gentilitie*, and the producer of many most ancient and worthy Families; neither hath any brought more men of valour into the *Field*, then *Chester-shire* hath done, who by a generall speech, are to this day called *The chiefe of men*; and for *Natures* endowments (besides their noblenesse of mindes) may compare with any other Nation in the world; their limmes straight and well-composed, their complexions faire, with a chearefull countenance; and the Women for grace, feature, and beautie, inferiour vnto none.

(6) The Commodities of this Prouince (by the report of *Ranulphus* the Monke of *Chester*) are chiefly *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Fish*, *Fowle*, *Salt*, *Mines*, *Metals*, *Meares*, and *Rimers*, whereof the banks of *Dee* in her West, and the *Valle-Royall* in her midst, for fruitfulness of pasturage equals any other in the Land, either in graine or gaine from the Cow.

(7) These, with all other prouision for life, are traded thorow thirteene Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Chester* is the fairest, from whom the Shire hath the name. A Citie raised from the Fort of *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour, whither the twentieth Legion (named *Victrix*) were sent by *Galba* to restraine the *Britaines*; but growne themselves out of order, *Iulius Agricola* was appointed their Generall by *Vespasian*, as appeareth by Monies then mined, and there found; and from them (no doubt) by the *Britaines* the place was called *Cætr Legion*, by *Ptolemy*, *Dennana*; by *Antonine*, *Dena*; and now by vs *West-Chester*; but *Henry Bradshawe* will haue it built before *Bruse*, by the Giant *Leon Gauer*, a man beyond the Moone, and called by *Marinus* the vanquisher of the *Pisii*.

Over *Deua* or *Dee* a faire stone-bridge leadeth, built vpon eight Arches, at either end whereof is a Gate, from whence in a long Quadrea-wise the wals do incompasse the Citie, high and strongly built, with foure faire Gates, opening into the foure windes, besides three Posternes, and seauen Warch-

THE COVNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

Watch-Towers, extending in compasse one thousand nine hundred and fortie paces.

On the South of this Citie is mounted a strong and stately Castle, round in forme, and the base Court likewise inclosed with a circular wall. In the North is the Minster, first built by Earle *Leofric* to the honour of *S. Werburga* the Virgin, and after most sumptuously repaired by *Hugh* the first Earle of *Chester* of the *Normans*, now the Cathedrall of the Bishops See. Therein lyeth interred (as report doth relate) the body of *Henry* the fourth, Emperour of *Almaine*, who leaving his Imperiall Estate, lead lastly therein an *Hermite*s life.

This Citie hath formerly beene sore defaced; first by *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, whete he slew twelue hundred Christian Monkes, resorted thither from *Bangor* to pray. Againe by the *Danes* it was sore defaced, when their destroying feete had trampled downe the beaurie of the Land. But was againe rebuilt by *Edelsenda* the *Mercian* Lady, who in this Countie, and Forrest of *Delamere*, built two fine Cities, nothing of them now remaining, besides the Chamber in the Forrest.

Chester in the dayes of King *Edgar* was in most flourishing estate, wherein he had the homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his Barge from *S. Johns* to his Pallace, himselfe holding the Helme, as their supreme.

This Citie was made a County incorporate of it selfe by King *Henry* the seaventh, and is yearly gouerned by a *Maior*, with Sword and Mace borne before him in State, two *Sheriffes*, twentie-foure *Aldermen*, a *Retorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and a *Sergeant of Peace*, foure *Sergeants*, and sixe *Toten*.

It hath beene accounted the Key into *Ireland*, and great pittie it is that the Port should decay as it daily doth, the Sea being stopped to scoure the River by a Causey that thwarteth *Dev* at her bridge. Within the wals of this Citie are eight Parish-Churches, *S. Johns* the greater and lesser: in the Suburbs are the *White-Fryers*, *Blacke-Fryers*, and *Nunne*, now suppressed. From which Citie the Pole

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is elevated vnto the degree 53. 58. minutes of Latitude, and from the first point of the West in Longitude vnto the 17. degree and 18. minutes.

(8) The Earledome whereof was possessed from the *Conquerour*, till it fell lastly to the *Crowne*, the last of whom (though not with the least hopes) is *Prince Henry*, who to the Titles of *Prince of Wales*, and *Duke of Cornwall*, hath by Succession and right of Inheritance, the *Earledome of Chester* annexed to his other most happy Stiles: Vpon whose person I pray that the Angels of *Jacobi* God may euer attend, to his great glory, and *Great Britains* happinesse.

(9) If I should vrge credit vnto the report of certaine Trees, floating in *Bagnere*, onely against the deaths of the *Heires* of the *Barons* thereby seated, and after to sinke vntill the next like occasion: or inforce for truth the Prophetic which *Leland* in a Poeticall fury forespake of *Bresson Castle*, highly mounted vpon a heepe hill: I should forget my selfe and wonted opinion, that can hardly beleue any such vaine predictions, though they be told from the mouths of credit, as *Bagnere Trees* are, or learned *Leland* for *Bresson*, who thus writeth:

*The day will come when it againe shall mount his head aloft,
If a Prophet may be heard from Seers that say so oft.*

With eight other Castles this Shire hath beene strengthened, which were *Old-Castle*, *Sboelach*, *Sbot-witch*, *Chester*, *Poulsford*, *Dunham*, *Fradesham*, and *Haulren*; and by the Prayers (as then was taught) of eight religious houses therein seated, preserved; which by *King Henry* the eight were suppressed: namely, *Stanhope*, *Ilkret*, *Malsfeld*, *Newton*, *Bumery*, *Cumbermere*, *Ridd. Heath*, and *Kale-Royal*, besides the *White* and *Blacke Fryers*, and the *Monastery* in *Chester*.

This Countie diuision is into seauen Hundreds, wherein are seated thirteene Market-Townes, eightie-sixe Parish-Churches, and thirtie eight Chappels of ease.



LANCASHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THe Countie Palatine of *Lancaster* (famous for the foure *Henries*, the fourth, fift, sixt, and seauenth, Kings of *England*, deriued from *Iohn of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*) is vpon the South confined and parted by the River *Mersey*, from the Countie Palatine of *Chester*; the faire Countie of *Darby-shire* bordering vpon the East; the large Countrey of *Yorkshire*, together with *W. Merland* and *Cumberland*, being her kinde neighbours vpon the North, and the Sea called *Mare Hibernicum* embracing her vpon the West.

(1) The formether of is long, for it is so inclosed betweene *Yorke shire* on the East side, and the *Irish Sea* on the West, that where it boundeth vpon *Cheeshire* on the South-side, it is broader, and by little and little more Northward it goeth (confining vpon *Westmerland*) the more narrow it groweth. It containeth in length from *Brashey* Northward, to *Halwood* Southward, fiftie leauen miles; from *Denton* in the East, to *Formby* by *Alnmouth* in the West, thirtie one; and the whole circumference in compasse, one hundred three-score and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is subtile and piercing, not troubled with grosse vapours or foggy mists, by reason whereof the people of that Countrey liue long and healthfully, and are not subiect to strange and vnknowne diseases.

(4) The Soile for the generalitie is not very fruitfull, yet it produceth such numbers of Cattle, of such large proportion, and such goodly heads, and hornes, as the whole Kingdome of *Spain* doth scarce the like. It is a Countrey replenished with all necessaries for the vse of man, yielding without any great labour, the commoditie of Corne, Flaxe, Grasse, Coales, and such like. The

Sea

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Sea also adding her blessing to the Land, that the people of that Prouince want nothing that serues either for the sustenance of nature, or the safetie of appetite. They are plentifully furnished with all sorts of Fish, Flesh, and Fowles. Their principall fuell is Coale and Turffe, which they haue in great abundance, the Gentlemen reseruing their woods very carefully, as a beautie and principall ornament to their Mannors and houses. And though it be farre from *London* (the capitall Citie of this Kingdome) yet doth it euery yeare furnish her and many other parts of the Land besides, with many thousands of Cattle (bred in this Country) giuing thereby and otherwayes a firme testimony to the world, of the blessed abundance that it hath pleased God to enrich this noble Dukedome withall.

(5) This Countie's ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*, of whom there is more mention in the description of *Yorkshire*, who by *Claudius* the Emperour were brought vnder the *Roman* subiection, that so held and made it their Seat, secured by their Garrisons, as hath beene gathered as well by many inscriptions found in walles and ancient monuments fixed in stones, as by certaine Altars erected in fauour of their Emperours. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* brought it vnder their protection, and held it for a part of their *Northumbrian* Kingdome, till it was first made subiugate to the inuasion of the *Danes*, and then conquered by the victorious *Normans*, whose posterities from thence are branched further into *England*.

(6) Places of antiquitie or memorable note are these: the Towne of *Manschester* (so famous, as well for the Market-place, Church, and Colledge, as for the resort vnto it for clothing) was called *Mancunium* by *Antonino* the Emperour, and was made a Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Ribblescheffer (which taketh the name from *Rhibell*, a little Riuer neere *Clisbero*) though it be a small Towne, yet by tradition hath beene called the richest Towne in Christendome, and reported to haue beene the Seat of the *Romans*, which the many Monuments of their Antiquities, Statues, pee-

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ces of Coine, and other severall inscriptions, digd vp from time to time by the Inhabitants, may giue vs sufficient perswasion to beleeue.

But the Shire-Towne is *Lancaster*, more pleasant in situation, then rich of Inhabitants, built on the South of the River *Lon*, and is the same *Longouicum*, where (as we finde in the *Notice Prouinces*) a company of the *Longouicarij* vnder the Lieutenant Generall of *Britaine* lay. The beautie of this Towne is in the Church, Castle, and Bridge: her streets many, and stretched farre in length. Vnto this Towne King *Edward* the third granted a Maior and two Bailiffes, which to this day are elected out of twelue Brethren, assisted by twentie-foure Burgeses, by whom it is yearly gouerned, with the supply of two Chamberlaines, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. The eleuation of whose Pole is in the degree of Latitude 54 and 58. scruples, and her Longitude removed from the first West point vnto the degree 17 and 40. scruples.

(7) This County in diuers places suffereth the force of many flowing Tides of the Sea, by which (after a sort) it doth violently rent asunder one part of the Shire from the other: as in *Fournesse*, where the Ocean being displeased that the shore should from thence shoot a maine way into the West, hath not obstinately ceased from time to time to flash and mangle it, and with his fell irruptions and boylterous Tides to deuoure it.

Another thing there is, not vnworthy to be recommended to memory, that in this Shire, not far from *Fournesse Fellis*, the greatest standing water in all *England* (called *Winander-Mere*) lieth, stretched out for the space of ten miles, of wonderfull depth, and all paved with stone in the bottome: and along the Sea-side in many places may be seene heapes of sand, vpon which the people powre water, vntill it recouer a salish humour, which they afterwards boile with Turffes, till it become white salt.

(8) This Country, as it is thus on the one side freed by the naturall resistance of the Sea from
the

LANCA-SHIRE.

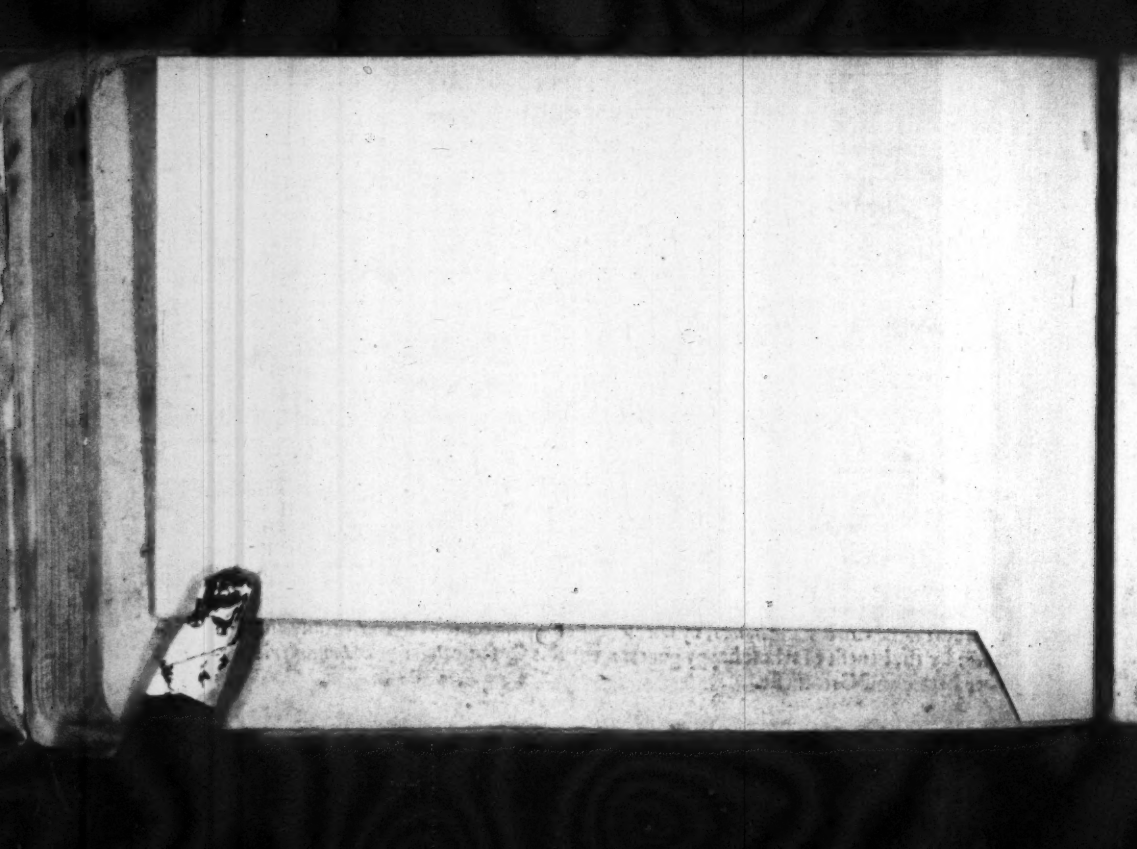
the force of Inuasions, so is it strengthened on the other by many Castles and fortified places, that take away the opportunitie of making Roades and Incurfions in the Country. And as it was with the first that felt the fury of the *Saxons* crueltie, so was it the last and longest that was subdued vnder the *West-Saxons* Monarchie.

(9) In this Prouince our noble *Aribur* (who died laden with many trophies of honour) is reported by *Ninno* to haue put the *Saxons* to flight in a memorabl battle nere *Duglasse*, a little Brooke not farre from the Towne of *Wiggin*. But the attempts of warre, as they are scurrall, so they are vncertaine: for they made not Duke *Wade* happy in his successe, but returned him an vnfortunate vnterpriser in the Batle which he gaue to *Arduipt* King of *Northumberland*, at *Billingbo*, in the yeare 798. So were the euent vncertaine in the *Ciuill Warres* of *Torke* and *Lancaster*: for by them was bred and brought forth that bloody diuision and fatall strife of the Noble Houses, that with variable successe to both parties (for many yeares together) molested the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with blood, in such violent manner, that it exceeded the horrourof those *Ciuill Warres* in *Rome*, that were betwixt *Marinus* and *Scylla*, *Pompey* and *Caser*, *Octavian* and *Antony*; or that of the two renowned Houses *Valoys* and *Burbon*, that a long time troubled the State of *France*: for in the diuision of these two Princely Families there were thirtene Fields fought, and three Kings of *England*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelue Dukes, one Marques, eightene Earles, one Vicount, and three and twentie Barons, besides Knights and Gentlemen, lost their liues in the same. Yet at last, by the happy marriage of *Henry* the seauenth, King of *England*, next heire to the House of *Lancaster*, with *Elizabeth* daughter and heire to *Edward* the Fourth, of the House of *Torke*, the white and red Roses were conioyned, in the happy vnitng of those two diuided Families, from whence our thrice renowned Soueraigne Lord King *James*, by faire sequence and succession, doth worthily enjoy the *Dismeme*: by the benefitt of whose happy government, this Countie Palatine of *Lancaster* is prosperous in her Name and Greatnesse.

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(10) I finde the remembrance of foure religious houses that have bene founded within this Countie (and since suppressed) both faire for structure and building, and rich for seat and situation; namely, *Burgh, Whalley, Holland, and Penwortham*. It is divided into sixe Hundreds, besides *Furnesse Felles* and *Lancasters Liberties*, that lie in the North part. It is beautified with 15 Market-Townes, both faire for situation and building, and famous for the concourse of people for buying and selling. It hath twentie-sixe Parishes, besides Chappels, (in which they duly frequent to divine Service) and those populous, as in no part of the Land more.





Y O R K E - S H I R E .

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AS the courses and confluents of great Rivers, are for the most part fresh in memory, though their heads and fountaines lie commonly vnknowne: so the latter knowledge of great Regions, are not traduced to obliuion, though perhaps their first originals be obscure, by reason of Antiquitie, and the many revolutions of times and ages. In the delineation therefore of this great Prouince of *Yorkshire*, I will not insill vpon the narration of matters neere vnto vs; but succinctly run ouer such as are more remote; yemenher so sparingly, as I may seeme to diminish from the dignitie of so worthy a Country; nor so prodigally, as to spend time in the superfluous praising of that which neuer any (as yet) dispraised. And although perhaps it may seeme a labour vnnecessary, to make relation of ancient remembrances, either of the Name or Nature of this Nation, especially looking into the difference of Time it selfe (which in euery age bringeth forth diuerse effects) and the dispositions of men, that for the most part take lesse pleasure in them, then in divulging the occurrences of their owne times: yet I hold it not vnfit to begin there, from whence the first certaine direction is giuen to proceede; for (euen of these ancient things) there may be good vse made, either by imitation, or way of comparison, as neither the repetition, nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

(2) You shall therefore vnderstand: That the Countie of *Yorke* was in the *Saxen*-tongue called *Eborac-jyre*, and now commonly *Yorkshire*, farre greater and more numerous in the Circuit of her miles, then any Shire of *England*. Shee is much bound to the singular lone and motherly care of Nature, in placing her vnder so temperate a clime, that in euery measure she is indifferently fruitfull.

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None part of her be stony, and a sandy barren ground: another is fertile and richly adorned with Corne-fields. If you here finde it naked, and destitute of Woods, you shall see it there shadowed with Forrests full of trees, that haue very thicke boughes sending forth many fruitfull and profitable branches. If one place of it be Moorish, Mistie, and vnpleasant; another makes a free tender of delight, and presents it selfe to the eye, full of beaultie and contentiue varietie.

(3) The Bishopricke of *Durham* fronts her on the North-side, and is seperated by a continued course of the *Riuer Tees*. The *Germane Sea* lieth fore vpon her East side, beating the shores with her boisterous waues and billowes. The West part is bounded with *Lancashire*, and *Westmerland*. The South-side hath *Cheshire* and *Darbishire* (friendly Neighbours vnto her) with the which she is first inclosed: then with *Nottingham* and with *Lincolne-shires*: after diuided with that famous Arme of the Sea *Humber*: Into which all the Riuers that water this Country, emptie themselues, and pay their ordinary Tributes, as into the common receptracle and store-house of *Neptun*, for all the watery Pen-sions of this Prouinee.

(4) This whole Shire (being of it selfe so spacious) for the more easie and better ordering of her ciuill government, is diuided into three parts: which according to three quarters of the world, are called *The West-Riding*, *The East-Riding*, and *The North-Riding*. *West-Riding* is for a good space compassed with the *Riuer Ouse*, with the bounds of *Lancashire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the West and South. *East-Riding* bends it selfe to the Ocean, with the which, and with the *Riuer Derwent* she is inclosed, and looks into that part where the Sunne rising, and shewing forth his beames, makes the world both glad and glorious in his brightnesse. *North-Riding* extends it selfe Northward, hemde in as it were, with the *Riuer Tees* and *Derwent*, and a long race of the *Riuer Ouse*. The length of this Shire, extended from *Hartbill* in the South, to the mouth of *Tees* in the North, are neere vnto seauentie miles, the breadith from *Flambrough-head* to *Horn-castle* vpon the
Riuer

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River *Bun*, is fourscore miles; the whole Circumference is three hundred and eight miles.

(5) The Soile of this County for the generalitie is reasonable fertile, and yelds sufficiency of Corne and Cattle within it selfe. One part whereof is particularly made famous by a Quarry of Stone, out of which the stones newly hewen be very soft, but seasoned with winde and weather of themselves doe naturally become exceeding hard and solide. Another, by a kind of *Lime* whereof it consisteth, which being burnt, and conueyed into the other parts of the County, which are hilly and somewhat cold, serues to manure and enrich their Corne-fields.

(6) That the *Romans* flourishing in military prowesse, made their severall stations in this County, is made manifest by their Monuments, by many Inscriptions fastned in the walles of Churches, by many Columnes engrauen with *Roman* works found lying in Church-yards, by many roine Altars digd vp that were erected (as it should seeme) to their Tutelar Gods (for they had locall and peculiar Topicke Gods, whom they honoured as Keepers and Guardians of some particular places of the Country) as also by a kinde of Bricks which they vsed: for the *Romans* in time of peace, to auoid and withstand idleneesse, (as an enemy to vertuous and valorous enterprises) still exercised their Legions and Cohorts in casting of ditches, making of High-ways, building of Bridges, and making of Bricks, which hauing sithence bin found, and from time to time digd out of the ground, proue the Antiquitie of the place by the *Romane* Inscriptions vpon them.

(7) No lesse argument of the pietie hereof, are the many Monasteries, Abbeys and Religious houses that haue beene placed in this County; which whilest they retained their owne state and magnificence, were great ornaments vnto it: but since their dissolution, and that the teeth of Time (which deuours all things) haue eaten into them, they are become like dead carcases, leauing onely some poore ruines and remaines aliue, as reliques to posteritie, to shew of what beutie and multitude they haue beene. Such was the Abbey of *Whitby*, founded by Lady *Hilda*, daughter of the grand-

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grand-child vnto King *Edwine*. Such was the Abbey built by *Bolton*, which is now so razed and laid leuell with the earth, as that at this time it affords no appearance of the former dignitie. Such was *Ryckhall* Abbey, of no small account in time past, founded in the yeare of *Christ* 1147. Such was the renowned Abbey called *S. Maries* in *Torke*, built and endowed with rich livings by *Alan* the third Barle of little *Britaine* in *America*; but since conuerted into the Princes house, and is called *The Mannour*. Such the wealthy Abbey of *Fountaines*, built by *Thurstan* Arch-bishop of *Torke*. Such was the famous Monastery founded in the Primitive Church of the *East-Saxons*, by *Wilfrid* Arch-bishop of *Torke*, and enlarged (being fallen downe and decayed) by *Odo* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Such was *Drax*, a religious house of *Chanoines*. Such that faire Abbey built by King *William* the Conquerour at *Silly* (where his Sonne *Henry* the first was borne) in memory of Saint *German*, who happily confuted that contagious *Pelagian* Heresie, which oftentimes grew to Serpentine head in *Britaine*.

These places for Religion erected, with many more within this Prouinciall Circuit, and consecrated vnto holy purposes, shew the antiquitie, and how they haue beene sought vnto by confluences of Pilgrimes in their manner of deuotions: The midst of which superstitious obscurities, are since cleared by the pure light of the Gospell reuealed, and the skirts of Idolatry vnfolded to her owne shame and ignominie: And they made subiect to the dissolution of Times, seruing onely as antique Monuments and remembrances to the memory of succeeding Ages.

(R) Many places of this Prouince are famous as well by Name, being naturally fortunate in their situation, as for some other accidentall happinesse befallen vnto them. *Hallifax*, famous, as well for that *Iohannes de sacro Bosco*, Author of the Sphere, was borne there, and for the Law it hath against stealing, and for the greatnesse of the Parish, which reckoneth in it eleuen Chappels, whereof twa be Parish-Chappels, and in them to the number of twelue thousand people.

In former times it was called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this pretty story is related

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related of it : namely, That a Clerke (for so they call him) being farre in loue with a maid, and by no meanes either of long prayes or large promises, able to gaine like affection at her hands, when he saw his hopes frustrate, and that he was not like to haue his purpose of her, turned his loue into rage, and cut off the maiides head, which being afterwards hung ypon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed relique till it was rotten : And afterwards (such was the credulitie of that time) it maintained the opinion of reuerence and Religion still: for the people resorted thither on pilgrimage, and perswaded themselves, that the little veynes that spread out betweene the Barke and Body of the Ewe tree like fine threds, were the very hairees of the maids head. Hereupon it was called by this name *Halgifax*, or *Haly-fax*, that is, *Holy-Hayre*.

Pearfret is famous for the Site, as being seated in a place so pleasant, that it brings forth *Liquorice* and great plentie of *Skirivorts*, but it is infamous for the murder and bloodshed of *Prineta*: The Castle whereof was built by *Hildebert Lacy*, a *Norman*, to whom *William the Conquerour* gave this Towne, after *Atrick* the *Saxon* was thrust out of it.

(9) But I will forbear to be prolix or tedious in the particular memoracion of places in a Province so spariou, and onely make a compendious relation of *Yorke*, the second Citie of *England*, in Latine called *Eboracum* and *Eburacum*, by *Ptolemy*, *Brigantium* (the chiefe Citie of the *Brigantes*) by *Ninivus*, *Caer Eborac*, by the *Britaines*, *Caer Eborac*. The *British* History reports that it took the name of *Eborac* that founded it; but some others are of opinion, that *Eburacum* hath no other derigation then from the River *Ouse* running thorow it: It over-masters all the other places of this Country for fairenesse, and is a singular ornament & safeguard to all the North-parts. A pleasant place, large, and full of magnificence, rich, populous, and not onely strengthened with fortifications, but adorned with beautifull buildings, as well priuate as publike. For the greater dignitie thereof it was made an *Episcopall* See by *Constantinus*, and a *Metropolitane* Citie by a *Pall* sent vnto it from *Rome*.

Eborac

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Egbert Arch-bishop of *York*, who flourished about the yeare seauen hundred fortie, erected in it a most famous Library. *Richard* the third repaired the Cattle thereof being ruinous, and King *Henry* the eight appointed a Counsell in the same, to decide and determine all the causes and Controuersies of the North parts, according to equitie and conscience; which Counsell consisteth of a Lord President, certaine Counsellers at the Princes pleasure, a Secretarie, and other Vnder-Officers.

The original of this Citie cannot be tearcht out but from the *Romanes*, seeing the *Brittaines* before the *Romanes* came, had no other Townes then Woods fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, as *Caesar* and *Strabo* doe testifie. And that it was a Colony of the *Romanes*, appeares both by the authoritie of *Ptolemy* and *Antonine*, and by many ancient Inscriptions that haue beene found there. In this Citie the Emperour *Seuerus* had his Palace, and here gaue vp his last breath; which minifters occasion to shew the ancient custome of the *Romanes*, in the military manner of their burials.

His body was caried forth here by the Souldiers to the Fanerall fire, and committed to the flames, honoured with the Iusts and Turnaments both of the Souldiers and of his owne sonnes: His ashes bestowed in a litle golden pot or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, were carried to *Rome*, and shined there in the monument of the *Anonines*. In this Citie (as *Spartianus* maketh mention) was the Temple of the Goddess *Bellona*; to which *Seuerus* (being come thither purposing to offer sacrifice) was erroneously led by a rusticall *Augur*.

Here *Fl. Valerius Constantinus*, surnamed *Chlorus* (an Emperour of excellent vertue and Christian pietie) ended his life, and was Deified as appeares by ancient Coines: and his sonne *Constantine* being present at his Fathers death, forthwith proclaimed Emperour; from whence it may be gathered of what great estimation *York* was in those dayes, when the *Roman* Emperours Court was held in it. This Citie flourished a long time vnder the *English-Saxons* Dominion, till the *Danes* like a mightie storme, chundering from out the North-East, destroyed it, and dustained it with the bloud of many slaughtered

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slaughtered persons, and wane it from *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, who were both slaine in their pursuite of the *Danes*; which *Alcigne* in his Epistle to *Egbert* King of *Northumberland*, seemed to prelage before, when he said; *What signifieth that raining downe of blood in S. Peters Church of Yorke, euen in a faire day, and descending in so violent and threatening a manner from the top of the roofe? may it not be thought that blood is coming upon the Land from the North parts?*

Howbeit, *Albion* recovered it from the *Danish* subiection, and quite overthrew the Castle, with the which they had fortified it; yet was it not (for all this) so freed from warres, but that it was subiect to the Times fatally next following. Neuerthelesse, in the *Conquerours* time when (after many woefull overthrowes and troublesome stormes) it had a pleasant calme of ensuing peace, it rose againe of it selfe, and flourished afresh, hauing still the helping hand both of Nobility and Gentry, to recover the former dignitie, and bring it to the perfection it hath: The Citizens fenced it round with new wals, and many towers and bulwarkes, and ordaining good and wholesome lawes for the government of the same. Which at this day are executed at the command of a Lord Maior, who hath the assistance of twelue Aldermen, many Chamberlaines, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, sixe Sergeants at Mace, and two Esquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and the Common Sergeant, who with a great Mace goeth on the left hand of the Sword. The Longitude of this Ciuie, according to *Mercators* account, is 19. degrees, and 35. scruples: the Latitude 54. degrees and fortie scruples.

(10) Many occurrents present themselves with sufficient matter of enlargement to this discourse, yet none of more worthy consequence then were those severall Battles, fought within the compasse of this Countrey, wherein Fortune had her pleasure as well as in the prooue of her loue, as in the pursuit of her tyranny; sometime sending the fruits of sweet peace vnto her, and otherwhiles suffering her to taste the sowrenesse of warre.

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At Camlborough (in the Britaine tongue *Câer Conan*) was a great battle fought by *Hengist*, Captaine of the *English-Saxons*, after he had retyred himselfe thither for his safetie, his men being fled and scattered, and himselfe discomfited by *Aurelius Ambrosius*; yet within few dayes after he brought forth his men to battell against the Britaines that pursued him, where the field was bloody both to him and his; for many of his men were cut in piéces, and he himselfe had his head chopt off, as the *British* History saith; which the *Chronicles* of the *English-Saxons* deny, reporting that he dyed in peace, being surcharged and buer-worne with the troublesome toyles and trauels of warre.

Neere vnto *Kirkstall*, *Oswie* King of *Northumberland* put *Penda* the *Mercian* to flight: the place wherein the Battle was ioyned, the Writers call *Winwid Field*, giuing it the name by the victory. And the little Region about it (in times past called by an old name *Elmer*) was conquered by *Eadwin* King of *Northumberland*, the sonne of *Alla*, after he had expelled *Cereticus* a *British* King, in the yeare of Christ, 626.

At *Casserford* (called by *Antonine* *Legeslunum* and *Legetium*) the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Edwards* Army, and had a great hand against him, in so much as he that before sat in his throne of Maiestie, was on a sodaine daunted, and ready to offer submission.

But the most worthy of memory, was that Field fought on *Palm-Sunday*, 1461. in the quarrell of *Lancaster* and *York*, where *England* neuer saw more puissant Forces both of Gentry and Nobilitie: for there were in the field at one time (partakers on both sides) to the number of one hundred thousand fighting men. When the fight had continued doubtfull a great part of the day, the *Lancastrians* not able longer to abide the violence of their enemies, turned backe and fled amaine, and such as tooke part with *York*, followed them so hotly in chase, and kild such a number of Noble and Gentlemen, that thirtie thousand *Englishmen* were that day left dead in the field.

(11) Let vs now loofe the point of this compasse, and saile into some other parts of this Province,

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to finde out matter of other memorable moment Under *Knausbrough* there is a Well called *Drooping-Well*, in which the waters spring not out of the veynes of the earth, but distill and trickle downe from the rockes that hang ouer it: It is of this vertue and efficacie, that it turnes wood into stone: for what wood soeuer is put into it, will be shortly covered ouer with a stony barke, and be turned into stone, as hath beene often obserued.

At *Giggleswick* also about a mile from *Settle* (a Market-Towne) there are certaine small springs not distant a quaites cast from one another: the middlemost of which doth at euery quarter of an houre ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is highest, and at the ebbe falleth so low, that it is not an inch deepe with water. Of no lesse worthineesse to be remembred is *St. Wilfrids Needle*, a place very famous in times past for the narrow hole in the close vaulted roome vnder the ground, by which womens honesties were wont to be tryed: for such as were chaste passe through with much facilitie; but as many as had plaid false, were miraculously held fast, and could not creepe through: *Believe it if you list.*

The credible report of a Lampe found burning (euen in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbeyes were pulled downe and suppressed) in the Sepulchre of *Constantius*, within a certaine vault or little Chappell vnder the ground, wherein he was supposed to haue beene buried, might beget much wonder and admiration, but that *L. X. yaw* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a custome to preserve light in Sepulchres, by an artificiall resoluing of gold into a liquid and fatty substance, which should continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

(12) This *Yorkshire* picture I will draw to no more length, least I be condemned with the *Sophister*, for insiting in the praise of *Hercules*, when no man opposed himselfe in his discommendation. This Country of it selfe is so beautifull in her owne naturall colours, that (without much help) she presents delightfull varieties both to the sight and other senses.



The Bishoprick
OF
DURHAM



NORTH
UMBRIE

Westhill
PARS

Westmorlandie
PARS

Eboracensis
PARS

THE BISHOPRICKE OF DURHAM.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THe *Bishpricke* of *Durham*, containeth those parts and Towne-ships that lie betwixt the *River Tyne* and *Derwent*, and all along the *German Seas*. It is neighbored on the North with *Northumberland*, and their Iurisdiccions parted by the *River Tyne*; her West is touched by *Cumberland*, *Westmerland*, and from *Stanes More* divided by the *River Tyne*, and by the same water on her South, from *Turke-shire* into the Sea; and the East is altogether coasted by the *German Seas*.

(1) The forme thereof is triangle, the sides not much differing; for from her South-East, unto the West-point, are about thirtie miles; from thence to her North-east and 7 miles south, are likewise as many; and her base along the Sea, there are twentieth parts of miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and three miles.

(2) The ayre is sharpe and very piercing, and would be more, were it not that the vapours from the *German Seas* did helpe much to dissolve her ice and snow; and the store of coales therein growing and gotten, doe warme the body, and keepe backe the cold; which well, besides their own use, doth yeeld great commodities vnto this Province, by trade thereof into other parts.

(4) For Soile, it consisteth much alike of Pastures, arable, and barren grounds: the East is the richest and most champion, the South more moorish, but well inhabited; her West all rocky, without either grasse or graine; notwithstanding recompenseth her possessor, with as great gain, both in rearing vp Cattle, and bringing forth Cows, whereof all sorts of Cheese is plentifully stored, and groweth so nere to the vpper face of the earth, that in the best wayes of Cart, wheeles doe runne

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vp the same. Some hold their substance to be a clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and so becomming concocted, is nothing else but *Bitumen*: for prooffe whereof, these Coales haue both the like smell and operation of *Bitumen*: for being sprinkled with water, they burne more vehemently, but with oyle are quite extinguished and put out.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne vnto *Ptoleme*, were the *Brigantes*, of whom we haue spoken in the Generall of *Yorkshire*, they being subdued by the *Romans*; after whom the *Saxons* made it a part of their *Northumberland Kingdom*; at first a Prouince belonging to the *Deirians*, and enioyed by *Ella* their first King; afterwards inuaded by the *Danes*, and lastly possessed by the *Normans*: whose site being so neere vnto *Scotland*, hath many times felt their fury, and hath beene as a Buckler betwixt them and the *English*; for which cause, the Inhabitants haue certaine freedomes, and are not charged with seruice as other Counties are, so that this with *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, are not diuided into hundreds in those Parliamt. Rolles whence I had the rest: which want I must leaue for others to supply.

(6)ouer this Countie, the Bishops thereof haue had the Royalties of Princes, and the Inhabitants haue pleaded priuiledge not to passe in seruice of warre ouer the Riuer of *Tees* or *Tyne*; whose charge (as they haue alledged) was to keepe and defend the corps of *S. Cuthbert* their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themselues, *The holy-work-folkes*. And the repute of this *Cuthbert* and his supposed defence against the *Scots* was such, that our *English Kings* in great deuotion haue gone in pilgrimage to visit his Tombe, and haue giuen many large possessions to his Church: such were King *Egfrid*, *Ælfred*, and *Guthrum* the Dane, *Edward* and *Athelstan* Monarch of England, and zealous *Cannie*, the greatest of all, who came thither bare-footed, and at *Cuthberts* Tombe both augmented and confirmed their Liberties. This Saint then, of nothing made *Durham* become great, and *William* the Conquerour, of a Bishopricke made it a Countie Palatine: at that time *William Careleph*,
Bishop

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Bishop of the Diocesse, pulled downe the old Church which *Adwin* had built, and with sumptuous cost laid the foundations of a new, wherein *S. Cuthberts* Shrine in the vacancy of the Bishops, was the Keeper of the Castle-keyes.

In the West of this Church, and place called *Gallile*, the Marble Tombe of venerable *Beda* remaineth, who was borne at *Larro* in this Countie, and became a *Monke* at *Weremouth*, whose painefull industries and light of learning in those times of darknesse are wonderfull, as the volumes which he wrote doe well declare. And had the idle Monkes of *England* imployed their times after his example, their Founders expectations had not beene frustrate, nor those foundations so easily overturnned. But the reuenge of sinne euer following the actions of sinners, dissolued first the largenesse of this Counties liberties, vnder the raigne of King *Edward* the First, and since hath shaken to peices those places herein erected, vnder the raigne of King *Henry* the eigh: such were *Durham*, *Sherborne*, *Stayndrop*, *Larro*, *Weremouth*, and *Egleton*; all which felt the reward of their idlenesse, and wrath of him that is jealous of his owne honour.

(7) Things of rare note obserued in this Shire, are three pits of a wonderfull depth, commonly called the *Hell-Kettles*, which are adioyning neere vnto *Darlington*, whose waters are somewhat warme. These are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the yeare of Grace 1179. whereof the *Chronicle* of *Tin-mouth* maketh mention, whose record is this: On *Christmas day*, at *Oxenball* in the Territorie of *Darlington*, within the Bishopricke of *Durham*, the ground heaued vp aloft, like vnto an high Tower, and so continued all that day, as it were vnmoueable, vntill the euening; and then fell with so horrible a noise, that it made all the neighbour dwellers sore afraid; and the earth swallowed it vp, and made in the same place a deepe pit, which is there to be seene for a testimonie vnto this day.

(8) Of no lesse admiration are certaine stones lying within the River *Wtere*, at *Butterke* neere *Durham*; from whose sides at the Ebbe and low water in the Summer, issueth a certaine salt reddish
Water,

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water, which with the Sunne waxeth white, and growing into a thicke substance, becommeth a necessary salt to the vse of the by-dwellers.

(9) And places of elder times had in acrom by the *Romans*, were *Bemonium*, now *Binchester*, and *Condercum*, *Chroster* in the street, where their monies have beene digged vp, and at *Condercum* so much, that *Egelrik* Bishop of *Durham* was therewith made exceeding rich.

This Countrey hath beene strengthened with seauen strong Castles, is yet traded with fixe Market-Townes, and Gods diuine honour in one hundred and eightene Parish-Churches celebrated.



SCOTIÆ

PARS

Scala Militarium



DUNELMEN

SIS. EPISCOP.

PARS

Eboracensis

Pars

OCEA

NUS

Westmorland
Comberland

49

WESTMORLAND.

CHAPTER XL.

WESTMORLAND, by some late Latine Writers is called *Westmaria*, and *Westmorlandia*, by some later *Westmoris*, and in our English Tongue *Westmorland*. It came to be thus named in our language by the situation, which in every part is so plentifully full of Moores and high hills, reaching one to another, that *Westmorland* (with vs) is nothing else but a Western moorish Country. Having on the West and North-side *Cumberland*, on the South-part *Lancashire*, on the East-side *Yorkshire*, and the Bishopricke of *Durham*.

(1) The length thereof extended from *Burton* in her South, to *Kirkland* in her North-part is 30. miles: the broadest part from East to West, is from the River *Eden* to *Dunbals* *rae-flones*, containing 24. miles, the whole circumference about 112. miles.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat long and narrow: the Aire sharpe and piercing, purging it selfe from the trouble of grosse foggy mists and vapours, by reason of which the people of this Province are not acquainted with strange diseases or imperfections of body, but live long, and are healthfull, and attaine to the number of many yeares.

(3) The Soile for the most part of it, is but barren, and can hardly be brought to any fruitfulness by the industry and painfull labour of the husbandman, being so full of infertile places, which the Northern *Englishmen* call Moores: yet the more Southerly part is not reported to be so sterile, but more fruitfull in the vallies, though contained in a narrow roome, betwene the River *Lone*, and *Wanderwear*, and it is all termed by one name. The Barony of *Kendale* or *Caudale*, that is, the dale by *Cop*, taking the name of the River *Caut* that runs through it.

(4) The

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(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Brigantes*, mentioned in the severall Counties of *Torke*, *Lancaster*, and *Cumberland*.

(6) It is not commended either for plentie of Corne or Cattle, being neither stored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor pasturage to breed vp the other: the principall profit that the people of this Prouince raise vnto themselues, is by cloathing.

(7) The chiefeest place of which is *Kendale* or *Kendale*, called also *Kirkeby Kendale*, standing on the banke of the River *Can*. This Towne is of great trade and resort, and for the diligent and industrious practise of making cloath so excels the rest, that in regard thereof it carrieth a supereminent name aboue them, and hath great vent & traffique for her wollen cloaths through all the parts of *England*. It challengeth not much glory for Antiquitie; onely this it accounteth a great credit, that it hath dignified three Earles with the title thereof, as *Iohn Duke of Bedford*, whom *Henry the Fifth* (being his brother) advanced to that honour, *Iohn Duke of Somerset*, and *Iohn de Foix*, whom *King Henry the sixth* preferred to that dignitie for his honourable and trusty seruices done in the *French warres*. It is a place of very ciuill and orderly government, the which is mannaged by an *Alderman*, chosen euery yeare out of his twelue Brethren, who are all distinguished and notified from the rest by the wearing of purple garments. The *Alderman* and his Senior Brother are alwayes Iustices of Peace and *Quorum*. There are in it a Towne-Clerke, a Recorder, two Sergeants at Mace, and two Chamberlaines. By Mathematicall obseruation the site of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude 17. 30. scruples, from the first West point, and the Pole eleuated in Latitude to the degree 55. and 15. minutes.

(8) Places of memorable note for Antiquitie are *Verter*, mentioned by *Antonie* the Emperour; and *Aballaba*, which we contractly call *Apelby*. In the one, the Northerne English conspired against *William the Conquerour* in the beginning of the *Norman government*. In the other, the *Angli-*

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an Maures kept a station in the time of the *Romans*, and their high streete is yet apparently to be scene by the ridges thereof which lead by *Apelby* to a place called *Brouonacum*, mentioned in the Booke of Prouinciall notices. The antique pieces of *Romane* Coyne otherwhiles digd vp hereabouts, and some Inscriptions not long since found, shew of what continuance they haue beene: although Time, which deuoureth all things, hath so fed vpon their carkasses many ages together, as it hath almost consumed both houses and Inhabitants. For *Apelby* now is bare both of people and building; and were it not for the antiquitie that makes it the more esteemable, in whose Castle the *Affises* are commonly kept, it would be little better in account then a village. *Vertera* is long since decayed, and the name of it changed into *Burgh*: for it is commonly named *Burgh* vnder *Stranmore*. In which, it is said, a *Romane* Captaine made his abode with a band of *Direfloris*, in the declining age of the *Romane* Empire. These two places *William* of *Newborough* calleth Princely Holds, and writeth that *William* King of *Scots* a little before he himselfe was taken prisoner at *Alnewicke*, surprized them on a sodaine, but King *Iohn* recovered them after, and liberally bestowed them vpon *Robert Vipont*, for his many worthy seruices.

(9) There is mention made but of one religious house that hath beene in all this Country, and that was a little Monastery seated neere vnto the Riuer *Loder*, built by *Thomas* the sonne of *Gospatrick*, the sonne of *Orms*: where there is a fountaine or spring that ebbs and flowes many times a day, and it is thought that some notable Act of Archieurement hath beene performed there, for that there be huge stones in forme of Pyramides, some nine foot high, and fourteene foot thicke, ranged for a mile in length directly in a row, and equally distant, which might seeme to haue beene there purposely pitched in memory thereof: but what that Act was is not now knowne, but quite worne out of remembrance by times iniurie.

(10) Other matters worthy obseruation are onely these: That at *Amboglana*, now called *Am-
ble-*

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Ue-side, neere the vpper corner of *Wimander meay*, there appeares at this day the ruines of an ancient Citie, which by the *British-Bricks*, by *Romane-money* oftentimes found there, by *Higb-ways* paved leading vnto it, and other likelihoods, seemes to haue beene a worke of the *Romanes*: The Fortresse thercofso long fenced with a ditch and rampire, that it tooke vp in length one hundred thirtie two Ells, and in bredtheight. There are also neere *Kindale* in the River *Can*, two *Catadupa* or *Waterfals*, where the waters descend with such a forcible downefall, that it compels a mightie noyse to be heard; which the neighbour Inhabitants make such vse of, as they stand them in as good stead as Prognostications: for when that which standeth North from them soundeth more cleare, and with a louder eccho in their eares, they certainly looke for faire weather to follow: But when that on the South doth the like, they expect foggy mists and showres of raine.

(11) This Prouince is traded with foure Market-Townes, fortified with the strength of seuen Castles, and hath 26. Parishes in it for the celebration of Diuine Seruice.

C V M B E R L A N D.

CHAPTER XLI.

C V M B E R L A N D, the furthest North-west Province in this Realme of England, confronteth vpon the South of Scotland, and is diuided from that Kingdome partly by the Riuer *Humber*, then crossing *Eske*, by a tract thorow *Solome-Masse*, vntill it come to the *Solway Frith*, by *Ptoleme* called the *Irish Baye*. The North-west part is neighboured by *Northumberland*, more East-ward with *Westmerland*; the South with *Lancashire*, and the West is wholly washed with the *Irish Seas*.

(2) The forme whereof is long and narrow, pointing wedge-like into the South, which part is altogether pestered with copped-hilles, and therefore hath the name of *Cop-land*. The middle is more leuell, and better inhabited, yeelding sufficient for the sustenance of man: but the North is wilde and solitary, combed with hilles, as *Copland* is.

(3) The ayre is piercing, and of a sharpe temperature, and would be more biting, were it not that those high hilles breake off the Northerne stormes, and cold falling snowes.

(4) Notwithstanding, rich is this Province, and with great varieties thereof is replenished: the hilles, though rough, yet smile vpon their beholders, spread with sheepe and cattle, the vallies stored with grasse and corne sufficient: the Sea affordeth great store of fish, the land ouer-spread with varietie of fowles, and the Riuers feed a kinde of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearle, where in the mouth of the *Irt*, as they lie gaping and sucking in dew, the Country people gather and sell to the *Lapidaries*, to their owne little, and the buyers great gaine. But the *Mines Royall* of *Copper*, whereof this Countrey yeeldeth much, is for vse the richest of all: the place is at *Keswick* and *Newland*, where like-

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likewise the *Black Lead* is gotten, whose plentie maketh it of no greace seeme; otherwise a commoditie that could hardly be missed.

(1) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the Romans, were the *Brigantes*, whom *Ptolemie* disperseth into *Westmorland*, *Richmond*, *Durham*, *Yorkshire*, and *Lincolnshire*. But when the Saxons had ouer borne the *Britains*, and forced them out of the belt, to seeke their resting among the vast Mountaines, these by them were entred into, where they held play with those enemies in angre their force, and from them, as *Marymagus* doth witnesse, the Land was called *Cumber*, of those *Kembri* the *Britains*. But when the State of the Saxons was fore slaken by the Danes, this *Cumberland* was accounted a Kingdome it selfe; for so the Flower-gatherer of *Westminster* recordeth: King *Edmund* (saith he) with the helpe of *Leoline* Prince of South-Wales, waisted all *Cumberland*, and having put out the eyes of the two sonnes of *Dunmail* King of that Province, granted that Kingdome vnto *Malcolm* King of Scots, whereof their eldest sonnes became Prefects. This Prouince, King *Stephen*, to purchase fauour with the Scots, what time he stood in most need of ayd, confirmed by gift vnder their Crowne; which *Henry* the second notwithstanding made claime vnto and got, as *Neu Briganis* writeth, and laid it againe in the Marches of England: since when, many bickerings betwixt these Nations herein haue hapned, but none so sore against the Scottish side, as was that at *Sallome-Mosse*, where their Nobilitie did aduancing their Generall *Oliuer Sinclair*, gaue over the Battle, and yeelded themselves to the English; which dishonour pierced so deeply into the heart of King *James* the fifth, that for griefe thereof he shortly after died.

(2) Many memorabie Antiquities remaine and haue bene found in this County: for it being the Confinis of the Romans Possessions, was continually secured by their Garrisons, where remaine at this day parts of that admirable wall built by *Seuerus*; also another Fortification from *Workington* to *Elm-Monib*, vpon the Sea-shore toward *Ireland*, by *Stilico* raised, when vnder *Theodosius* he suppressed

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sed the rage of the *Picts* and *Irish*, and freed the Seas of the *Saxons* *Pirats*. Vpon *Hard-knee* hill, *Moresby*, *Old Carleil*, *Pap-castle* along the Wall, and in many other places, their ruines remaine, with altars, and Inscriptions of their Captaines and Colonies, whereof many haue beene found, and more as yet lie hid.

(7) The chiefeft Citie in this Shire is *Carlile*, pleasantly seated betwixt the Riuer *Eden*, *Petterrell*, and *Caud*, by the *Romans* called *Luguwallum*; by *Beda*, *Luell*; by *Ptolemy*, *Leucopibia*; by *Ninus*, *Caer-Lualid*; and by vs *Carlile*. This Citie flourishing vnder the *Romans*, at their departure, by the furious outrages of the *Scots* and *Picts* was deiefted, yet in the dayes of *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* was walled about: but againe defaced by the ouer-running *Danes*, lay buried in her owne ashes the space of two hundred yeares; vpon whose ruines at length *Rufus* set his compassionate eye, and built there the Castle, planting a Colony of *Flemings* to secure the Coasts from the *Scots*, but vpon better aduifement remoued them into *Wales*. After him, *Henry* his brother and successeur ordained this Citie for an Episcopall See: whose site is placed in the degree of Longitude from the first West part 17. and 1. scruples, and the Pole thence eleuated from the degree of Latitude 55. and 56. scruples.

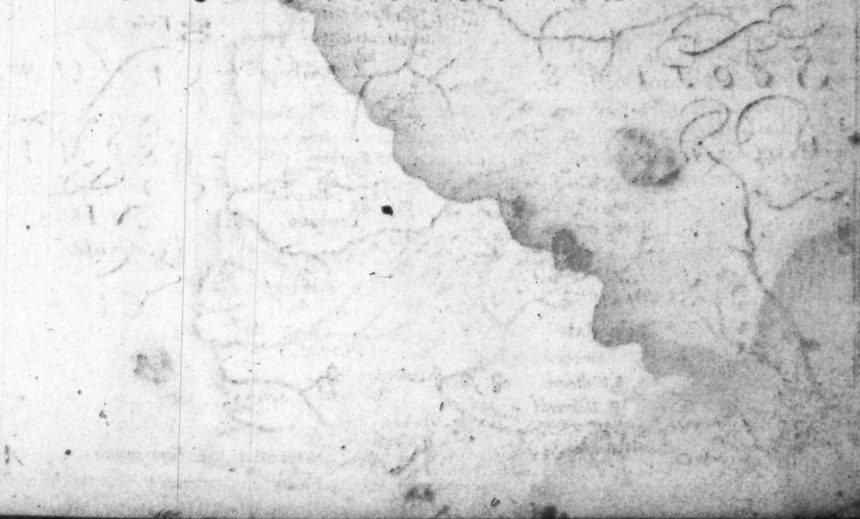
(8) West from hence, at *Burgh* vpon the sand, was the fatall end of our famous Monarch King *Edward* the first, who there leauing his warres vnfinished against *Scotland*, left his troubles, and soone missed life, to his vntimely and soone lamented death.

(9) And at *Salkelds* vpon the River *Eden*, a Monument of seuentie seuen Stones, each of them ten foot high aboue ground, and one of them at the entrance fiftene, as a Trophie of Victory was erected. These are by the By-dwellers called *Long Meg* and her daughters.

(10) This Countrey, as it stood in the fronts of assaults, so was it strengthened with twentie-five Castles, and preserued with the prayers (as then was thought) of the *Votaries* in the houses erected at *Carlile*, *Leucefos*, *Wetherall*, *Holme*, *Daker*, and *Saints Bees*. These with others were dissolved by
King

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King Henry the eight, and their reuenues shadowed vnder his Crowne: but the Prouince being freed from charge of subsidie, is not therefore diuided into Hundreds in the Parliament Rowles, whence we haue taken the diuisions of the rest: onely this is obserued, that therein are seated nine Market-Townes, fiftie eight Parishes-Churches, besides many other Chappels of ease.



NORTHUMBER LAND

Miliaria Anglicana



NORTH VMBERLAND.

CHAPTER XLII.

THe County of *Northumberland*, hath on the South the Bishopricke of *Durham*, being flur in with the River *Derwent*, and with *Tyne*; the North is confined vpon *Scotland*, the West vpon part of *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*: the East-side lyeth altogether vpon the Sea, called *Mare-Germanicum*.

(1) The forme thereof is Triangle, and differs not much in the sidings; for from her South-East vnto the South-West-point are nere vnto 40. miles; from thence to her North-point are sixty miles, and her base along the Sea-shore 44 miles: The whole in circumference is about one hundred fortie five miles.

(3) The Ayre must needs be subtile and piercing, for that the Northernly parts are most exposed to extremitie of weathers, as great winds, hard frosts, and long lying of snowes, &c. Yet would it be farre more sharper then it is, were not the *Germane Seas* a ready meanes to further the dissolution of her Ice and Snow, and the plentie of Coales there gotten, a great helpe to comfort the body with warmth, and defend the bitter coldnesse.

(4) The Soile cannot be rich, having neither fertilitie of ground for Corne or Cattle, the most part of it being rough, and in euery place hard to be manured, saue onely towards the Sea and the River *Tyne*, where, by the great diligence and industrious paines of good husbandry, that part is become very fruitfull.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, were called OTTALINI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI, which by an easie alteration (as *M. Cambden* saith) is be-
had

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The people called *OTTATINI*, signifying, about the River *Tyne*, or on the further side of *Tyne* (this people were planted) there would haue beene much conformance both with the name of the Inhabitants, and the Position and Site of the Prouince.

(6) The chiefeſt commoditie that enricheth this Countie, are thoſe Stones *Linbaneraces*, which we call Sea-coales, whereof there is ſuch plentie and abundance digged vp, as they doe not onely returne a great gaine to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others.

(7) No place of this Prouince vents forth ſo many of theſe Sea-coales into other regions as *Newcaſtle* doth, being the very eye of all the Townes in this Countie: for it doth not onely miniſter reliefe (by ſuch prouiſion) to all other parts of *England*, but doth alſo furniſh the wants of foraine Countries with her plentie. By meanes of this and the intercouſe of traffique which it hath, the place is growne exceeding rich and populous. Before the *Conqueſt* it was called *Monkcheſter*: hauing beene (as is ſeemed) in the poſſeſſion of *Monkes*: and *Cheſter* being added, which ſignifies a bulwarke or place of defence, ſhewes that in ancient time it had beene a place of Fortification.

(8) After the *Conqueſt* it got the name of *Newcaſtle*, by the new Caſtle which *Robert* the Sonne of *William* the *Conquerour* built there, out of the ground. What it was called in old time is not knowne, yet ſome are of opinion, that it may be thought to haue beene *Gatrosentum*, for that *Gathead*, the ſuburbe (as it were) of the ſame, expreſſeth in the owne proper ſignification that *Britiſh* name, *Gatrosentum*. It is now moſt enobled both by the Hauen (which *Tyne* maketh) of that notable depth, that it beareth very tall Ships, and is able to defend them againſt ſtormes and tempeſts. As alſo by many fauours and honours wherewith it hath beene dignified by *Princes*: for *Richard* the ſecond, granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Maior, and *Henry* the fixt made it a Countie conſiſting of a Corporation within it ſelfe. It is adorned with foure Churches, and fortified with ſtrong walls that haue eight gates. It is diſtant from the fiſt Weſt line 51 degrees and 30 minutes, and

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and from the Equinoctiall line towards the North-pole thirtie-four degrees and fiftie-seaueh minutes.

(9) The vtmost Towne in *England*, and the strongest hold in all *Britaine*, is *Barwick*. From whence it had the name is not certainly made knowne. Some fetch it from *Beringarins*, a Duke (neuer read of:) Howsoever, this is better to be said then trusted: and whencesoever it hath the name, it is seated betweene two mightie Kingdomes, shooting farre into the Sea, with the which, and the River *Tweed*, it is almost encompassed: and whensoeuer any discord fell betweene the two Nations, this place was the first thing they tooke care of. It hath endured the bruits of diuers inroades and incursions, and bene oftentimes both possessed and repossessed of the *Scots* and *English*: But since it was reduced vnder the command of *Edward* the fourth, our Kings haue from time to time so strengthened it with new workes and fortifications, as they cut off all hopes of winning it. The Gouvernour of this Towne is also Warden of the East Marches against *Scotland*. The Longitude of it according to Mathematicall obseruation, is 21. degrees and 43. minutes: the Latitude 55. degrees and 48. minutes.

(10) The Inhabitants of this County are a warlike people, and excellent light horsemen, and are made fierce and hard by the severall encounters of the *Scots*, and not much vnlike them in neither, betwixt whom in this County, many Battles haue bene fought, and the successes oftentimes waied through very doubtfully, the victory sometimes falling to the *Scots*, sometimes to the *English*. At *Otterburne* was one, in which three or foure times it stood doubtfully indifferent, till in the end the *Scots* got the vpper hand of the *English*: Howbeit, their glory was not made so illustrious by this Conquest, but that it was as much darkened by the foile they receiued at *Adwark*, where *William* King of *Scots*, was taken and presented prisoner to *Henry* the second. As also by that Battell at *Brumridge*, where King *Arbelsian* fought a pitcht field against *Aleise* the Dane, *Constantine* King of *Scots*, and

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NORTHUMBERLAND.

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and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*, and that with such fortunate successe, as it hath left matter sufficient to fill the pennees of Historians. *Flodden* field also, memorable in the death of *James* the fourth, King of *Scots*, who was there slaine, and his Army ouerthrowne in a sharpe fight, as he displayed his Banner (in great hope) against *England*, when King *Henry* the eight lay at the siege of *Turnay* in *France*

(11) Other Battles in this Countie haue beene, as that at *Hexam* (called by *Bede*, *Hagenfeld*) wherein *Iohn Nevill*, *Marquesse Montacute*, encountred the Leaders of the *Lancastrian* faction with much courage, and with greater successe put them to flight, for which he was made Earle of *Northumberland* by *Edward* the fourth. As also that at *Dilston* (by *Bede* called *Dielsburne*,) where *Oswald* hauing the faith of Christ for his defence and armour, slew *Cedwall* the *Britaine* in a set battell, himselfe straight wayes becoming a professed Christian, and causing his people to be instructed in Christian Religion.

(12) Many memorable antiquities are found in this Country along the wall, and in other places: As pieces of Coyne, Inscriptions, broken and vnperfect Altars, &c. (the ruines of the wall yet to be seene:) but none that deserues more to be remembred then *Wall-Towne* (by *Bede* called *Ad Murum*) for that *Segebert* King of the *East-Saxons* was in it baptized in the Christian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*: and *Halysson*, where the same *Paulinus* is said to haue baptized many thousands into the Faith of Christ, in the Primitiue Church of the *English* Nation.

(13) *Busby-gap* is a place infamous for robbing and theeuing, and is therefore rather remembred as a cautionary note for such as haue cause to trauell that way, then for any proper matter of worth it hath, that merites place with other parts of this Prouince.

Other matters of obseruation are onely these, that North *Tyne* (running through the *Wall*) waters two Dales, which breed notable light horse-men, and both of them haue their hile (hard by)

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so boggy, and standing with water on the top, that no horsemen are able to ride through them, and yet (which is wonderfull) there be many great heapes of Stones (called *Lwes*) which the neighbouring people are verily perswaded were cast vp and laid together in old time, in remembrance of some that were slaine there. There is also a martiall kinde of men which lie out, vp and downe in litle Cottages (called by them *Sheds* and *Shedings*) from Aprill to August, in scattering fashion, summering (as they terme it) their Cattle, and these are such a sort of people as were the ancient *Nomades*. The last, not least, matter of note is this, that the Inhabitants of *Morpeth* set their owne Towne on fire in the yeare of Christ 1215. in the spight they bare to King *John*, for that he and his *Rutays* ouer-ranne these Countreies.

This County hath five Market-Townes in it for her trade of buying and selling, 16. Castles for her strength and fortification, and 460. Parish-Churches for diuine seruice.





M A N I L A N D.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THe Ile of *Man* is termed by *Ptolemy*, *Mameda*; by *Pliny*, *Manabia*; by *Orosius*, *Manania*; by *Beda*, *Manania secunda*, and by *Gylas*, *Exbonia*, and *Manaw*. The *Britaine* name is *Mannaw*; the Inhabitants, *Mannings*; and we *Englishmen*, *The Ile of Man*. It boundeth North-ward vpon *Scotland*, South-ward vpon the Ile of *Anglesey*, East-ward vpon part of *Lancashire*, and West-ward vpon the Coast of *Ireland*.

(2) The forme is long and narrow: for from *Oxenflow* to the *Mull-hills*, where it is longest, it onely stretcheth it selfe to twentie nine miles; but from the widest part, which is from *Peele-Castle* to *Douglas-point*, are scarce nine; the whole compasse about, is fourtelcore and two miles.

(3) The ayre is so cold and sharpe, being bordering vpon the *Septentrional* parts, and for her shelter hauing but a wall of water. They haue few woods; onely they lichte sometimes vpon subterranean trees buried vnder the ground, by digging vp the earth for a clammy kinde of Turffe, which they vse for fuell.

(4) The soile is reasonable fruitfull both for Cattle, Fish, and Come; yet it rather commendeth the paines of the people then the goodnesse of the ground; for by the industry of the Inhabitants it yieldeth sufficiency of euery thing for it selfe, and sendeth good store into other Countreies. It hath fields (by good manuring) plenteous of Barley and Wheat, but especially of Oats; and from hence it cometh that the people eat most of all Oats-bread. It beares abundance of Hempe and Flaxe, and is full of mightie flocks of sheepe and other Cattell; yet are they smaller in body then we haue in *England*, and are much like to the Cattle in *Ireland* that are neighbouring vpon it.

(5) This

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(5) This commoditie makes this Iland more happie then we are here: for the people are there free from vnecessary commencements of Suites, from long and dilatory Pleas, and from friuolous seeing of Lawyers No Iudge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Instruments, or making of Proccesses. All Controuersies are there determined by certaine Iudges, without writings or other charges, and then they call *Deemsters*, and chuse forth among themselves. If any complaint be made to the Magistrate for wrongs eyther done or suffered, he presently taketh vp a stone, and fixeth his marke vpon it, and so deliuereth it vnto the partie plaintiffe, by vertue of which he both cals his aduersary to appearance, and to produce his witnesses. If the case fall out to be more litigious, and of greater consequence then can easily be ended, it is then referred to twelue men, whom they terme *The Keyes of the Iland*. Another happinesse enricheth this Iland, namely the securitie and government thereof, as being defended from neighbour enemies by Souldiers that are prest and ready; for on the South-side of the Ile stands *Bala-Curi* (the Bishops chiefe place of residence) and the *Pyle*, and a *Black-house* standing in a little Iland, where there is a continuall Garrison of Souldiers. And it is so well managed for matter of rule and ciuill discipline, that every man there possesseth his owne in peace and safetie. No man liues in dread or danger of losing what he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing or theeuing, or licentious liuing.

(6) The Inhabitants of this Iland are for the most part religious, and louing to their Pastors, to whom they doe much reuerence and respect, frequenting daily to diuine Seruice, without diuision in the Church or innouation in the Common-weale. The wealthier sort, and such as hold the fairest possessions, doe imitate the people of *Linca-shire*, both in their honest carriage and good house-keeping. Howbeit, the common sort of people both in their language and manners, come nearest vnto the *Irish*, although they somewhat relish and fauour of the qualities of the *Norwigi-*

(7) Things

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(7) Things not worthy to be buried in the graue of obliuion are, that this Iland in the midst thereof riseth vp with hills, standing very thicke; amongst which the highest is called *Seefull*, from whence vpon a cleare and faire day, a man may easily see three Kingdomes at once; that is, *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*. This Ile prohibits the customary manner of begging from doore to doore, detestling the disorders, as well Ciuill as Ecclesiasticall of neighbour Nations. And last, nor least, that deserves to be committed to memory, is, that the women of this Country, wheresoeuer they goe out of their doores, gird themselves about with the winding-sheete that they purpose to be buried in, to shew themselves mindfull of their mortalitie: and such of them as are at any time condemned to dye, are sowed within a sacke, and flung from a rocke into the Sea.

(8) The whole Isle is diuided into two parts, South and North, whereof the one resembleth the *Scotish* in speech, the other the *Irish*. It is defended by two Castles, and hath seauenteene Parishes, five Market-Townes, and many Villages.

A Chronicle of the Kings of M A N.

CHAPTER XLIIII.

IT is here very pertinent to the purpose, to insert a small History of this Island, that the achievements heretofore had, may not be utterly buried, although they are waxen very old, and almost torne from remembrance by the teeth of Time. It is confessed by all, that the Brittaines held this Island, as they did all Britaine. But when the Nations from the North overflowed these South parts, like violent tempests, it became subiect to the Scots. Afterwards, the Norwegians who did most hurt from the Northerne Sea by their manifold robberies, made this Island and the Hebrides to be their haunt, and erected Lords and petty Kings in the same, as is expressed in this Chronicle, written (as is reported) by the Monks of the Abbey of Ruffin.

A Chronic'le of the Kings of M A N.

ANno Dom. 1065. Edward, of blessed memory, King of England, departed this life, and Harold the Sonne of Godwyn succeeded him in the Kingdome: against whom Harold Harfager (King of Norway) came into the field, and fought a Battle at Ssainford-bridge: but the English obtaining the victory, put them all to flight. Out of which chafe Godred, surnamed Crovan, the sonne of Harald the blacke of Iseland, came vnto Godred the sonne of Syrris, who Raigned then in Man, and honourably receiued him.

(1) The same yeare William the Bastard Conquered England, and Godred the son of Syrris died, his sonne Fingal succeeding him.

(3) An-

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(3) An. 1066. *Godred Crovan* assembled a great Fleet, and came to *Man*, and fought with the people of the Land, but received the worst, and was queereonie.

The second time renewing his Forces and his Fleet, he sailed into *Man*, and ioyned Battle with the *Manksen*, but was vanquished as before, and driven our of the field. Howbeit, what he could not at first bring to passe with power in those two kuerall onsets, he afterward effected by policie. For the third time gathering a great multitude together, he arrived by night in the haven called *Rossy*, and hid three hundred men in a Wood, which stood vpon the hanging hollow brow of an hill called *Scaefull*. The Sunne being risen, the *Manksen* put their people in order of Battle, and with a violent charge encountred with *Godred*. The fight was hot for a time, and stood in a doubtfull suspence, till those three hundred men starting out of the Ambush behinde their backes, began to soile the *Manksen*, put them to the worst, and forced them to flic. Who seeing themselves thus discomfited, and finding no place of refuge left them to escape, with pittfull lamentation submitted themselves vnto *Godred*, and besought him not to put to the sword such poore remainder of them as was left aliue. *Godred* hauing compassion on their calamities, (for he had bene nursed for a time and brought vp among them) sounded a retreat, and prohibited his Host any longer pursuit. He being thus possessed of the *Ile of Man*, dyed in the Island that is called *Il*, when he had reigned sixteene yeares. He left behinde him three sonnes, *Lagman*, *Harald*, and *Olave*.

(4) *Lagman* the eldest, taking vpon him the Kingdome, reigned seauen yeares. His brother *Harald* rebelled against him a great while, but at length was taken prisoner by *Lagman*, who caused his members of generation to be cut off, and his eyes to be put our of his head, which traitie this *Lagman* afterwards repenting, gaue our the Kingdome of his owne accord, and wearing the badge of the Lords Crosse, tooke a journey to *Jerusalem*, in which he dyed.

(5) An. 1075. all the Lords and Nobles of the Islands hearing of the death of *Lagman*, dispatched Ambassa.

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Ambassadours to *Murecard O-brien*, King of Ireland, and requested that he would send some worthy and industrious man of the Bloud Royall to be their King, till *Olave* the sonne of *Godred* came to full age. The King yeelding to their request, sent one *Diognald* the sonne of *Tade*, and charged him to gouerne the Kingdome (which by right belonged to another,) with lenitie and gentleness. But after he was come to the Crowne, forgetting, or not weighing the charge that his Lord and Master had giuen him, wayed his place with great tyranny, committing many outrages and cruelties, and so reigned three yeares: till all the Princes of the Ilands agreeing together, rose vp against him, and made him flie into Ireland.

(6) An. Dom. 1111. *Olave* the sonne of *Godred Cronan* aforesaid, began his raigne, and reigned fortie yeares a peaceable Prince. He tooke to wife *Affrica*, the daughter of *Fergus* of *Gal-way*, of whom he begat *Godred*. By his Concubines he had *Raignald*, *Lagman*, and *Harald*, besides many daughters, whereof one was married to *Summerled*, Prince of *Herergaidel*, who caused the ruine of the Kings of the Ilands. On her he begat foure sonnes, *Dulgal*, *Raignald*, *Engus*, and *Olave*.

(7) An. Dom. 1144. *Godred* the sonne of *Olave*, was created King of *Man*, and reigned thirtie yeares. In the third yeare of his raigne the people of *Dublin* sent for him, and made him their King. Which *Mure-card* King of Ireland maligning, raised warre, and sent *Osbeley* his halfe brother by the mothers side with 3000. men at Armes to *Dublin*, who by *Godred* and the *Dublinians* was slaine, and the rest all put to flight. These atchieuements made, *Godred* returned to *Man*, and began to vse tyranny, turning the Noblemen out of their inheritances. Whereupon one called *Thorfin* (*Ossers* sonne) being mightier then the rest, came to *Summerled*, and made *Dulgal* (*Summerleds* sonne) King of the Ilands: whereof *Godred* hauing intelligence, prepared a Nauie of 80. Shippes to meet *Summerled*. And in the yeare 1156. there was a Battle fought at Sea on Twelfth day at night, and many slaine on both sides; But the next day they grew to a pacification, and diuided the Kingdome of

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of the Ilands among themselves. This was the cause of the overthrow of the Kingdome of the Isles.

(8) Ann 1158. *Summerled* came to *Man*, with a fleet of fiftie three saile, put *Godred* to flight, and wasted the Iland. *Godred* vpon this crossed ouer to *Norway* for ayde against *Summerled*. But *Summerled* in the meane time arriuing at *Rhinsin*, and hauing gathered together a fleet of 160 ships, coueting to subdue all *Scotland*, by the iust iudgement of God, was vanquished by a few, and both himselfe and his sonne slaine, with an infinite number of people.

(9) The fourth day after, *Raignald* began to raigue, but *Godred* comming vpon him out of *Norway* with a great multitude of Armed men, tooke his brother *Raignald*, and bereft him both of his eyes and genitall members. On the fourth Ides of *November*, An. Dom. 1187. *Godred* King of the Ilands dyed, and his body was translated to the *Ile of Ely*. He left behinde him three sonnes, *Raignald*, *Olave*, and *Yuar*. He ordained in his life time that *Olave* should succeed him, because he onely was borne legitimate. But the people of *Man* seeing him to be scarce ten yeares old, sent for *Raignald*, and made him their King. This caused great diuision, and many turbulent attempts betwene the two Brethren for the space of thirtie eight yeares; which had no end, till at a place called *Tingualla* there was a battle stricke betweene them, wherein *Olave* had the victory, and *Raignald* was slaine. The Monkes of *Rufin* translated his body vnto the Abbey of *S. Mary de Fournus*, and there interred it in a place which himselfe had chosen for that purpose.

(10) An. 1230. *Olave* and *Godred Don* (who was *Raignalds* sonne) with the *Norwegians* came to *Man*, and diuided the Kingdome among themselves. *Olave* held *Man*, and *Godred* being gone vnto the Ilands, was slaine in the *Ile Lathmu*. So *Olave* obtained the Kingdome of the Isles. He dyed the twelfth Calends of *June*, Anno 1237. in *Saint Patrickes* Iland, and was buryed in the Abbey of *Rufin*.

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(11) *Harrold* his sonne succeeded him, being foureteene yeares of age, and raigned 12 yeares. In the yeare 1239. he went vnto the King of *Norway*, who after two yeares confirmed vnto him, his heyres and successours, vnder his Seale, all the Ilands which his predecessours had possessed.

(12) An. 1242. *Harrold* returned out of *Norway*, and being by the Inhabitants honourably received, had peace with the Kings of *England* and of *Scotland*. The same yeare he was sent for by the King of *Norway*, and married his daughter. In the yeare 1249. as he returned homeward with his wife, he was drowned in a tempest neere vnto the coasts of *Radland*.

(13) An Dom. 1249. *Raignald* the sonne of *Olave*, and brother to *Harrold*, began his raigne, and on the thirtieth day thereof was slaine by one *Tuar* a Knight, in a meadow neere vnto the holy *Trinitie Church*, and lyeth buried in the Church of *S. Mary of Rusin*.

(14) In the yeare 1252. *Magnus*, the sonne of *Olave*, came to *Man* and was made King. The next yeare following he went to the King of *Norway*, and stayed there a yeare.

(15) In the yeare 1265. *Magnus* (*Olaves* sonne) King of *Man*, and of the Ilands, departed this life, at the Castle of *Rusin*, and was buried in the Church of *S. Mary of Rusin*.

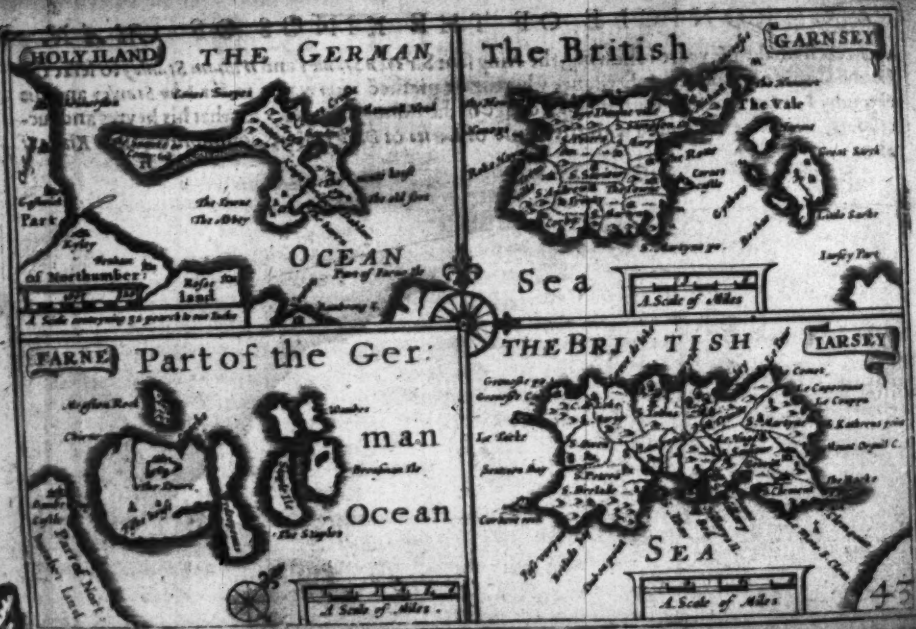
(16) In the yeare 1266. the Kingdome of the Ilands was translated, by reason of *Alexander* King of *Scots*, who had gotten into his hands the Westerne Ilands, and brought the *Ile of Man* vnder his dominion, as one of that number.

(17) An. 1340. *William Montacute* Earle of *Salisbury* wrested it from the *Scottish* by strong hand and force of Armes: and in the yeare 1393. (as *Thomas Walsingham* saith) he sold *Man* and the Crowne thereof vnto *William Scroope* for a great summe of money. But he being beheaded for high Treason, and his goods confiscate, it came into the hands of *Henry* the Fourth, King of *England*, who granted this Iland vnto *Henry Percy* Earle of *Northumberland*. But *Henry Percy* entering into
open

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upon rebellion the fift yeare following, the King sent Sir John Stanley and William Stanley to seize the Ile and Castle of Man, the inheritance whereof he granted afterwards to Sir John Stanley and his heyres by Letters Patentes, with the Patronage of the Bishopricke, &c. So that his heyres and successors, who were honoured with the Title of Earls of Derby, were commonly called Kings of Man.





H O L Y I L A N D.

CHAPTER XLV.

THis Island is called *Lindisfarne*, by the River *Lind* that is opposite vnto it on the Coast of *Northumberland*. *Beela* termeth it a *Deiny* Island. The *Britann* name it *Isle medietate*, for that it twice every day fullreth an extraordinary inundation and ouer-flowing of the Ocean in manner of an Island, which twice likewise makes it continent to the Land, and returning vnto her warrie habitation, layes the Shoare bare againe, as before. It is called in English, *Holy-land*, for that in ancient times many *Monks* haue bene accustomed to retire themselves thither, and to make it their receptacle for solitude: haniog on the West and South, *Northumberland*, and more South-Eastward the Island *Farne*.

(1) The forme of it is long and narrow, the West side narrower then the East, and are both conioyned by a very small spang of land that is left vnto *Conies*. The South is much broader then the rest. It is from East to West, about two thousand two hundred and fiftie paces; and from North to South, twelue hundred and fiftie paces; so that the circumference cannot be great.

(3) The ayre is not very good, either for health or delight, as being seated on those parts that are subiect to extremitie of cold, and greatly troubled with vapours and foggy mists that arise from the Seas.

(4) The soile cannot be rich, being rockie and full of stones, and vnfit for Corne and Tillage. It is neither commended for hills to feed sheepe, nor pastures to fat Cattle, neither hath it Vallies replenished with sweet springs, or running riuellers, onely one excepted descending from a standing pond. The onely thing this Island yeeldeth, is a strand accomodate a puerle for fishing and fowling.

(1) No.

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(5) Notwithstanding, this is very worthy of note concerning the same, which *Alcan* wrote in an Epistle to *Egfred* King of *Northumberland*, namely, that it was a place more venerable then all the places of *Britaine*, and that after the departure of *S. Paulinus* from *York*, there Christian Religion began in their Nation, though afterwards it there felt the first beginning of misery and calamitie, being left to the spoyle of *Pagans* and *Murderers*.

(6) It is also remembered of this land, that sometimes there hath beene in it an Episcopall See, which *Aiden* the *Scot* inuised (being called thither to Preach the Christian Faith to the people of *Northumberland*) being thus delighted with the solitary situation thereof, as a most fit place for retire. But afterwards when the *Danes* rised and robbed all the Sea-Coasts, the Episcopall See was translated to *Durham*.

(7) This land so small in account either for compass or Commoditie, and so vnpeopled and vnprofitable, cannot be numerous in Townes and Villages. It hath in it onely one Towne, with a Church and a Castle, vnder which there is a commodious Hauen, defended with a Block-house, situate vpon an hill towards the South-East.

FARNEILE.

THIS Ile South-eastward seven miles from *Holy Island*, sheweth it selfe distant almost two miles from *Bambrough* Castle. On the West and South it beareth vpon *Northumberland*, and on the North-east-side it hath other smaller Islands adioyning to it, as *Widopens* & *Staple Island*, which lie two miles off *Brough*, and two lesser then these, which are called the *Wambes*.

(1) The forme of this Ile is round, and no larger in compass then may easily be ridden in

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in one halfe of a day. The bredth of it is but five miles, and the length no more. The whole circumference extends it selfe no further then to fifteene miles.

(3) The ayre is very vnwholesome, and subiect both to many *Dysenteries* and other diseases, by reason of the mistie fogges and exhalations that are thereunto drawne vp from the Ocean. It is many times troubled with vnusuall tempests of windes, with boisterous fury of stormy raines, and with feuerall and vncouth rages of the Sea.

(4) The soile cannot be fertile, being encircled about with craggy clifs; neither hath it in it much matter either of pleasure or profit. It can neither defend it selfe from cold, lacking tiuell, as Wood, Coale, Turkes, &c. nor from famine, wanting food, as Corne, Pastures, Cattle, &c. The best commoditie it yeelds, is Fish and Fowle.

(5) This thing neuertheless is worthy to be remembred of it, which *Beda* (writing of the life of *Cuthbert* Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, that *Tuselar Patron* of the *Northern Englishmen*) reporteth, namely, that in this Ile he built a Citie fitting his gouernment, and erected certaine houses in the same; the whole building standing almost round in compasse, and reaching the space of foure or five pearches. The wall about it he made higher then a mans height, to withhold and keepe in the wanton lasciuiousnesse both of his thoughts and eyes, and to eleuate the whole intention of his minde vp to heauenly desires, that he might wholly giue himselfe to the seruice of God. But these are all made the ruines of time, as for hence many other Monuments haue bene, of worthy antiquitie.

(6) I cannot report that there are now many houses standing in it, much lesse Townes or Villages. Onely this, that it hath a Tower or place of Fortification belonging vnto it, placed well-neere in the middle part of the Ile.

G A R N S E Y.

THis Island lieth about five leagues Northwest from *Iersey*, and is compassed (like to her neighbour) with the *British Sea*. It lieth in length from *Plymouth bay* South-west, to *Lancrosse de Ankers* Northeast, thirteene miles: in bredth from *S. Martins point* Southeast, to the *Howe* Northwest nine miles; and is in circuit thirte six miles. The Emperour *Antonine* hauing the rule and domination of *France* (at that time called *Gaulle*, from whence the word *Gallia* is deriued) did name this Island *Sarnia*, which afterward by the change of Times and corruption of Languages, was long since (and is at this day) called *Garnsey*.

(2) This Ile in forme and fashion standeth in the Sea, much like to a Parke that is incompassed round about with a Pale of Rockes, being very defensible vnto the Island from the attempting inuasion of enemies.

(3) The Aire and Climate of this Ile hath little or no difference in temper or qualitie from that of *Iersey*. And this deserues to be remembred of it; that in this Ile is neither Toade, Snake, Adder, or any other venomous creature, and the other hath great plentie.

(4) It standeth for the most part vpon a rocke, very high in many places from the Sea. Neuertheless the Soile is very fruitfull, yeelding forth great plentie of grasse for their Sheepe and other Cattell, which they haue to serue all vses. Their fields in the Summer time are so naturally garnished with flowers of all sorts, that a man (being there) might conceit himselfe to be in a pleasant artificiall garden.

(5) The Inhabitants are not so much giuen to tillage, as they of *Iersey*, though the soile be as fruitfull. They haue of late taken great delight in planting and setting of trees of all sorts, and especially of Apples, by reason whereof they make much Cider. Their commodities are alike, and their helps from the Sea no lesse, or rather more.

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(6) In this Ile are many great Steepe Rocks, among which is found a hard Stone called by the *Frenchmen Sinyris*, which we terme *Emerill*. This stone is seruiceable for many purposes, and many Trades, as Glasiery, &c. but especially for the Goldsmiths and Lapidaries, to cut their precious stones.

(7) It hath a head of Land vpon the North part thereof, the passage into which is so narrow, that a man would thinke that at every Tyde (the Sea beating strongly on both sides) it were in a continuall danger to be sundred from the other part of the Ile. This place is called *S. Michael in the Vale*, where (in former times) stood a Priory, or a Couent of religious persons, the ruines whereof are at this day to be seene.

(8) The gouernment of this Ile, in nature and forme resembles the other of *Tarfy*, of whom shall be said. The people in their Originall and Language alike also, but in their customes and conditions they come neerer the ciuill fashions of the *English*. Other matters of moment I finde not worthy to be recorded.

It hath ten Parishes, and one Market-Towne, being also a Hauen, and is called *S. Peters Port*, built close by the *Peere*, and *Castle Cornet*.

I E R S E Y.

THe two Ilands *Iersey* and *Garnsey*, being the onely remaines of the Dukedome of *Normandie*, that in former times many yeares together was in the possession, and vnder the command of the Kings of *England*, annexing thereunto a large Territory and glorious title to the Crowne, are both seated in the Sea called *Mare Britannicum*, the Ocean parting them a good distant asunder, and are now both adiuncts, and within the circuit of *Hampshire*. For the first (being the Isle of *Iersey*) it lyeth vpon the *British Sea*, hauing on the North parts the coasts of *Hampshire*, and on the South the Country of *Normandy*.

(2) This Iland is long, not much vnlike the fashion of an Egge. It containes in length from *Sent-martin Poole* vpon the West, to *Mount Orgueil Castle* on the East, ten miles, and in bredth from *Dubon point* to *Plymouth-bay*, six miles: the whole circuit of the Iland being thirtie eight miles. It is distant from a little Iland called *Alderney*, about foure leagues. It was in old time called *Casaria*; whether from *Julius Octavianus*, or any the other *Cajars* that followed, is vnknowne. But the *French-men* haue by corruption of speech long time called it *Iersey*.

(3) It is a very delightfome and healthfull Iland, and giueth a pleasant aspect vnto the Seas. It lyeth Southward not farre from a craggie ridge of rocks, which is much feared of the Mariners, and makes the passage that way very dangerous, howbeit it serues for a forcible defence against *Pirates*, or any strangers that attempt inuasion, and they are termed *Casquets*.

(4) The Soile is very fertile, bringing forth store of Corne and Cattle, but especially of sheepe, that are of reasonable bignesse, the most of them bearing foure hornes a peece: Their wooll very fine and white, of which the Inhabitants make their *Iersey stockings*, which are ordinarily to be had in most parts of *England*, and yeeld a great commoditie vnto the Iland.

(5) The first originall of the Inhabitants sprung either from the *Normans*, or *Britains*, or both, They

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They speake *French*, though after a corrupt manner, and haue continued their names, language, customes, and Country, without any, or little intermixture, these many hundred yeares, hauing beene vnder the jurisdiction of the *English* ever since the vntimely and vnnaturall death of *Robert Duke of Normandie*, eldest sonne to *William the Conquerour*.

(6) The people of this Country liue very pleasantly, as well by the profits of the Land, as the helpes and furtherances of the Sea, that yeelds vnto them (and especially in Summer season) great store of fish, but principally Conger and Lobsters, the greatest and fattest vpon the coast of *England* Wood is very scant, for their best fuell is Turffe: some Coale they haue brought vnto them, but it is very deare; straw, furre, and ferne seruing their ordinary vses. The middle part of the Island hath many pretty Hills rising in it, yeelding a delightfull object vnto the vallies, that receiue from one another a mutuall pleasure.

(7) The Gouvernour of the Ile is the Captaine thereof, who appointeth certaine Officers vnder him: the principall of whom, carrieth the name and title of a Bailiffe, that in ciuill causes hath the assistance of twelue Jurats to determine of differences, and minister Iustice: in criminall matters; seuen: in matters of reason and conscience, five. Their twelue are chosen out of the twelue Parishes: so that no man goeth further to complaine, then to his owne Iurate in ordinary Controversies; but matters of moment and difficultie are determined before the Bailiffe in a generall meeting.

(8) This Ile hath two little Islands adiacent; the one *S. Albons*, the other *Hillary Island*. It hath twelue Parishes, and foure Castles. No other Monuments of name or note.



THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

CHAPTER I.

A Nequitie hath avouched, that the whole Isle of *Britannia* was divided into three parts. The first and fairest lay contained within the *French Seas*; the Rivers of *Seuerne*, *Dee*, and *Humber*; called then *Eborger*, which name yet it retaineth in *Welsh*; in *English* called *England*. The second part occupied all the land Northward from *Humber*, to the *Orkney Sea*, called by the *Latines*, *Mare Caledonium*, or *Deucaledonium*, now famously knowne by the name of *Scotland*. The third part was this, lying betwixt the *Irish Seas*, the Rivers *Seuerne* and *Dee*, and was called *Cambria*, which name doth yet continue with them, though we, the *English*, call it *Wales*, as the people *Welshmen*, which is, *strange* and *strangers*; for so at this day the dwellers of *Tyrol* in the higher *Germany*, whence our *Saxons* are said to haue come, doe name the *Italian* (their next neighbour) a *Welshman*; and his language *Welsh*.

(2) This opinion *Verflegan* doth altogether contradict, rather iudging by the ancient *Teutonicke* tongue, which the *Germanis* spake, and wherein the *G.* is pronounced for *W.* that these *Saxons* called them *Gallies* from the *Gauls*, whence their originall proceeded, rather then *Welsh* from *strangers*; which he thinketh could not be, considering their habitations so neere vnto them; and that the like was in use, he proueth by the words of *French*, *Gardian* for *Wardian*, *Cornuallus* for *Cornwallis*, yea, and *Galles* for *Wales*, calling our most famous *Edward*, Prince of *Galles*, not Prince of *Wales*; inasmuch that the County of *Lombardy*, bordering along vpon the *Germanis*, was of them called *Gallia*.

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Gis-alpina, and at this day *Welsh-land*. So likewise doe the *Netherlanders* call the Inhabitants of *Hennat* and *Artois*, *Wallen* or *Walloon*, and some parts of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, *Welsh-Brabant*, and *Welsh-Flanders*, and all because of the language or lineage of the *Gaules*. Neither do the meere Natives of *Wales* know any other name of their Country then *Cambria*, of themselves, then *Cambri* or *Cumri*, or of their language then *Cambrac*. But leauing this opinion free to his affection, we will proceed.

(3) *Wales* therefore being anciently bounded as before, the *Saxons* did afterwards win by force from the *Britaines*, all the plaine and champion Country ouer the *Riuer Dee*; and especially *Offa* King of *Mercia*, made their limits straiter, by making a ditch of great bredth & depth, to be a Meere betwixt his Kingdom and *Wales*. This ditch is in many places to be scene at this day, and beares the name of *Clawb Offa*, that is, *Offars Ditch*. The Country betweene it and *England* is commonly called the *Marches*, and is for the most part inhabited by *Welshmen*, especially in *North-Wales*, euen to the *Riuer Dee*. This admirable Trench began at *Basingwerke* in *Flintshire*; betweene *Chester* and *Rutblan*, and ran along the hills to the South Sea, a little from *Bristow*, reaching aboue an hundred miles in length.

(4) *Siluester Giraldus* makes the *Riuer Wye* to be the Meere betweene *England* and *Wales*, on the South part, called *South-Wales*: whence he ascribeth the breadth of *Wales* vnto *Saint Davids* in *Mennenia*, to be an hundred miles; and the length from *Caeleu* vpon *Vske* in *Gwentland*, to *Holly head* in *Anglesey*, an hundred miles, he might haue said thirtie more.

(5) About the yeare of Christ 870. our *Alfred* reigning in *England*, *Rodericus Magnus* King of *Wales* did diuide it into three, *Talaiths*, *Regions*, or *Territories*, which were called Kingdomes. This *Rodericus Magnus* gaue *Venedotia*, *Gwyneth* or *North-Wales*, to *Anarad* his eldest sonne; to *Cadell* his second sonne, *Demetia*, *Debenarth* or *South-Wales*; and to *Mervin* his third sonne, *Powys*.

(6) *North-*

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(6) *North-Wales* had vpon the North side, the *Irish Sea*, from the River *Dee* at *Basingwerk* to *Aberdyn*; vpon the West and South-West, the River *Dyui*, which diuideth it from *South-Wales*, and in some places from *Powysland*. And on the South and East, it is diuided from *Powys*, sometimes with high hills, and sometimes with Riuers, till it come againe to the River *Dee*. It is generally full of high mountaines, craggie rockes, great woods, and deepe vallies, many straight dangerous places, deepe and swift Riuers.

(7) This Land was of old time diuided into foure parts, *Môn*, *Aruon*, *Merioneth*, and *Berneddwlan*, or the middle Country, and each of these were againe diuided into seuerall Cantreues, and they subdiuided into their Cymeden or Commots, wherein we follow that diuision which was in the time of *Llewelyn ap Gruffin*, last Prince of *Wales*, according to a Copie imparted to me by a worshipfull friend and learned Antiquarie, as seeming farre more exact then that of Doctor *Pendel*.

(8) *Anglesey* the chiefest, is separated from the maine Land with the River *Morai*, wherein at *Aberfrw* was the Princes Court, now a meane village. In this Island is a faire Towne called *Beaumaris*, and a common passage to *Ireland* at *Caegebi*, in English, *Holly-head*.

(9) *Aruon*, the second part of *North-Wales*, is now called *Carmarunshire*, the strongest Country within that Principallitie, giuing place to none for fertilitie of the ground, or for plentie of Wood, Castle, Fish, and Fowle, &c. Here are the Townes of *Caernarun*, in old time called *Cae-Segon*, and *Bangor* the Bishops See, with diuers other ancient Castles, and places of memory. This portion hath on the North, the Sea and *Morai*; vpon the East and South-east, the River *Conwy*, which diuideth it from *Denbighshire*; and on the South-west is separated from *Merioneth*, by Riuers, Mountaines, and Meares.

(10) *Merioneth* was the third part of *Gwyneth*, and keepeth the name till this day; is full of hills, and much noted for the resort of people that repaire thither to take Hertings. Vpon the North it hath

THE DESCRIPTION OF WALLS.

hath *Arvon* and *Denbigh-land*; vpon the South, *Caerdig-an-shire*; and vpon the East, *Montgomery-shire*, heretofore part of *Powys*. In this Countie standeth the Towne of *Harlech*, and a great Lake called *Llyn Tegyd*. This Country is likewise full of Cattle, Fowle, and Fish, and hath in it great store of redde Deere and Roes, but there is much scarcitie of Corne.

(11) *T Bernedhwlad* was the fourth part of *Gwyneth*, and may be called in *English*, The middle Country: is inclosed with hilles, on the East, West, and South-parts, and with the Sea Northward. It is plentifull of Cattle, Fish, and Fowle, as also of Corne: and is diuided in the middelt with the Riuer *Clwyd*, to which run a number of other Riuers from the hilles. In this part is *Dyffryn Clwyd*, the fairest Valley within *Wales*, containing eighteene miles in length, and seauen in breadth. In which is the Towne and Castle of *Ruthlan*, neere vnto the Sea; and not farre thence, *S. Asaph*, an Episcopall seat, betweene the Riuers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*. Herein stands the faire Towne and goodly Castle of *Denbigh*, situated vpon a Rocke, the greatest Market-Towne of *North-Wales*: and from thence is scene the Towne and Castle of *Ruthyn*, faire for prospect, and fruitfull for fire. This part of *North-Wales*, hath the Sea vpon the North; *Dee* toward the East; *Arvon*, the Riuer *Conwy*, and *Meryneth* vpon the West; and the Country then called *Powys*, vpon the South.

And these were the Meares and bounds of the foure partes of *Venedotia*, *Gwyneth*, or *North-Wales*.

(12) The second *Talaith* or Kingdome, was *Mathraual* or *Powys*. To this belonged the Country of *Powys*, and the Land betweene *Wye* and *Senerne*. It had *South-Wales* vpon the South and West, with the Riuers *Wye* and *Tywy*, and other Meares: vpon the North, *Gwyneth*; and vpon the East, the Marches of *England*, from *Chester* to *Wye*, a little about *Hereford*. This part was diuided into *Powis Vador*, *Powis* betweene *Wye* and *Senerne*, and *Powis Wenwynwyn*. In *Powis Vador* is the Castle of *Hale* in *Bramfeld*, and the Castle of *Chirke* in *Chirkeland*; the Castle likewise of *Whittington*; and Lordship of *Oswestrie*, with others.

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(13) The second part of *Powis*, or the Territory belonging to *Mathraual*, is *Rowis* betweene *Wye* and *Seuerne*, (or *Gwy* and *Hauren*) whereof some is at this day in *Montgomery-shire*, some in *Radnor-shire*, and some in *Brecknock-shire*; and among sundry other, hath these Townes and Castles following.

Montgomery: The Castle of *Clyn*: The Towne of *Knighbron*: The Castle of *Cymaron*: *Prestryn*: The Towne and Castle of *Radnor*, called in *Welsh*, *Maeſyued*, which is at this day the Shire-Towne: The Towne of *Kinson*, and the Castle of *Huntingdon*.

(14) The third part belonging to *Mathraual* (chiefe seat of *Powys*, after the *Welsh* were driven from *Pengwern* or *Shrewsburie*) was *Powys Wenwynwyn*; a Country full of Woods, Hilles, and Rivers, hauing in it among others, the Townes of *Wulsh-Poole*, *Newtowne*, *Machinhaeth Aruſly* was anciently in this part, but afterward it came to the Princes of *Gwyneth*.

This may suffice, for the description of that which in old time was called *Gwyneth* and *Powys*.

(15) It now remaineth that we describe the last kingdome of *Wales*, called *Demetia*, *Debenarth*, or the *Talaith* of *Dinewowr*, which although it was the greatest, yet was it not the best, because it was much molested with *Flemings* and *Normans*, and for that also diuers parts thereof would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent*, and in *Morganwa*.

(16) This was diuided into sixe parts, of which *Caerdigan* was the first, and is a Champion Countrey, without much Wood. It hath *Merionys-shire* on the North; part of *Powys* vpon the East; *Carmarden-shire* and *Pembroke-shire*, with the River *Twi*, vpon the South; and vpon the West; the *Irish* Sea. In this part is the Towne of *Caerdigan* vpon *Twi*, not farre from the Sea; as also the Towne of *Aberſwyth* vpon the River *Iſwyth*; and *Lhanbadarnowr*, which in times past was a great Sanctuary: there were also many Castles; as of *Stratneyrie*, of *Walter*, of *Lhenyſted*, of *Dyuerth*, and of *Aber Roydell*, &c.

(17) The

THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

(17) The second part was called *Dynet*, and at this day *Pembroke-shire*. It hath vpon the North and West, the *Irish Sea*; vpon the East, *Carmarthen-shire*; and vpon the South, *Seuerne*. There are in it sundry Townes and Hauens: among others, these: *Pembroke: Tenby: Hereford West*, with the goodly and many branched Hauen of *Milford*, called in *Welsh*, *Aberdangieddort*: *S. Davids*, or *Menevia*, which is the chiefest See in *Wales*: *Fiscard*, called *Aberwryn*: and *Newport*, named *Trefdrefh*.

(18) The third part was *Caermarden-shire*, which is a Country accounted the strongest part of all *South-Wales*: as that which is full of high Mountaines, great Woods, and faire Rivers.

(19) The fourth, called *Morganwe*, now *Glamorgan-shire*, hath on the South, the *Seuerne Sea*, which diuideth it from *Deiunshire* and *Cornewall*: vpon the West and North-west, *Caermarden-shire*: vpon the North-east, *Brecknock-shire*; and vpon the East, *Monmouth-shire*.

(20) The fift, now called *Gwent*, and in *Monmouth-shire*, hath in it the ancient Citie of *Caerlbon* vpon *Uske*. There are also diuers Townes and Castles, *Chepstow*, *Glynisrygul*, *Ros*, *Tyntern* vpon the Riuer *Wye*, &c. This is a faire and fertile Country. It hath on the West, *Glamorgan* and *Brecknock-shires*: vpon the North, *Hereford-shire*: vpon the East, *Gloucester-shire*: with the Riuer *Wye* and the Riuer *Seuerne* vpon the South and South-east.

(21) The last is *Brecknock-shire*, for the most part full of Mountaines, Woods, and Rivers. This Country is both great and large, being full of faire plaines and vallyes for Corne: it hath plentie of thicke Woods, Forrests, and Parkes. It is full also of cleere and deepe Rivers, of which *Seuerne* is the chiefest; although there be other faire Rivers, as *Uske* and the like.

(22) Thus farre concerning the ancient *Welsh* diuision by *Talairis*: but the present diuision distributeth them more compendiously into two Countries, and twelue Shires, enacted so by Parliament vnder King *Henry* the eight. The Countries are *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*, which have shewd

THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

red, and as it were devoured betwene them, all *Powysland*; each of which Countries contains sixe Shires.

North-Wales.	<i>Anglesey.</i> <i>Carnarvon.</i> <i>Merioneth.</i> <i>Denbigh.</i> <i>Flint.</i> <i>Montgomery.</i>	South-Wales.	<i>Caerdygan.</i> <i>Pembrok.</i> <i>Carmarthen.</i> <i>Glamorgan.</i> <i>Breconsh.</i> <i>Radnor.</i>
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But whereas *Monmouth-shire*, and *Radnor*, were anciently parts, the first of *South-Wales*, the other of *Powys-land*: *Monmouth-shire* by Act of Parliament also vnder the same King, was pluckt away wholly from *Wales*, and laid to *England*, one of whose Counties and Shires, it was from that time forward, and is at this present reckoned; and *Radnor-shire* (as it were in lieu thereof) is comprehended in *South-Wales*. *Humphrey Heyd* a *Welsh*-Gentleman, in his Epistle and Map of old *Wales*, maketh mention of a *Welsh*-*Wales*, which he calleth *Dimeria* and *Dyser*, the one the *Latine*, and the other the *British* name thereof: but because it is wholly swallowed up by this last division, we will not perplex the Reader with superfluous and impertinent recitals.



P E M B R O K E - S H I R E .

C H A P T E R . I I .

P E M B R O K E - S H I R E , the furthest Promontory of all *West-wales*, lieth parted on the North from *Cardigan-shire* with the Rivers *Towy* and *Reach*; and on the East is confronted by *Carmarthen-shire*; the South and West shooting farre into the *Irish Seas*, is with the same altogether washed.

(2) The forme thereof is longer then it is broad; for from *S. Gwen* South-point to *Cardigan-bridge* in the North, are twentie-fixe miles; the Easterne *Landme* to *S. Davids* point in the West, are twentie miles; the whole incircumference is ninete three miles.

(3) The Aire is passing temperate, by the report of *Giraldus*, who confirmeth his reason from the site of *Ireland*, against which it butteth, and so neere adioyned, that King *Rufus* thought it possible to make a Bridge of his St. ypes over the Sea, whereby he might passe to *Ireland* on foot.

(4) Anciently it was possessed by the *Demetia*, further branched into *Cardigan* and *Carmarthen-shires*, as in that Countey hath beene said; and in the Saxons Conquest and Heptarchie, by the Brittaines, forced into those parts for refuge, whither *Henry* the first, and third of the Normans King, sent certaine *Flemings* (whose Country was ouerwhelmed with the breaking in of the Seas) to inhabite the maritim e Tract called *Kosse*, lying West vpon the River *Dougladye*. These *Dutchmen* (saith *Giraldus*) were a strong and stouid Nation, wont to warres, and accustomed to steale gaine by cloathing, Traffique, and Tillage, and euer readie for the field to fight in out: adding withall, that they were most loyall to the English, and most faithfull to the English-men. Whereupon *Malmesbury* writeth thus: Many a time did King *William Rufus* assaile the *Welsh*, but euer in vaine: which is to be wondred at, considering

P E M B R O K E - S H I R E.

his other fortunate successe. But (saith he) it may be the vntuenesse of the ground, and sharpnesse of the aire, that maintained their courage, and impeached his valour: which to redresse, King Henry his brother found meanes; for those Flemings, who in regard of his mothers kindred by the fathers side, sorely pestred and endammaged the English, he sent into Wales, both to purge and disburden his owne Kingdome, and to quell and keepe backe the courage of his enemies. These men here seated, deceiued not his expectation, but so carried themselves in his quarrell, that they seldome communicated with their neighbours, so that to this day they speake not the Language, and the Country is yet called *Little England beyond Wales*.

(5) The commodities of this Shire are Corne, Cattle, Sea-Fish, and Fowle, and in *Giraldus* his dayes of saleable Wines, the Hauens being so commodious for Ships arriuage: such is that at *Tenby*, and *Milford*, an Hauen of such capacitie, that sixteene Creekes, foue Bayes, and thirteene Roades, knowne all by seuerall names, are therein contained, where *Henry* of *Richmond*, of most happie memory, arriued with signall hopes of *Englands* freedome from vnder the gouernment of an vsurping Tyrant.

(6) Neere vnto this is *Pembroke* the Shire-Towne seated, more ancient in shew then it is in yeares, and more houses without Inhabitants, then I saw in any one Citie thorowout my survey. It is walled long-wise, and them but indifferent for repaire, containing in circuit eight hundred and fourescore pases, hauing three Gates of passage, and at the West end a large Castle, and locked-causey, that leads ouer the water to the decayed Priory of *Monton*. The site of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude, as *Mercator* doth measure, 14. and 33. minutes, and the eleuation from the North-pole in the degree of Latitude 52.

(7) A Citie as barren is old *Saint Davids*, neither clad with Woods, nor garnished with Rivers, nor beautified with Fields, nor adorned with Meadows, but lieth alwayes open both to winde and stormes.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

stormes. Yet hath it beene a Nursery to holy men; for herein liued *Calphurnius*, a Britaine Priest, whose wife was *Concha*, sister to *Saint Martin*, and both of them the parents of *Saint Patrick* the Apostle of Ireland. *Deui* a most religious Bishop, made this an Archiepiscopall See, remoued from *Isca Legionum*. This the Britaines call *Twy Dewy*, the house of *Deui*; we *Saint Davids*: a Citie with few Inhabitants; yet hath it a faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to *Saint Andrew* and *David*, in the midst of whose Quire lieth intombed *Edmund* Earle of *Richmond*, father to King *Henry* the seventh: whose Monument (as the *Prebends* told me) spared their Church from other defacements, when all went downe vnder the hammers of King *Henry* the eight. About this is a faire wall, and the Bishops Palace all of free stone, a goodly house I assure you, and of great receit, whose vncovered tops cause the curious workes in the walles daily to weepe, and them to feare their downefall ere long.

(8) But *Monten* the Priorie, and *S. Dogmels*, places of devout pietie erected in this Countie, found not the like fauour, when the commission of their dissolutions came downe against them, and the axes of destruction cut downe the props of their walles.

(9) This Shire hath beene strengthened with fixteene Castles, besides two *Block-houses*, commanding the mouth of *Milford Haue*, and is still traded in five Market-Townes, being diuided into seven Hundreds, and in them seated one hundred forrie five Parish-Churches.

**RADNOR BREK
NOK CARDIGAN
and CAERMAR:
THEN discribed**



MEERORDIAE

RADNOR-SHIRE.

CHAPTER III.

RADNOR-SHIRE lieth bordered vpon the North with the Countrey *Monmouth*; vpon the East toucheth *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*: the Riuer *Clawen* and *Wye* diuide it from *Brecknock* in the South: and the West part doth shorten point-wise into *Caydigan-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is in proportion triangle, euery side almost containing a like distance: for from West to North are twentie miles; from North to South, twenty two miles; and from South to West are twentie foure miles: the whole in circumference extending to fourescore and ten miles.

(3) The Aire thereof is sharpe and cold (as most of *Wales* is) for that the snow lyeth and lasteth long vnmelted vnder those shadowing high Hills and ouer-hanging Rockes.

(4) The Soile is hungry, though not barren, and that in the East and South the best: the other parts are rough and churlish, and hardly bettered by painfull labour; so that the riches of the North and West consisteth chiefly in the brood of Cattell.

(5) Anciently this Countrey was possessed by the *Silures*, a warlike people, and great withstanders of the *Roman* impositions, who had not onely them to fight against, but withall the vnaccessible *Mountaines*, wherewith this Shire is so ouerpressed and burdened, that many times I feared to looke downe from the hanging *Rockes*, whereunder I passed into those deepe and dark dales, seeming to me an entrance into *Limbo*. Among these (as say our *Historians*) that hatefull *Prince* to *God* and *Man*, *Portiger*, his Countreys scourge, and last *Memorke* of the *British* blood, by fire from Heaven was consumed with his incestuous wife, for whom *Minus* nameth the Countrey wherein his *Castle Rood*, *Garni*

RADNOR-SHIRE.

ger-Maur, of whose rubbish the *Castle Guthremon* was raised, as some are of opinion. Yet they of *North-Wales* will haue his destruction and *Castle* to stand in their parts neere vnto *Beth-Kellock*, where-
of we will further speake in the relation of his life. Fatall was this place also to *Llewellyn* the last
Prince of the *British Race*, who being betrayed by the men of *Euelsb*, fled into those vast *Mountaines*
of *Radnor*, where by *Adam Frantion* he was slaine, and his head (crowned with *Iuy*) set vpon the
Tower of London.

(6) Places most worthy of note in this Shire, are as ensueth: The first is *Radnor*, from whom the
County receiueth her Name, anciently *Magi*, where the *Commander* of the *Pacensian Regiment* lay, and
thought to be the *Magnos* in *Antonine* the Emperours Survey. This Towne is pleasantly seated vnder
a hill, whereon standeth mounted a large & strong Castle, from whose *Bulwarke* a Trench is drawne
along the West of the Towne, whereon a wall of stone was once raised, as by the remains in many
places appeareth. This Trench doth likewise inuerge her West side so farre as the *Riuer*, but after is
no more seene: whose Graduation is obserued to haue the Pole elevated for Latitude 52. degrees,
and 45. minutes; and for Longitude, from the first point of the West set by *Mercator* 17. degrees and
one minute.

Prestaya for beauntious building is the best in this Shire, a Towne of Commerce; wonderfully fre-
quented, and that very lately. Next is *Knighon*, a Market-Towne likewise, vnder which is seene
the *Clawdb-Offa*, or *Offa's Dyke*, whose tract for a space I followed along the edge of the *Mountaine*,
which was a bound set betwixt the *Welsh* from the *Englsh*, by the *Mercian King Offa*: and by *Eg-*
bert the Monarke Lawd, by the instigation of his Wife, that it should be presem death for the
Welsh to passe ouer the *Spine*, as *John Bauer* the *Monke of Westminster* reporteth; and the like vnder *Har-*
ald, as *John of Salisbury* writeth; wherein it was ordained, that what *Welshmen* towar should be
found with any weapon on this side of that *Limit*, which was *Offa's Dyke*, should haue his right
hand

RADNOR-SHIRE.

hand cut off by the *Kings Officers*. The fourth place for account is *Raibades Gowy*, who besides the great fall of *Wye* with a continuall noise, hath her Markets there kept vpon the *Sabbath*, which I there obserued, and here note for an offence.

(7) Many *Rivers* arise and run thorow this *Shire*, which were it not that the hills so cluster together, might make the soyle both fertile and fat. Such are *Teme*, *Lug*, *Ilben*, *Clowdok*, *Dulas*, *Comarten*, *Somegill*, *Guisbel*, *Arro*, *Machaway*, *Edway*, *Hawye*, *Eland*, *Clarnen* and *Wye*, besides other *Loughs* that stand betwixt the hills.

This *Shire* is diuided into sixe *Hundreds*, wherein are seated three *Forrests*, foure *Market-Towns*, sixe *Castles*, and fiftie two *Parish-Churches*.

BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IIII.

BREKNOCK-SHIRE, in the *British* language *Brechinian*, (so called, as the *Welshmen* relate, of a Prince named *Brechanius*, the father of an holy off-spring, whose twentie foure daughters were all of them Saints) is a County neither very large, nor greatly to be praysed or disliked of, whose bounds vpon the North is parted from *Radnor* with the Rivers *Clarwen* and *Wye*: the West lieth burted vpon by *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-shires*: the South is confined by *Glamorgan*; and the East with *Monmouth* and *Radnor-shires*, is wholly bound.

(2) The length of this Shire from North to South, betwixt *Llanusbel* and *Istradgunles*, are twentie eight *English* miles; and her bredth from East to West, extended betwixt *Fentriffo* and *Elywell*, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference, about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This County is full of hills, and vneuen for trauell, which on the South part mount in such height, that as *Giraldus* hath written, *They make the aire much colder, and defend the Country from the excessive heat of the Sunne, whereby a certaine naturall wholesome effe of aire maketh is most temperate: and on the East side, the Mountaines of *Wolgat* and *Ewias* doe as it were fore-fence the same.* Among which, there arise and run so many fruitfull springs, that their vallies are thereby made most fertile, yeelding in plentie both Corne and Grasse.

(4) The ancient Inhabitants and possessors of this Shire, with the rest in this South Tract, were the *Silures*, much spoken of, and great opposites to the *Romanes*, whose Countries were first made subiect by *Iulius Frontinus*, who best is the valour of the enemy, had to struggle with the Mountaines and Straits, as *Tacitus* tels vs; neither a y more hard, we may well say, then them of this Shire; where-
of

BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

of one in the South, and three miles from *Breknock*, is of such height and operation, as is vncredi-
ble: and were it not that I haue witnesse to affirme what I shall speake, I should blush to let the re-
port thereof passe from my pen: In my perambulations in these parts, remaining in *Breknock* to ob-
serue the site of that Towne, the Aldermen or chiefe Seniors thereof regarding my paines, with
friendly and courteous entertainments at my departure, no lesse then eight of them, that had bene
Bailiffes of the Towne, came to visit me; where they reported vpon their credit and trials, that
from the top of that hill, in the *Welsh* called *Mounch-denny*, or *Cadier Arthury*, they had oftentimes
cast from them, and downe the North-East Rocke, their Cloakes, Hats, and Staues, which not-
withstanding would neuer fall, but were with the aire and winde still returned backe, and blowne vp:
neither, said they, will any thing descend from that Cliffe being so cast, vnlesse it be stone or some
metalline substance: affirming the cause to be the Clouds, which are seene to racke much lower
then the top of that Hill. As strange tales are told of the *Meir Llynswarthan*, two miles by East from
Breknock, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a fearefull sound like vnto thunder. In
which place, as is reported, sometimes stood afaire Citie, which was swallowed vp in an Earth-
quake, and resigned her stone-walls vnto this deepe and broad water: whither vnto this day leadeth
all the wayes in this Shire: which, as learned *Cambden* conjectureth, might be that *Louentrium*, which
Ptolemy in this tract placeth; and the most confirmed of the *Rivers* name adioyning, being also cal-
led *Leuenny*, which Riuer also passeth through this *Mountain* for any mixture of her waters, as by
the colour thereof is well perceiued, which glideth through the same streame, and no greater
then wherewith she first entred in.

(5) The Townes for Commerce, are *Hay*, *Beals*, and *Breknock*, two of them vnfortunate of their
former greatnesse, whom warres and sedition haue defaced and cast downe. *Hay* vpon *Myre* and *Dun-
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BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

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 burnt,

BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

burnt, in whose foundations for new repaires, many *Roman* Coines haue beene found; and thereby thought to be the seate of their Legions: and *Buelth*, now *Beale*, though of good frequencie, yet not so great as when *Ptolemie* obserued her position for graduation, who calleth it *Baleum Silurum*, neither when it with the Country was possessed by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, by whose permission *Pascentius* the sonne of *Vortiger* ruled all, as *Ninias* writeth; nor yet as of later times, when *Eulin* the last Prince of the *Britaines*, was therein betrayed and slaine.

(6) *Breknock* the Shire-Towne, for buildings and beautie retaineth a better regard, whose walles in Ouall-wise are both strong and of good repaire, hauing three Gates for entrance, with tenne Towres for defence, and is in circuit six hundred and fortie paces about, vpon whose west part a most sumptuous and stately Castle is seated, the like whereof is not commonly seene, whose decayes approaching doe increase her ruines daily, and in the end is feared will be her fall. This Towne is seated vpon the meeting of two Riuers, *Housby* and *Vsk*, whose yearely gouernment is committed to two Bailiffes, fiftene Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, two Constables, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants their Attendants: hauing the Poles eleuation in 52. 21. minutes of Latitude, and for Longitude is placed in the 16. and 21. minutes, as the Mathematicians doe measure them.

(7) This Shire is strengthened with nine Castles, diuided into sixe Hundreds, wherein are seated three Market-Townes, and fixtie sixe Parish-Churches.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER V.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE, (in the *Welsh* called *Sire Aber-Tisi*) is parted on the North from *Merioneth-shire* with the River *Doni*; by the *Plinillimon* hills from *Montgomery-shire* in part of her East; and the rest from *Breknock-shire*, with the water *Towy*; and with *Tywy* altogether on the South from *Carmarthen-shire*: the West is wholly washed with the *Irish Sea*.

(1) The forme thereof is hornie-like, bowing compassie, long and narrow, and growing wider still towards the North: so that from *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne and vtermost point in the South, vnto the River *Doni*, her farthest North bounder, are thirtie two miles; and from the head of *Clarwen* in the East, to *Aberystwyth* on her West, the broadest part in the Shire, are onely fifteene: the whole in circumference is one hundred and three miles.

(2) The Aire is open and somewhat piercing; the soyle is hillie, and (*Wales-like*) vneuen: yet more plaine and champion tow'rds the Sea, then in the East or North of the Land. For besides that great and high hill called *Plinillimon*, a continuall range of lesser doth shoote along, yeelding in their vallies both goodly rich Pastures, and very large Pooles, which being assisted with Springs and make fruitfull their passages. *Beaver* hath beene found, a creature old in great price. His fore-feete are like vnto a dogge, but the hinder whole skinned, as is the *fish* shore for to run; and the Goose-like as Oares give him swift and gristly, he vseth as a sterne, wherewith on the fadden he

But

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

But this creature in these parts a long time hath not beene seene, whose roome we may well say the *Salmon* hath possessed, who still couering into fresh water Riuers, at their downe-right falles vseth this policie: He bendeth himselfe backward, and taketh his taile in his mouth, and with all his strength vnloosing his circle on the sudden (as a lath let goe) mounteth vp before the fall of the streame; whereupon such water-falles are called the *Salmons leape*: and in these Riuers many such *Salmons* are caught.

(4) The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fish; Corne sufficient, but of Woods some scarcitie: and at the head of *Islwyd* are certaine veines of Lead, a merchandize of no meane regard or wealth.

(5) The ancient people that possessed this Prouince, were the *Dimeta*, by *Ptolemie* branched thorow the Tracts of *Caermarden*, *Penbrooke*, and this Shire; who in their struglings against the *Romans*, did not a little relie vpon *Caraellacum* their most warlike King. (from whose name, though vnlikely, some will haue the Shire called *Cardigan*) yet lastly felt the fortune of subiection with the rest, when *Iulius Frontinus* warred with these Mountaines. Scarce had the *Normans* settled their Kingdome in *Britaine*, but that they assailed this Countie, as well to enioy so faire a Possession, as to secure those Seas from any inuasion against them: so that *Rufus* first wrested from the *Welshmen* the maritime Coasts, and *Henry* the first gaue the whole Countie to *Gilbert de Clare*.

(6) This *Gilbert* fortified *Caerdydd*, the Shire-Towne, with a Wall and strong Castle, whose aged lineaments doe to this day vpon a steepe banke, her South a bridge vnder the Castle. They euen round about. The Castle is impaired her beautie, and time hath made her carkasse a very Anatomie. The walles range as thou seest, and

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

and are indifferent for repaire, hauing three wayes for entrance, and containe in compasse six hundred and fourescore pases: whose position for Latitude is set in the degree 52.33 minutes from the North-pole, and for Longitude from the first West-point by Mercator, in the degree 15. and 10. minutes.

(7) This Shire, as it is little in circuit, so accordingly is besprinkled with Towne-ships, whereof foure onely haue the trade of Markers: neither finde I other remembrance of religious foundations, but at *Cardigan*, *Istradfeet*, and at *Llan-Badern-Paur*, where sometimes was seated an Episcopall See, which (as *Hoveden* writeth) was decayed many yeares since, when the people had wickedly slaine their Pastor. And yet *Llan-Dewi-brewi*, built, and so called in memory of the most famous *David* Bishop of *Menevia*, was in great esteeme, where in a frequent Synod there holden, he refuted the *Pelagian* Heresie, sprung vp againe in *Britaine*, both by the authoritie of holy Scripture, and also by miracle, as is reported, while the earth whereon he stood and preached, rose vp vnto a certaine height vnder his feet.

(8) The Shires diuision, for businesies belonging either to the Crowne or Common-wealth, is into five Hundreds, wherein are seated four *Municipal* Townes, and fixtie foure Parish-Churches for Gods diuine and daily seruice.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VI.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE, so called from the chiefe Towne *Caermarden*, lieth bordered vpon the North with *Cardigan-shire*; vpon her East, by *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan-shires*; vpon the South, with a Bay of the *British Seas*; and vpon the West with *Pembroke-shire*.

(2) The forme of this County is long, and shooreth it selfe from the South-west into the North and by-East, betwixt whose furthest bounds are thirtie fve *English miles*, and in her broadest part twentie miles; the whole in circumference about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This Shire is not altogether so pestred with hils as her bordering neighbours are: and those that she hath, neither so high nor so thicke, and therefore is better for Corne and Pasturage, yea and in Woods also, so that for victuals this Countie is very well stored, which the stomacke doth as well digest, the aire being whole some, temperate, and pleasing.

(4) Anciency these parts were possessed by the *Disetree*, as *Ptolemie*, *Gildas*, and *Ninius* doe name them: though *Plinie* holds opinion that they were part of the *Silures*, with whom no doubt they were subdued to the *Romans* yoke by *Iulius Frontinus*, when he struggled with the rockie hils in those Southerne parts. And this Countie is accounted by Writers to be the very strength of *South-Wales*. In the West thereof, at *Kilman* (as it is called) their Legions kept, where lately an earthen Pot hoarded with store of *Gold* coins, was by the spade digged vp, being stamped vpon imbased siluer, from the time of *Constantine* vnto the first *Tribuneship* of *Gordian* the third, which fell in the yeare of Christ two hundred and threety three: and amongst these were the *Coines* of *Helvius Pertinax*, *Marcus Opellinus*, *Antoninus Diadumenianus*, *Iulius Verus Maximus*, the sonne of *Maximus*, of *Celivs Balbinus*.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

Balbitus, of *Clodius Papienus*, of *Aquila Scvera*, the wife of *Heligabalmus*, and of *Sall. Barbia Orsiana*, peeces rarely found.

(5) The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in *Cattle*, *Pit-coale*, *Fowls*, and *Sea-fish*, whereof the *Salmon* is common among them, and that of such greatnesse and plentie, as no place is better furnished therewith then the Shire-Towne *Caermardis*.

(6) Which Towne by *Ptoleme* is called *Maridunum*; by *Ammian* the Empeour, *Mariidunum*; by the *Britaines*, *Coer-friidlin*; and by vs, *Caermarden*. It is pleasantly seated vpon the South-west side of the River *Towy*, that runneth thorow the middest of this Shire, and falleth South from hence into the *British Sea*, where before times was a conuenient Hauē for Ships arriuaage, but now it is fore-pellred with Sands and Shelves: notwithstanding some small Vessels ascend vnto the River, euen vnto the Bridge of this Towne, which is fauely built of free-stone. And ouer the same, vpon a hanging Rocke, standeth a very large Castle, from whose stone-wall another intermingled with thicke rangeth about the Towne, being in circuit one thousand and foure hundred paces. The Inhabitants of this place doe not a little glory of their *Merlin*, who (as they say) was therein borne, the sonne of a bad Angell, or of an *Incubus* spirit, the *Britaines* great *Apollo*, whom *Griffrey ap Iarthur* true Prophets themselves; being none other then a meere Seducer and phantasticall Wizard: which howeuer *Alani de Insulis* in his *Commentaries* hath laboured to vnlocke those darke and hidden *Secrets*, wherewith his booke is peppered and full, yet was it not without cause forbid the reading by the *Counsell of Truro*, as vaine, and not worthy of countenance or credit.

At the entrance of the *Normans*, this Towne was brought vnder their obedience, and for a long time was distressed with the calamities of warre, yet afterwards it was made by the *English* Princes the *Chancery* and *Exchequer* for all *South-Wales*; and at this day is yearly gouerned by a *Maior*, who

C A E R - M A R D E N - S H I R E .

After is an *Alderman* and Justice of the Peace, two *Sheriffes* elected out of sixteene *Burgesses*, all of them in skarlet, a *Sword-bearer*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants* with *Mases*: from whence the *Pole* is raised 52. degrees 25. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is in the degree 15. and 30. minutes from the first point in the West, according to *Mercator*.

(7) East from this place are the ruines of *Carreg-Castle*, which stood mounted on a high hill, vnder the which many vaults and spacious *Caves* farre into the ground are scene, wherein is thought the people vnable to fight, were therein secured in time of their Warres. Where also is a Well (take the report from *Giraldus*, who writeth it) that in this place twice in foure and twentie houres ebbing, and twice flowing, resembleth the vnsable motions of the maine Sea.

(8) This Shire is watered with twentie eight Riuers and Riuerets of name, strengthened with ten Castles, traded in fixe Market-Townes, diuided into fixe Hundreds, wherein are seated fourescore and seauen Parish-Churches.

GLAMORGAN
Shire.



Malaria Angl.

5

10

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE, as some thinke, named from Prince *Morgan* the possessor thereof, or according to others, is taken from *Morgan* an Abbey, founded by *William* Earle of *Glocester*, vpon the Sea-shore in the South of this Shire, lyeth bounded vpon that part altogether with the *British Sea*; the West by *Loghor*, is parted from *Carmarthen-shire*; the North butteth vpon the Countie of *Breknock*; and the East by *Remney* is diuided from *Monmouth*.

(2) The forme of this Shire groweth still wider from her West-point, s^ereaking her broadest touch in the East, betwixt which extreames I finde by measure to be well-neere fortie *English* miles, and from North to South, not altogether twentie miles: the whole in circumference, about one hundred and twelue miles.

(3) The aire is temperate, and giues more content to the minde, then the soile doth fruit or ease vnto Trauellers. The hills being high and well watered, any, which from the North notwithstanding are lessened as it were by degrees; and towards the Sea-coasts, the Countie becommeth somewhat plaine, which part is the best both for plentie of Graine, and populous of Inhabitants. The rest all Mountaine, is replenished with Cattle, which is the best meanes vnto wealth that this Shire doth afford; vpon whose Hills you may behold whole Heards of them feeding; and from whose Rocks, most cleare springing waters thow the vallies trickling, which sportingly doe passe with a most pleasant sound, and did not a little reue my wearied spirits among those vast Mountaines, employed in their search: whose infancie at first admitted an easie step ouer; but growne vnto strength, more boldly forbade me such passage, and with a more sterne countenance held on their iourney vnto the *British Sea*: and *Tawe* among these is accounted for a chiefe.

(4) Vpon

GLAMORGANSHIRE

(4) Vpon whose fall, and East-banke, the fairest Towne of all South-Wales is seated, the British *Caradid*, the English *Caerdiff*, which *Fitz-Haimon* fortified with a Wall and Castle, in the raigne of King *Rafu*, when he and his *Norman Knights* had overcome *Rhys* the Prince of these parts, and thrust out *Iestyn* from his lawfull possession. This Towne he made his owne Seat and Court of Justice, enioyning his Consorts to giue ayde to this honour, and to hold their portions in vassallage of him. Strong was the Castle, as by the trust therein reposed may well appeare, where the youngest brother *Beaulark* kept captiue the eldest *Carthys*, both of them sonnes to the Conquerour, the space of twentie sixe yeares. This Castle is large, and in good repaire, whence the Towne-wall went both South and East to the Rivers side, thorow which, foure Gates enter into the foure windes, and containe in compasse nine hundred and twentie pases; and along the Riuer (a sure defence) vpon her West side, three hundred more; so that the Towne containeth in circuit twelue hundred and fourescore pases. But as the *Tawe* is a friend to the Towne, in making a Key for arriuage of shipping; so is she a foe to *S. Maries Church* in the South, with vndermining her foundations, and threatening her fall. The Towne is gouerned by a Maior, yearly elected out of twelue Aldermen, assisted with other twelue Burgeses, a Towne-Clerke, foure Constables, and two Sergeants with Maces; whose site is obserued from the North-Starre to lie in the degree of Latitude, 51. and 49. scruples; and from the first point in the West, 16. and 53. scruples.

(5) In the same graduation almost is situate the *Landaf*, wherein is a Castle and Cathedrall Church, dedicated to *S. Tethan*, Bishop of the same, without any other memorable matter worthy the speaking of.

(6) But things of strange note are these, by the report of *Strabo*, who affirmeth that in a *Rocke* or *Cliffe* vpon the *Sea side*, and *Ilan Barry*, lying were the *South-west* point of this Country, is heard out of a little *Chinke* (let him take heed what he saith) the noise as it were of Smiths at their worke; one whiles the

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

the blowing of Bellows to increase the heat, then the strokes of the Hammer, and sound of the Anvils; sometimes the noise of the Grind-stone in grinding of Iron tooles; then the hissing sparkes of Steele-gads, as they fly from their beating, with the passing noise of flames in a Furnace. And whether this is the place whereof Clemens Alexandrinus speaketh, I determine not; where in his writings he hath these words: They that have recorded Histories (saith he) doe say that in the Ile of Britaine, there is a certaine Hole or Cane under the bottom of an Hill, and on the top thereof a gaping Chinke, into the which when the winde is gathered, and tossed to and fro in the wombe or concavities thereof, there is heard above, a sound of Cymbals: for the winde being driven backe from his hole, is forced to make a loud sound at her vent.

(7) More Westward from hence, vpon the River Ogmore, and neere vnto Newton, in a sandie plaine about an hundred pases from Smeene, there springeth a Well, though not of the clearest water, where at the flowing and fullness of the Sea, can hardly any water be gotten; but at the ebbe and fall of tyde it walloweth vp amaine. The cause may be, as Polybius reports of the like at Cadiz; wherein the windie ayre, when it is deprived of his wonted issues, forcibly returneth, shutting and stopping vp the passages and veines of the Spring, whereby the waters are kept in. But contrariwise, when the surface thereof is void and emptie of water, the veins of the Source or Spring are vnstopped and set free, which then boileth vp in great abundance.

(8) And vpon the same shoare more Northward and by West, on the top of a hill called Mynydd-Morgan, is erected a Monument inscribed with a strange Character, and as strange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whose opinions are possessed, that if any man reade the same, he shall shortly after die.

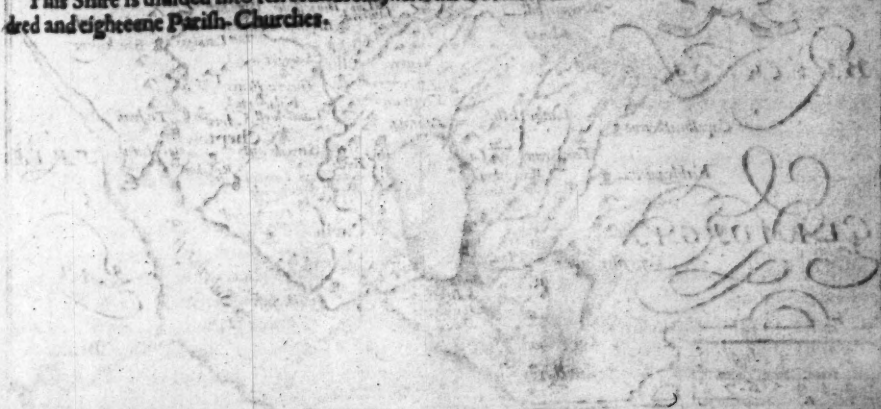
This Shire, as it is the furthest East of South-Wales, and lay open to foraine invasion; so was it fortified with twentie-five stronge Castles, whereof times and stormes haue deuoured the most: such were Barry, Saint Donato, Denishornie, Marlashe, Meneffe, Loughor, Llanddery, Llanquinn, Oxwich, Oystermarsh,

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

By *Bermouth, Dymor, Pile, Porkery, Penmarth, Winstan, Newcastle, Caerdy, Coche, Penllŷa, Keshigarn, Kenfeage, Talhaun, Treer and Cothy.*

Neither was the Countie so ill seated for sufficiency of life, or barren of graine, but that therein were planted places for diuine pietie: such were *Neath, Margan, and Caerdy*, besides the Episcopall See of *Llandaf*: which last still remaineth; the other three suppressed among the fall of their like, vnder King *Henry* the eight.

This Shire is diuided into ten Hundreds, wherein are seated sixe Market-Townes, and one hundred and eigheteene Parish-Churches.





MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE, from Monmouth Towne, and that from Monnowe water bearing name, is altogether inclosed on the North, and is separated from Hertford-shire with the same River, vpon the East both it and ~~the~~ divides this County from Gloucester-shire. The South-side wholly is washed by the Severne Sea; and some of her West part by Rempney is parted from Glamorgan, and the rest lyeth bordered vpon by Brecknock-shire.

(2) The forme thereof is Scallop-wise, both long and broad, shooting her North point to Llansory, and her South to the fall of Rempney, betwixt which two are twentie foure English miles: and from Chepstowe East, to Blanaquens West, are not altogether nineteene miles: the whole in circuit draweth somewhat neere to seauentie seauen miles.

(3) The Ayre is temperate, healthfull and fruitfull, but no place barren. The Hills are with Corne and Grassie, neuer vngratefull of expected increase; whose springs abundantly watering in this Countie with many streames, doe fatten the soile enen from side to side.

(4) Anciently the Silures inhabited this Shire, whose chiefe Citie by the Emperour Antonine is named *Vena Silurum*, by the *Welsh* Caer-went, and was by *Taika*, the *British* Saint, made an *Academie*, and a diuine place for worship. So likewise *Caer-lion* now, once *Isea*, was, where the second *Roman* Legion called *Augusta* lay, as by their Coines, Altars, Tables, and Inscriptions there found, and daily therein digged vp, doth euidently appeare.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

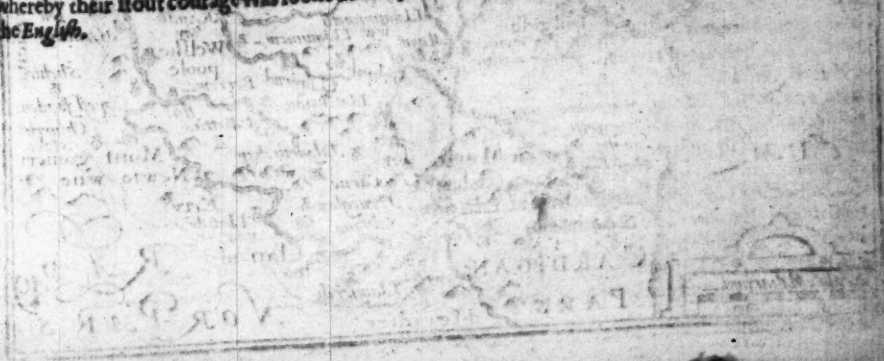
By the report of *Giraldus*, in this Citie was the Court of great *Arthur*, whither the *Roman* Embassadors resorted vnto him, and as *Alexander Elphinst* writeth, therein was a Schoole of two hundred Philosophers, skilfull in *Astronomie* and other Arts. Which is the more credible, for that *Amphibalus*, S. *Alban* instructer, was therein borne, and *Iulius* and *Aaron*, two noble *Pro-Martyrs* of great *Britaine*, in this Citie receiued the Crowne of *Martyrdom*, where their bodies were also interred. But as all things finde their fatall period, so this Citie for beautie, circuit, and magnificall respect is laid in the ruines of her owne decay; neither may any more lament the losse of glory then *Munmouths* Castle, which captiue-like doth yeeld to conquering Time. Her downe-cast stones from those loftie turrets, doe shew what beautie once it bare, standing mounted round in compasse, and within her walls another mount, whereon a Towre of great height and strength is built, which was the birth-place of our Conquering *Henry*, the great Triumpher ouer *France*, but now decayed, and from a Princely Castle, is become no better then a regardlesse Cottage. In this Towne a beautifull Church built with three Iles is remaning, and at the East end a most curiously built (but now decayed) Church stands, called the *Monkes-Church*. In the Monastery whereof, our great Antiquarie *Geffrey*, surnamed *Munmouth*, and *Ap* wrote his *History of Great Britaine*: whose paynes as they were both learned and great, so they bred great paynes among the learned both to defend and to disprove. The Townes situation is pleasant and good, seated betwixt the Rivers *Monnowe* and *Wye*: three Gates yet stand, besides that Tower or Locke of the Bridge, and a Trench or tract of wall running betwixt the River on each side downe to the River, conaining in circuit about eight hundred paces. The Towne is a good repayre, and well frequented, governed by a Maior, two Bailiffs, fiftene Common Councellers, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants for their Attendance. It is in Latitude remoued from the Equator 52. degrees and 8. minutes, and from the West point of Longitude is set in the degree 17. 36. minutes.

Religious

MONMOUTH-SHIRE

Religious Houses erected and suppressed in this Shire, for greatest account have bene in *Can-
ton, Chepstow, Gold-cliffe, Monmouth* and *Llantery*; which last stood so solitary, and among hills, that
the Sunne was not seene to shine there, but onely betwixt the houres of one and three.

This Shire is strengthened with fourteene Castles, traded with six Market-Townes, diuided into
six Hundreds, wherein are situated one hundred twenty and seaven Parish-Churches, and is not ac-
counted among the *Welsh* shires, being subdued by *Henry* the second, who passing the *Nant Peme* came,
a small Brooke and of no danger, yet held fatal by the *Welsh*, over credulous to a Prophecy of *Merlin*
Siluester the *British Apollo*, who had foreshewed that when a stout and freed fac'd King (such as
Henry was) should passe over that Ford, then the power of the *Welshmen* should be brought vnder;
whereby their stout courage was soone abated, and the whole Countie the sooner in subiection to
the *English*.





MOVNTGOMERY SHIRE

CHAPTER IX

MOVNTGOMERY SHIRE, in the British speech called *Sirwalwin*, and that of the principall Towne *Montgomery*, lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Denbigh-shire*, vpon the East with *Shrop-shire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan-shire*, and on the West with *Merioneth-shire*.

(2) In forme it somewhat resembleth a Peare or Pine-apple, as it were growing out of the West, and rising thence with many high Hilles and plentifull Springs, which water and make fruitfull the Soyle every where; whose searching rilles with a longing desire haile euer forward to finde an increase, and to augment this growth into a bigger body, whereof the *Seuerne* is the chiefe and the second River in the Land; whose head rising from the pined mountaine *Plymllimon*, runneth not farre without the receits of other riuers into her streame, and with many wings doth sport her selfe shorowall the East part of this Shire.

(3) That this River took her name from *Esildis*, the beautifull base daughter of *Llewelyn*, begotten of wedlock vpon *Esildis*, the daughter of *Harmer*, the *Scythian* King, charmed this Land, and both of them drowned in this River by *Guendolena* King *Llewelyn* summing widows; let *Esildis* relate, and *Poets* enlarge, whereof one among them in good account, thus writeth:

In flumen precipitatur Esildis
Nomen Alben fluvio de Prynne, vnde cecidit
Magis conuulsa, deinde submersa

MOYNT GOMERY-SHIRE VOM

Into this streame faire Abren head-long cast,
Gane name of Abren so those waters wast,
Corruptly call'd Sabrina now as last.

(4) This River maketh the East part of this Shire for fruitfulnesse to be compared with most of the Land, and to exceed any other Shire in Wales: the West side is more hilly and lesse inhabited, yet surely those mountaines breed innumerable of Cattle, especially of horses, whose portraiture for making and incomparable swiftnesse, *Giraldus Cambrensis* Arch-deacon of *Brecknock* doth greatly commend.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that were seated in *Gwyneth* and *Powisland*; whereof this Shire was a part, were to the *Romans* knowen by the name of *ORDOVICES*; a puissant and couragious Nation, whose hearts and bulles held them the longest free from the yoke of subiection, either of the *Romans* or *English*. for vnto the dayes of *Domitian*, they kept plea with the *Romans*; & were not brought to the will of the *English* before the raigne of King *Edward* the first. Those *ORDOVICES* inhabited the Countie of *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Carnarvon*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*; which are of vs called now *North-Wales*, a people generous and of affable manners, goodly for feature, faire of complexion, couragious of minde, courieous to strangers, and that which is most commendable, most true and loyall to the *English* Crowne.

Townes for Trades and commerce in this Countie are six: the chiefe thereof and Shire-Towne is *Montgomery*, very wholesome for ayre, and pleasant for situation, vpon an easie ascent of an hill, and vpon another farre higher mounted, stands a faire and well-repaired Castle, from the East Rooke whereof, the Towne hath bene walled, as by some part yet standing, and the tract and trench of the rest euen vnto the North-side of the said Castle, may evidently be scene: whose graduation for
Latitude

MOVNTGOMERY-SHIRE.

Latitude is placed in the degree 53. and for Longitude 17. the lines cutting each other in the site of this Towne.

This Towne hath lately receiued the honour and Title of an Earledome, whereof *Philip Herbert* the second sonne of *Henry* Earle of *Pembroke*, was created the first, in *June* 1605. And the Shire divided into seauen Hundreds; wherein are seated five Market-Townes, and fortie seauen Parish-Churches.

M E R I O N E T H - S H I R E .

CHAPTER X.

MERIONETH-SHIRE, which the *Britaines* call *Sira-Perimeth*, and in *Latine* *Mernia*; is bordered vpon the North by *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh-shires*, vpon the East with *Montgomery*, vpon the South by the Riuer *Dowy*, is parted from *Cardigan-shire*, and the West side altogether washed with the *Irish Seas*, whose rage with such vehemency beateeth against her bankes, that it is thought and said, some quantitie of the Land hath beene swallowed vp by those Seas.

(2) In forme this Shire somewhat resembleth a *Welsh-Harpe*, though small is the Musicke that to her Inhabitants she makes, being the roughest, and most vnpleasant to se- to (as *Giraldus* their owne *Historian* writeth) in all *Wales*. The ayre for great pleasure, nor soyle for great profit, I cannot greatly commend, vnlesse it be for the many and mightie great winds, that for the most part therein doe rage, and the spired hills clustered toger^r so neere and so high, as the same *Author* affirmeth, that Shepheards vpon their tops falling at oddes in the morning and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the quarrell, the day will be spent, and the heate of their fury shut vp with their sleepe,

(3) These mountaines formerly did abound with *Wolues*, for whose auoydance *Edgar* the peaceable, did impose (as *Malmesbury* writeth) a yearly Tribute of three hundred *Wolues*, vpon *Ludwall* Prince of that Country, whereby in three yeares space they were quite destroyed: and now their faces are couered with fruitfull flockes of Sheepe, besides Neate and other Cattrell that therein abundantly doe graze, wherein the onely riches of this Shire doth consist: for by reason of the vn-
euennesse

richness of the soile and rocks so nere the face of the earth, the Plough cannot be drawne, nor the Corne prosper, which some haue imputed to the idleness of the Inhabitants, wherein they haue bene greatly wronged.

(4.) These people are a part of the *Ordovicks*, of whom we haue spoken, who by the advantage of these mountaines held out with the longest against the *Romans*, and their necks not brought vnder the yoke of bondage, before the dayes of King *Edward* the first, since when they haue attempted to cast off their subiection to the *Englishs*, vpon whose stirres raised by *Owain Glendower*, who hauing bene a favorite of King *Richard* the second, and discontented by King *Henry* the fourth, in a quarrell with the Lord *Grey* of *Rochin*, that intruded vpon his demaies, quarrelled with the King, and entred into open rebellion and confederacie with all other his rebels, drawing the *Welsh* men wholly to his side, in hope to haue had Princes restored of their owne blood: and he maintained the same with wonderfull pride, policy, and obstinacie for a long time, vntill his confederates, followers and fauorites, and his owne courage, credit, and maintenance, were brought so low by that powerfull King, that in the end he perished for very want of food.

(5.) Their Townes are not many, neither those that they haue of any stately buildings, whereof *Bala*, *Dolgelley*, and *Machlisch* are the Markes. *Bala* in the North-east of this Countie in the *Welsh* *Strategia*, in *English*, *Pindale*, *Strategia*, a great pool of water doth drowne at least eight score Acres of ground, whose circumference is seuen spones in a mile, but the high land floods though neuer so great, cannot be here so forcible as by the *Welsh* is reported, but if the *Welsh* be troubled with ouer great blasts and tempests of windes, she in as great a rage riseth and passeth her bankes, as if she would encounter that enemy in fight Into the South whereof the two-headed *Deu* with a pretie sharpe streame entereth, and thorow the same glideth without any mixture of the same water, as the Inhabitants beleeue; more strongly conceited in their opinion for that the *Salmon*, usually taken in *Deu*, is neuer found.

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found in that Poole; and the fish called *Guinad*, bred in that *Mearr*, neuer is seene in the River *Dor*. South thence neere *Dolgelbe*, in a lower hill, a great Rampire of stone and compasse is seene, and hath beene some fortification or defence in warre: which whilst we were curious to finde out some instructions thereof, by report this onely we learned, that it was called *Cadderyns Dren*, according to the name of her neighbour and farre higher hill.

(6) Vpon the West and Sea-shore of this Shire, *Harlech* a Market and Major Towne standeth, bleake enough and barren, but onely for Fowle and Fish; houses not many, neither curiously built, wherein standeth a little Chappell decayed and without vse, in which lyeth buried Sir *Richard Thimblethye*, an *English* Knight, who for the delight he tooke in that game, remoued his abode from a farre better soyle. Here also standeth a most strong and beautifull Castle, mounted vpon a hill, and with a double Bulwarke walled about, commanding the Sea, and passage of entrance of such as seeke to invade the Coast: And surely a great pitie it is to see so faire a worke fall to decay: the Constable whereof by *Patent* is euer the Major of this Towne; neere vnto which are two great Inlets of Seas, which at low water may be passed vpon the Sands with Guides. Vpon whose shore, as vpon the Sea-coasts in this Countie, abundance of *Herrings* are caught, for which cause they are much frequented in the season of the year, by many people from diuers Countiees.

(7) This Towne being the chiefe of the Shire, the Pole shall be elevated onely from thence, whose height for Latitude standeth in the degree 53. 29. minutes, and for Longitude in the 15. 47. minutes. The whole being diuided into fixe Hundreds, wherein are seared thirte seauen Parish-Churches.



DENBIGH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XI.

DENBIGH-SHIRE, called in *Welsh*, *Sir Denbig*, retiring more from the Sea within the Countrey, on this side of the River *Conwy* floweth Eastward in one place as farre as to the River *Dee*: on the North, first the Sea (for a small space) and then *Flint-shire* encompasseth it: on the West, *Caernarvon* and *Merioneth-shires* on the East, *Chester* and *Shrop-shire*; and on the South, *Monmouth-shire*.

(1) The forme thereof is long, growing wider still towards the North-west, and narrower towards the East. It is in length from East to West, one and thurtie miles, and in bredth from North to South, seauentene miles: in the whole circuit and circumference, one hundred and fourtene miles.

(2) The ayre is very wholesome and pleasant, yet bleake enough, as exposed to the windes on all sides, and the high hilles, wherewith it is in many places enuironed, long retaining the congealed snow. The tops whereof, in the Summer time, are the harue (the mens Almanacks), by the rising of certaine vapours thereon in the mornings, and foreshew a faire day ensuing.

(4) The soyle is but barren towards the West part: yet the middle, where it lieth flat in a valley, is most fertile. The East side, when it is once past the valley, findeth Nature to be a very sparing nigard of her fauours: but next vnto *Dee* it feelth a more liberall extent of her blessings. The West part is but here and there inhabited, and mounteth vp more then the other with bare and hungry hilles: yet the leaniennesse of the soyle (where the hills feele any thing starting) hath bene now a good while begun to be overcome by the diligent paines and carefull industry of the husbandmen;

for

for they paring away the vpper coat of the earth into certaine Turfies, with a broad kinde of spade, pile them vp artificially on heapes, and fire them, so as being turned into ashes, and throwne vpon the ground so pared, they fructifie the hungry barrennesse and sterilitie of soyle, and make the fields bring forth a kinde of *Rie* or *Amell-corne*, in such plentie, as is hardly to be beleueed.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Ordouices*, who being also named *Ordouices*, or *Ordouica*: a puissant and couragious people, by reason they kept wholly in a mountainous place, and tooke heart euen of the soyle it selfe: for they continued longest free from the yoke both of the *Roman*, and also of *English* dominion. They were not subdued by the *Romans*, before the dayes of the Emperor *Domitian* (for then *Iulius Agricola* conquered almost the whole Nation) nor brought vnder the command of the *English*, before the raigne of King *Edward* the first; but liued a long time in a lawlesse kinde of libertie, as bearing themselves bold vpon their owne magnanimitie, and the strength of the Countrey.

(6) The Mountaines of this County yeeld sufficiency of Neat, Sherpe, and Goats. The Vallies in most places are very plenteous of Corne, especially Eastward on this side, betwixt the Rivers of *Alen* and *Dee*; but the more Westlerly part is heathy, and altogether barren. The heart of the Shire shewes it selfe beneath the hilles, in a beautifull and pleasant Vale, reaching seauenteene miles in length from South to North, and fise miles, or thereabouts, in bredth, and lieth open onely toward the Sea. It is enuironed on euery side with high hilles, amongst which, the highest is *Mallouly*, on the top whereof is a warlike Fensie with Trench and Rampier, and a fide fountaine of cleare water. From these hilles, the Riuer *Clwyd* resorts vnto this Vale, and from the very spring-head (increased with beekes and brookes) doth part it in twaine, running throrow the midit of it; whereof in ancient time it was named *Siras Clwyd*: for *Marianus* maketh mention of a King of the *Siras Clwyd* of the *Welsh*: And at this day it is commonly called *Diffryn Clwyd*, that is, *The Vale of Clwyd*.

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This thing is worthy observation, as a matter memorable, both for admiration and antiquitie, that in the Parish of *Llan-fawr* within this Country, there is a place compasse cut out of the maine rocke by manshand, in the side of a stony hill, wherein there be foure and twentie seats to sit in, some lesse, some bigger, where children and young men, comming to seeke their Cattell, use to sit, and to haue their sports. And at this day they commonly call it *Arthurs round Table*.

(7) *Henry Lacy* Earle of *Lincolne*, obtaining *Denbigh* by the grant of King *Edward* the first, after the conuiction and beheading of *Dauid* brother of *Llewellyn* for high Treason, was the first that fortified it with a wall about, not large in circuit, but very strong, and on the South-side with a faire Castle, strengthened with many high Towers. But he gaue it ouer, and left the worke vnfinished, conceiuing griefe (as a sorrowfull father) that his onely sonne came to vntimely death, and was drowned in the Well thereof: The fame of this Towne spreads it selfe farre for repute, as being reckoned the most beautifull place in all *North-Wales*; and it is of no lesse report, for the Castle adiuinct vnto it is impregnable for fortification. And this strange accident hapning here in the yeare 1575. deserues not to be omitted, being left as a continuall remembrance of Gods mercifull prouidence and preservation at that time: that where by reason of great Earth-quakes, many people were put into great feare, and had much harme done vnto them both within and without their houses, in the Cities of *Torke*, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, *Bristol*, *Hereford*, and in other Countries adiacent, yet in the Shire-hall of *Denbigh* the bell was caused to toll twice, by the sinking of the earth, and no hurt or hindrance at all either done or receiued. The gouernment of this Towne is managed by two Aldermen, and two Bailiffs, who are yearly elected out of twentie five Burgeses, that are their assistants. It hath one Recorder, one Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace: and by obseruation of the *Mathematickes*, the Pole is eleuated in the degree of Latitude 53, and 49. scruples, and from the first point in Longitude 16. And 45.

(8). This

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

(8) This County, with them of *Flinth* and *Carnarvon-shires*, are not diuided by prickes into their seuerall Hundreds, according to the rest of this worke, the want of their particulars in the Parliament Rowles so causing it, which for the good of these three Shires, I earnestly sought to haue supplied from the *Nomina Villarum*, in their Sheriffes bookes, and had promise of them that might easily haue procured the same. But whether a fearelesse jealousie possessed their spirits, lest the riches of these Shires, by reuealing such particulars, should be further sought into, I cannot say: yet this I haue obserued in all my Suruey, that where leass is to be had, the greatest feares are possessed. Take these Shires therefore to be done as I could, and not as I would, that with both the wealth of them all, and their esteeme to be of better regard by those that may doe them good.

(9) This Shire then is diuided into twelue Hundreds, for the readier ordering of businesses necessary to the State of the Country; wherein are placed three Market-Townes, fit for buying and selling, and other negotiations. It hath five Castles to defend her selfe, and to offend her enemies, and fittie seauen Parishes for Gods diuine seruice and worship.

FLINT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

FLINT-SHIRE, stretching out in length, broad at one end, and narrow at another, is not much vnlike in fashion to a wedge, a peece of which is cut off by the meeting of *Cheeshire* and *Denbigh-shire*, South-East in distance some foure miles. It borders East-ward wih part of *Cheeshire*, from whence it is guarded in length with the River *Dee* vnto the North, which parteth *Worrall* and *Flint-shire*, till you come to a little Island called *Hill-bree*. Northward it is bounded with the *Virginian* Sea: on the West, a little River, called *Clwyd*, parteth her and *Denbigh-shire* asunder: and on the South altogether by *Shrop-shire*.

(2) This Country is nothing mountainous, as other parts of *Wales* are, but rising gently all along the River of *Dee*, makes a faire shew and prospect of her selfe to every eye that beholds her, as well vpon the River, being in most places thereabouts foure or fiue miles broad, as vpon the other side thereof, being a part of *Cheeshire*.

(3) The Aire is healthfull and temperate, without any foggie clouds or fennie vapours, sauing that sometimes there ariseth from the Sea, and the River *Dee*, certaine thicke and smoky-seeming mists, which neuerthelesse are not found hurtfull to the Inhabitants, who in this part liue long and healthfully.

(4) The Clime is somewhat colder there then in *Cheeshire*, by reason of the Sea, and the River that engirts the better part of her; by which, the Northerne windes being long carried vpon the waters, blow the more cold; and that side of the Country vpward, that lieth shoaring vnto the top, hauing neither shelter nor defence, receiueth them in their full power, and is naturally a Bulwarke

from

from their violence vnto her bordering neighbours, that maketh the snow to lie much longer there then on the other side of the Riuer.

(5) The Soile bringeth forth plentie both of Corne and Grasse, as also great store of Cattle, but they be little. To supply which defect, they haue more by much in their numbers then in other places where they be bigger. Great store of Fish they take in the Riuer of *Der*, but little from the Sea, by reason they haue no Hauens or Creekes for boars. No great store of woods either there or in any other part of *Wales* are found, it hauing bene a generall plague vnto all the Country euer since the head-strong rebellions of their Princes and great men against the Kings of *England*, that (in time) tooke away the principall helpees of their Innouations, by cutting downe their woods, whereof in this Shire there hath heretofore bene great plentie. Fruits are scarce, but milke, butter, and cheese plentie, as also store of hony, of the which they make a pleasant wine, in colour like (in taste not much vnlike) vnto Muscadine, which they call *Matheglin*. Yea, and in the dayes of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, neere the place now called *Holywell*, was a rich Mine of Silver, in seeking after which, men pierced and pried into the very bowels of the earth.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordouices*, a sturdie people against the *Romans*, but now most kinde and gentle towards the *English*, and indeede make much of all strangers, except they be crossed, and then they are the contrary.

(7) Places of defence are the Castles of *Flint*, *Hawarden*, vulgarly *Harden*, *Treer*, *Ruddland*, *Mold*, *Towley*, and *Hope*: of which, *Flint* and *Harden* are the two principall. The Castle of *Flint*, famous for the benefit it receiued from two Kings, and for the refuge and reliefe it gaue vnto the third. It was founded by *Henry* the second, finished by *Edward* the first, and long after gaue harbour and entertainment to that noble, but vnfortunate Prince, *Richard* the second, comming out of *Ireland*, being within her walles a free and absolute King, but no sooner without, but taken prisoner by *Henry* Bul-
lingbreke,

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lingbrooke, Duke of *Lancaster*, losing at that time his liberie, and not long after his life. This standeth in the graduation of Latitude 53. 55. minutes, in Longitude 17.

For the Castle of *Hawarden*, no record remaines of the first founder, but that it was held a long time by the Stewards of the Earles of *Chester*. Howbeit, their resistances did not so generally consist in the strength of their Castles and Fortifications, as in their Mountaines and Hills, which in times of danger serued as naturall Bulwarkes and Defences vnto them against the force of enemies. As was that which standeth in a certaine strait set about with woods, neere vnto the Riuer *Alen*, called *Coles-hill*, that is, *Coles-bill*, where the *English*, by reason of their disordered multitude, not ranged close in good array, lost the field, and were defeated, when King *Henry* the second had made as great preparation as might be to giue battle vnto the *Welsh*, and the very Kings Standard was forsaken by *Henry* of *Essex*, who was Standard-bearer to the Kings of *England* in right of inheritance.

(8) This Country hath many shallow riuers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Clwyde*. Howbeit, there is a Spring not farre from *Rudland Castle*, of great report and antiquitie, which is termed *Fons Sacer*, in English, *Holy-Well*, and is also commonly called *S. Winefrids Well*, of whom antiquitie thus reporteth: That *Winefrid* a Christian Virgin, very faire and vertuous, was doated vpon by a young lustfull Prince or Lord of the Country, who not long able to rule his head-strong affections, hauing many times in vaine attempted and tryed her chastitie, both by rich gifts and large promises, could not by any meanes obtaine his desires; he therefore (in a place of aduantage) suddenly surprized and rauished her weake (yet resisting) body. After the deed done, the cruell Tyrant, to stop her cries and acclamations, slew her, and cut off her head: out of which place did suddenly arise a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountaine such a forcible streame and current, as the like is not found in Christendome. Over the head of the Spring there is built a Chappell of free stone, with Pillars curiously wrought and engraued, in the Chancell whereof, and glasse

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plasse window, the picture of the Virgin is drawne, together with the memoriall of her life and death. To this Fountaine Pilgrims are accustomed to repaire in their zealous, but blind deuotion; and diuers others resort to bathe in, holding firmly that the water is of much vertue.

There be many red stones in the bottome of this Well, and much Greene mosse growing vpon the sides: the superstition of the people holding that those red spots in the stones were drops of the Ladies blood, which all the water in the Spring can neuer wash away; and that the mosse about the wall was her haire, which though some of it be giuen to euery stranger that comes, yet it neuer wasteth. But howsoeuer this be carried for truth by the tradition of time, the mosse it selfe smells exceeding sweet.

There is also hard by *Killen* (a small village) within this Countie, a little Well of no great note, that at certaine times riseth and fallesth, after the manner of Sea-rydes.

(9) In the South part of this Countie, diuided from the rest, is a place (in some written Copies of *Anonime*, called *Bouinm*) which we now terme *Baucher*, first a Citie, and afterwards a Monastery of famous memory, and the first that is read of in the world: wherein (as *Beda* saith) were a great number of Monkes, and them diuided into seauen Companies, euery one hauing his seuerall Ruler assigned. None of these Companies had lesse then three hundred persons deuoted to prayer, and to get liuing by their owne labour, for themselves and the poore: although it hath long since beene vtterly ruinate, so as now there is scarce seene the face and outward shew of a dead Citie or Monastery. It hath onely the names of two Gates remaining, one standing a mile distant from another, and betwix which the Riuer *Der* now runneth, where are often times found many pieces of *Romane* Coyne, and other tokens of antiquitie. But of these shall be more mention made in the following History.

Another like Monastery, but of lesser account, stood in the Vale beneath *Faris* (a little Citie placed

ted by the Romans in the Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Devon, and from the name of Ebor and Glouc: This the Britons call *Eborac*, of the River, the *Engloman*, *Afaps*, of the Founder; and the *Hibernians*, *Afapsis*. It is more famous for antiquitie, then for building or beauty: for about the yeare 560 *Kennig*, Bishop of Glouc, being fled hither out of *Scotland*, placed here a Bishop's See, and erected a Monastery, gathering together 661. in a religious brotherhood, whereof 300. that were well learned, gave themselves to husbandrie, and to worke within the Monastery; the rest to prayer and meditations. When he returned into *Scotland*, he ordained *Afaps*, a godly and vpright man, to be gouernour over this Monastery, of whom it tooke the name, and is called *Saint Afaps*.

Another Monastery of great account was at *Ballinacorney* in this County, neere vnto which began that admirable Ditch drawne thence vnto the mouth of *Sturrow* by King *Offa*, the Tract whereof I haue exprest thow this Shire, and will further speake thereof in the following History.

(10) This Shire is divided into five Hundred, furnished with feauen Castles, hath onely one Market-Towne, and twentie eight Parishes, in which there is a continuall celebration of diuine Service.



ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

AN G L E S E Y was in the time of the Romans called *Mona*, by the Brittaines *Mon*, and *Tin-Mon*, (that is) the Land of *Mon*, of the ancient English-Saxons *Moneg*: And at last, after the Englishmen had by their sharpe and severall assaults brought it vnder their rule, and became Lords thereof, it was termed *Anglesey*, as one would say, *The Englishmens Island*.

(2) For, an *Island* it is, albeit it be seuered from the Continent of *Brittaine*, but with a small and narrow streight of the riuer *Menai*, and on all other parts beaten vpon with the surging and troublous *Irish Sea*, in which it lyeth somewhat square-wise, not much different in length and breadth; being, where it reacheth out in length, from *Beau-marish* Eastward, to the vtmost Promontory West-ward, which we call *Holy-head*, twentie miles; and in breadth from *Llanbaderik* North-ward, to the point of *Menai* South-ward, seauenteene miles; the whole circuit or circumference amounting towards seauentie miles.

(3) The aire is reasonable gratefull and healthfull, and not generally subiect to diseases, excepting certaine Agues at some times, which are occasioned by the fogs and misty exhalations, which arise from the Sea called *Mare Virginium*, with the which this Ile is encompassed.

(4) The Commodities that commend (or rather beautifie) this Country, are in Corne and Cattle, wherewith it not onely enricheth it selfe exceedingly, but sendeth out great prouision thereof to others to supply their defects, and although the ground may seeme dry and stony, or vnpleasant and nothing tightly, wherein for the outward qualitie it resembleth some other parts of *Wales*, that are not so fruitfull, yet for the inward bounties of nature, it is farte vnlike: for aboute all the
Coasts

A N G L E S E Y.

Coasts of *Wales* it is most plentifulfull of Wheat, insomuch as by *Giraldus Cambrensis* report, they are wont to say in *Welsh*, by way of a Prouerbe, *Mon Mam Combr*, which is to say, *Mon* is the mother of *Wales*; for that when other Countries harvest failes round about, or their provision is exhaust and drawne dry, this alone, like a provident and full-breasted mother, is able to sustaine the rest. Whereunto Nature most providently hath added another benefit seruiceable and necessary to the former, in that the Country produceth also those kinde of stones which are called *Molares*, as of all other fittest to make *Mill-stones* or *Grind-stones*. In some places also it yeeldeth an earth of *Aluminous* qualitye, out of which some not long since began to make *Alom* and *Copere*, who (like vnlesst Souldiers) gaue over their enterprise without further hope, because at first they saw it not answere their over-haltie expectations.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, mentioned before in the precedent Prouinces of *Denbigh-shire*, *Flin-shire*, and *Carnarvon-shire*. And this very Island was that ancient, and so much enobled seate of the *British Druyds*, who so amated the Army of *Roman* invaders, as *Tacitus* reports, and as else-where we haue related in the sixt Booke and seauenth Chapter of our ensuing History.

(6) This Nation was attempted first by *Paulinus Suetonius* in the raigne of *Nero*, but brought vnder the *Roman* Empire by *Iulius Agricola*. When the Empire of the *Romans* in *Britaine* began to decline and goe downeward, some out of *Ireland* entred into this Isle by stealth, and nestled themselves there, as may be gathered by certaine mounts of earth entrenched about, and yet to be seene, which they call the *Irish mens Cottages*: as also by a place named of the *Irish-men*, *yn Hieric*, *Gwidid*, who did there (as is recorded) put the *Britaines* to flight, vnder the leading of *Sixigw*. The *Norwegians* also were often infestuous to this Island; but King *Esbelreds* Fleet, hauing in the yeare 1000. scowred the Seas round about this Isle, far exceeded all both *Irish* and *Norwegian* depopulations, for they wasted the Country in all hostile manner.

(7) After

ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII

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 y certaine mounts of earth entrenched about, and yet to be seene,
 as also by a place named of the *Irish-men*, *yn Hieric Gwidid*,

who did there (as is recorded) put the *Britaines* to flight, vnder the leading of *Snigw*. The *Norwe-
 gians* also were often infestuous to this Island; but King *Ethelred's* Fleet, hauing in the yeare 1000.
 scrowred the Seas round about this Isle, far exceeded all both *Irish* and *Norwegian* depopulations, for
 they wasted the Country in all hostile manner.

(7) After

A N G L E S E Y.

(7) After this, two *Hugh*s, both *Normans*, did greatly afflict this Iland: The one being Earle of *Chester*, the other of *Shrewsbury*; at which very time *Magnus* the *Norwegian* arriving there, shot *Hugh* Earle of *Shrewsbury* through with an Arrow, and departed after he had ransacked the Iland. It was afterwards grievously infested by the *Englishmen*, who neuer gaue ouer from time to time to invade it, vntill in the raigne of King *Edward* the first, it was wholly brought vnder his subiection.

(8) The principall Towne in this Isle is *Beaumaris*, which the said King *Edward* the first built in the East side thereof, and for the faire situation, though in a Morish place, gaue it the name which it now beareth, whereas in times past it was called *Bonouer*; which he also fortified with a goodly Castle.

(9) The Maior is the chiefeft Magistrate of the Towne, who is yearely chosen, and hath the assistance and helpe of two Bailiffes, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Towne-Clerke: by whose carefull diligence the affaires of this Towne are orderly managed and commanded: whose Latitude is 54. and Longitude 15. 45. minutes.

(10) Not far from hence is *Lhaunais*, in times past a faire religious house of the *Friars Minors*, which although it be now in a manner rased out of memory, yet antiquitie maketh mention that it hath beene of great regard among the Kings of *England*, who haue shewed themselves very bountifull Patrons vnto that Couent, both in respect of the sanctimonious life of such as conuerfed there, as also because there the bodies of very eminent persons, as the daughter of King *John*, the sonne of a King of the *Danes*, as likewise of many great Lords, Knights, and Squires, were enterred, that were slaine in the warres against the *Welsh*, in the time of many illustrious Kings of *England*.

(11) This Isle is reckoned to haue had anciently many Villages in it, euen to the number of three hundred threescore and three; and the same euen at this day is very well peopled.

The

ANGLESEY.

The diuision of this Ile for disposition of affaires that belong either to the state of the Crowne,
or to the condition of the Country, is into six Hundreds: in which are seated two Market-Towns,
and seuentie foure Parish-Churches for Gods diuine honour and worship.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE, in *Welsh*, *Sire Caer-ar-von*, so called because it is iust over against *Anglesey*, (which the *Britaines* call *Mon*,) and in composition was termed also *Snowden-Forrest*, before *Wales* was laid into Shires; the North-side whereof and the West butteth vpon the *Irish Sea*, the South-side is inclosed with *Merioneth*, and the East with *Denbigh-shires*, from which it is seuered by the River *Conwey*.

(2) The forme thereof is much like a wedge, long and narrow toward the South, and growing still wider towards the North: so that from *Penenket-point* South-ward, to *Orms-head-point* Northward, are fortie miles, from the River *Conwey* Eastward, to the River *Lleny* Westward, miles twentie: and the whole circumference one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is sharpe and piercing, by reason that the Country hath not naturall prouision to ensconce her selfe against the extremitie of winds and weather: but especially as may be thought, through the continuance of the SNOW on the hils, which also exclude the Suns aspect and warmth.

(4) The soile cannot be much commended for the fertilitie, except those parts of the Sea-coasts, which lye on the West towards *Ireland*; but for the heart of this Shire, it is altogether mountainous, as if Nature had a purpose here, by rearing vp these craggy hils so thicke together, strongly to compact the ioynts of this our Island, and to frame the Inland part thereof for a fit place of refuge to the *Britaines*, against those times of aduersitie which afterward did fall vpon them; for no Army though neuer so strongly, or scarce any Travellers, though neuer so lightly appointed, can finde passage among those so many rough and hard Rocks, so many Vales and Pooles here and there, crolling

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all the wayes, as ready obstacles to repell any Inroades of forraigne assailants. These Mountaines may not vnjustly be termed the *British Alpes*, as being the most vaste of all *Britaine*, and for their steepnesse and craggingesse not vnlike to those of *Italy*, all of them trowing vp into the Aire, and round encompassing one farre higher then all the rest, peculiarly called *Snowdon Hill*, though the othes likewise in the same sense, are by the *Welsh* termed *Craig Eriry*, as much as *Snowy Mountaines*, taking their name as doth (by *Plinies* testimony) *Niphates* in *Armenia*, and *Imaus* in *Schithia*: For all the yeare long these lye mantelled ouer with Snow hard cruisted together, though otherwise for their height they are open and liable both to the Sunne to dissolue them, and the winde to ouer-sweepe them.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordonices*, of whom we haue sufficiently spoken in the description of the former Provinces; neither need I insist either vpon the pleasures or profits that this Country yeeldeth, by reason of the great affinity it hath both of Climate and Commodities with *Denbigh-shire* and *Flin-shire* before mentioned. But this beyond the other in some places breeds certaine *Shel-fishes*, which being conceived by an heavenly dew bring forth Pearles, in ancient times more reckoned of then now they are.

(6) Touching places of note, that Citie is very ancient which the Emperour *Antonine* calleth *Segontium*, taking name of a Riuer running by, which at this day is called *Saints*: some reliques of the walls whereof doe yet appeare, neere vnto a little Church consecrated to the honour of *Saints Publicins*. This Citie *Ninua* calleth *Caer Cussenith*, which some interpret the Citie of *Constantine*. Indeed *Mathew Westmister* saith (how true I know not) that *Anno 1283* here was found the body of *Constantine* (Father to great *Constantine*) which King *Edward* the first caused to be sumptuously bestowed in the Church of the new Citie, which he raised out of the ruines of the old, and is now called *Carnarvon*, which giueth name to this whole Shire. The Towne is selfe yeeldeth a most

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excellent prospect towards the Sea, and is encompassed (in a manner) round with the wals of the Castle: so as we may say, it is a Citie within a Castle, which taketh vp the whole West-side of it: and great pitie it is, that so famous a worke should not be perpetual, or euer become the ruine of time, which is much feared, for the mercilesse vnderminings of the Sea, that with her daily and forcible irruptions neuer ceaseth to wash away the foundations of the Key. The people of this Towne are well approued for courtesie, and also Ciuill gouernment, which is administred by the Constable of the Castle (who is euer Maior by Patent) hauing the assistance of one Alderman, two Bailiffes, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Towne-Clerke. The Townesmen doe not a little glory that King Edward the second was borne there, in a Tower of the Castle called *Eagle-Tower*, and surnamed of *Caer-nar-uon*, he being the first Prince of *Wales* of the *English* line. The site of this Towne according to Mathematicall obseruation is in the degree of Longitude 15. and 50. scruples from the first West-point, and the Pole eleuated in Latitude 53. and 50.

Bangor the Bishops See, though it be now but a small Towne, yet it was in time past so large, that for the greatnesse thereof it was called *Banchor Vaur*, that is, *Great Banchor*; which *Hugh Earle of Chester* fortified with a Castle: But it hath beene long since vterly ruined and laid leuell with the ground, in so much as there is not any footing to be found, or other monuments left thereof, although they haue beene sought with all diligent enquiry. This Bishops See hath within the Dioces ninetic six Parishes. But the ancient Church which was consecrated vnto *Daniel*, sometime Bishop thereof, was defaced and set on fire by that notorious Rebell *Owen Glendowerdwy*, who had a purpose also to destroy all the Cities of *Wales*, for that they stood for the King of *England*. And though the same Church was since repaired about the time of King *Henry* the seauenth, yet hath it scarce recouered the resemblance of her former dignitie.

The

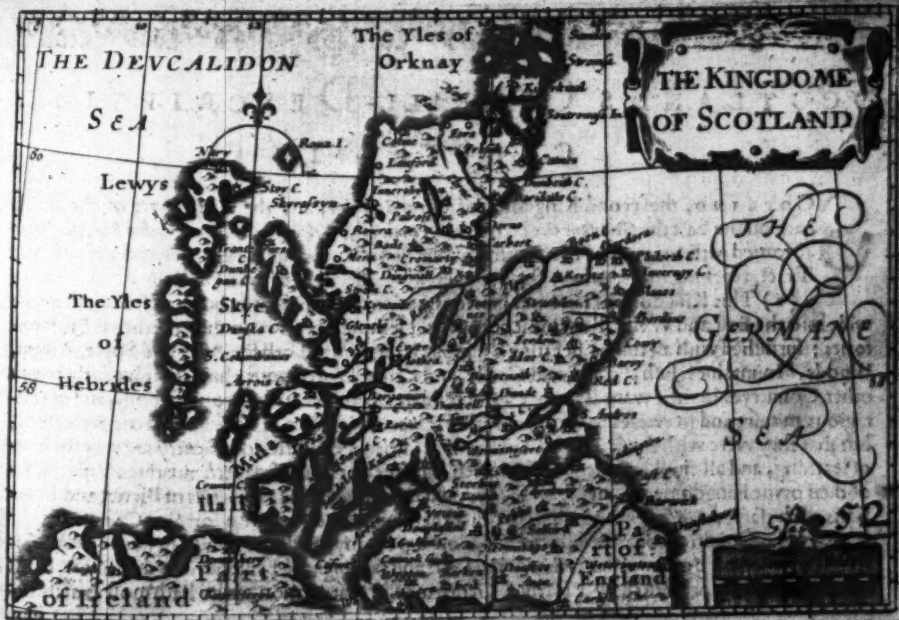
C A E R N A R V O N . S H I R E .

The Riuer *Conwey* (which limiteth this Shire on the East-side) is in *Ptolemy* by corruption or ignorance of Transcribers called *Toisonium*, in stead of *Cononius*, whence *Canonium* (a Towne mentioned by *Antonine*) tooke name: and albeit both it and its name be now utterly extinct, yet is there a couert remembrance thereof in the new name of a poore Village, standing among the rubbishi thereof, called *Caer-bean*, (that is) The ancient Citie: Out of the spoyle whereof King *Edward* the first, built a new Towne at the Riuer's mouth, termed thereupon *Aber-Conwey*: (that is) the mouth of *Conwey*, which being formerly fortified by *Hugh of Chester*, and strongly situate and fenced both with wals & a faire Castle by the Riuer's side, deserues rather the name of a Citie then a Towne, if it were more populous and traffiqued with Inhabitants. Neither must I here forget *Newin*, though but a small Market-Towne, for that it pleased the English Nobles *Ann* 1184 to honour it and the memory of King *Arthur*, with triumphant celebratie, after they had subdued the rebellious Ring-leaders of *Wales*.

(7) Other matters of memorable note this Country affordeth not much, vnlesse perhaps this; That iust ouer against the Riuer *Conwey*, where it issueth into the Sea, there sometimes stood an ancient Citie named *Diganwey*, which many yeares agoe was consumed by lightning, and so made vtterly desolate, as many other monuments haue beene, of ancient and worthy memory. As likewise that in the Poole *Lin-Peris*, there is a kinde of Fish called there *Torcoch*, hauing a red belly, nowhere else seene. For touching these two other miracles famous by *Giraldus* and *Geruasiu*, that on those his high hills there are two Pooles called the *Meares*, the one of which produceth great store of fish, but all hauing onely one eye, and in the other there is a moueable Iland, which as soone as a man treadeth on, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welsh* are said to haue often seaped and deluded their enemies assailing them: these matters are out of my Creed, and yet I thinke the Reader had rather belecue them, then to goe to see whether it be so or no.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

It is traded with five Market-Townes fit for bargaining, buying and selling, fortified with foure Castles, and hath sixtie eight Parish-Churches in it, where the Inhabitants concurre and meete together for the celebration of Diuine Seruice.



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.
CHAPTER I.

SCOTLAND, the second Kingdome of *Great Britaine*, and the North part of the Iland, hath on the East the *Germane Ocean*, on the North, the *Orkneys*, and *Deucalidon Sea*, the West affronted with *Ireland*, and the South hath the *Riuer Tweed*, the *Cheviot Hills*, and the adiacent Tract, reaching to the *Salway Sands*, whereby it is separated from *England*.

(1) This Kingdome is faire and spacious, and from these South-borders spreadeth it selfe wide into the East and West, till againe it contracts it selfe narrower vnto the Northerne Promontories: furnished with all things besitting a famous Kingdome; both for Ayre and Soyle, Riners, Woods, Mountaines, Fish, Fowle, and Cattle, and Corne so plenteous, that it supplyeth therewith other Countreyes in their want. The people thereof are of good feature, strong of body, and of courageous minde, and in varres so venturous, that scarce any service of note hath beene performed, but that they were with the first and last in the field. Their Nobilitie and Gentry are very studious of learning, and all ciuill knowledge; for which end they not onely frequent the three Vniuersities of their owne Kingdome (*S. Andrewes, Glasgo, and Edinbrough*, the Nurseries of Pietie, and Mansions of the sacred *Muses*) but also much addict themselves to trauell into forraine Countreies.

(3) The Countreies contained in this Kingdome are many, and euerywhere bestrewed with Cities, Townes, and Borrowes, as is that of *England*: and, as *England*, I intended to describe it, had I not beene happily preuented by a learned Gentleman of that Nation, who had most exactly be-



gun, and gone through the greatest difficulties thereof; to build vpon whose foundations, I hold it iniurious: and am so farre from any ambition to preuent his noble purposes, that I heartily wish all happie furtherances thereto, with a longing desire to see, by his industrious labours, another *Scot* added to the perfecting of the *Theatre of Britains glory*.

(4) Yet, in the meane while, lest I should seeme too defectiue in my intendmētes, let me without offence (in this third, though short Booke) giue onely a generall view of that Kingdome, vpon obseruations from others; which to accomplish by mine owne suruey (if others should hap to faile, and my crazy-aged-body will giue leaue) is my chiefe desire; knowing the Iland furnished with many worthy remembrances, appertaining both vnto them and vs, whom God now hath set vnder one Crowne: and the rather, for that their more Southerne people are from the same Originall with vs the *English*, being both alike the *Saxon* branches: as also, that the *Picts* anciently inhabiting part of that Kingdome, were the inborne *Britaines*, and such as thither fled to auoid the *Romane* seruitude: whose names began first to be distinguished vnder *Diolesian* the Emperour, when they were termed *Picts* for painting their bodies, like the *Britaines*, as saith *Flavius Pigetius*: which is more strengthened, for that the Northerne *Britaines* conuerted by Saint *Columb*, are called *Britaine Picts*.

(5) But the *Highland-men* (the naturall *Scot* indeed) are supposed to descend from the *Scythians*, who with the *Getae* infesting *Ireland*, left both their Issue there, and their manners, apparant in the *Wild-Irish* euen to this day: And from *Scitha* (as is thought) the name of *Scot* grew; for so the *Netherlanders* by *Scutten* expresse indifferently the *Scythian* or *Scot*: so *Gildas* calleth the *Irish-Britaines*, *Scythians*: so King *Elfred* in translating the Historie of *Orosius*, turneth *Scotos* into *Scytan*: and so saith *Walsingham*, from one and the same originall, *Scythia*, *Scytici*, *Scota*, *Scotici*, take their names, as from *Getae*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici* haue done.

(6) Their



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(6) Their Manners were alike, saith *Diodorus*, *Siculus*, and *Strabo*, and their garments not much different, as by *Sidonius Apollinaris* may be gathered, where he seemeth rather to describe the moderne *Wild-Irish*, then the antike *Gese*. Notwithstanding this Nations Originall by some hath beene deriued from *Scota*, the supposed Daughter of the Egyptian King *Pharaoh*, that nourished *Moses*. afterwards married vnto *Gastibelus*, the son of *Cecrops*, (Founder of *Athens*) who first seating in *Spaine*, passed thence into *Ireland*, and lastly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gaue Name to the Nation; if we beleue that they hit the marke, who shoot at the *Moone*.

(7) But that the *Scythians* came into *Spaine*, (besides the Promontory bearing their Name *Scythicum*) *Silius Italicus*, a *Spaniard* borne, doth shew, who bringeth the *Concans*, a Nation therein seated, from the *Massageta*, which were the *Scythians*; and the *Sarmata*, whom all confesse to haue bin *Scythians*, were the builders (as he saith) of the Citie *Susanna* in *Spaine*. And how from *Spaine* they possessed themselves of *Ireland*, (at the time when the Kingdome of *Iudah* flourished,) *Ninius* the Disciple of *Eliudugus* doth tell, and their owne Histories of *Nemethus* and *Delas*, besides *Cisnerus* and others, doe shew; who were first knowne by the name of *Scots*, as is gathered out of *Porphyr* (alledged by *S. Ierome*) in the raigne of *Aurelianus* the Emperour. *Gildas* calleth them the *Irish-Spoilers*: *Giraldus*, A *Scottish* Nation, descended from *Ireland*: which in regard of them by *Eginhardus* is termed *The Ile of Scots*: by *Beda*, *The Ile inhabited by the Scots*; and by other Historians, *Scotland the great*; as their seare in *Britaine* was called *Scotland the lesse*.

(8) These, when the *Romane Empire* was farre in the wane, burst into *Britaine* vnder *Rouda* their Captaine, who entring amitie with the *Picts*, possessed the North part of the Iland, and assisted them against the *Britanes*, then ready to fall, when the *Romans* were gone. But these afterward entertaining dissensions amongst themselves, put the hazard of their estates on the tryall and chance of one dayes battle, fought betwixt them in the yeare of Saluation, 740. wherein the *Picts* not onely lost their

lives,



The Eastern part
of Scotland where
in there are diuers
Shires and the Vni
uersity of Aberdyn
Miliaria Scotica.

Petrus Kerius colavit

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

lives, but soone after euen their very name also, and *Fortune* crowning the *Scots* with victory, aduanced their Kingdome vnto such fame and strength, that the same hath long continued without any absolute conquest or surprize, against the assaults of whatsoeuer enemies.

(9) *Scotlands* South part in *Galloway*, washed with the water of *Solway Bay*, toucheth degree 56. of *Latitude*, and thence inbosomeing many *Loughes* and *In-lets* vpon the *East* and *West*, extendeth it selfe vnto the degree 60. and 30 minutes; whose *Longitude* is likewise laid betwixt the degree 13. and 19. and the same growne very narrow, being so neere the *North-Pole*, as lying directly vnder the hindermost *Starrs* of the *Greater Beare*.

(10) The whole Kingdome is diuided into two parts by the great *Riuer Tay*; the *South* whereof is the more populous, and more beautified in manners, riches, and ciuilitie: the *North* more rude, retaining the custonies of the *Wild-Irish*, the ancient *Scot*, in whole seuerall Territories these Countie ensuing are contained.

South.			North.	
<i>Tessidale.</i>	<i>Galloway.</i>	<i>Stirling.</i>	<i>Loquabrea.</i>	<i>Bugaban.</i>
<i>Merch.</i>	<i>Carricke.</i>	<i>Fife.</i>	<i>Braidalhin.</i>	<i>Murrey.</i>
<i>Laudien.</i>	<i>Kyle.</i>	<i>Strathern.</i>	<i>Perth.</i>	<i>Rosse.</i>
<i>Liddesdale.</i>	<i>Cunningham.</i>	<i>Menteith.</i>	<i>Athol.</i>	<i>Sutherland.</i>
<i>Eskeedale.</i>	<i>Arran.</i>	<i>Argile.</i>	<i>Angus.</i>	<i>Cathanes.</i>
<i>Annandale.</i>	<i>Cluidesdale.</i>	<i>Caithre.</i>	<i>Merns.</i>	<i>Strathnauern.</i>
<i>Niddesdale.</i>	<i>Lennox.</i>	<i>Lorne.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(11) And these againe are subdivided into Sherifdomes, Stewardships, and Bailiwicks, for the most part inheritory vnto honourable Families. The Ecclesiasticall Government is also subiect vnder two Metropolitan Arch-bishops, which are of *S. Andrewes*, (the *Primate of Scotland*,) and of *Glasco*; whose Iurisdiccions are as followeth.

S. Andrewes.

<i>Dunkeld.</i>	<i>Brechin.</i>
<i>Aberdon.</i>	<i>Rosse.</i>
<i>Murray.</i>	<i>Cathanes.</i>
<i>Dunblan.</i>	<i>Orkeney.</i>

Glasco.

Galloway.
Argile.
Iles.

Amongst the things worthy of note of Antiquitie in this Kingdome, most memorable was that Fortification drawne from *Abersorne* vpon the *Frith* of *Edenborough*, vnto *Alclwy*, now *Dunbriston*, opening vpon the West Sea, where *Iulius Agricola* set the limit of the *Romane* Empire; past which, saith *Tacitus*, there was no other bounds of *Britaine* to be sought for; and that here the second Legion *Augusta*, and the 20. Legion *Victrix*, built a part of the Wall, certaine Inscriptions there digged vp, and referred at *Dunloyr* and *Cader*, doe witnesse: as also an ancient coped monument of an high and round compasse, which, as some thinke, was a Temple consecrated vnto the God *Terminus*: others, a *Trophy* raised by *Carausius*, who fortified this Wall with seauen Castles, as *Niniv* doth declare.

(12) At this place began the great and dark Wood *Caledonia*, famous for the wilde white Bulls that

The Isles of Hebrides
wth ther borderers
Petrus Kierius
Calavit.

Mitharia Scotica

10	20	30	40	50
----	----	----	----	----

Hiberniæ.
pars.

The north of
County

A

London

HEBRIDES INSULAE 43
quæ et Hæbudes Beda Mevanias vocat.



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION

that therein were bred whose Manes were Lion-like, thicke and curled, of nature fierce and cruell, and so hatefull to mankind, that they abhorred whatsoeuer was by them handled or breathed vpon: these Woods stretched farre and wide with many turnings, darke shades, and dreadfull dens, and so famous in the *Romane* Writers, that they often vsed that name for all *Britaine*; whose Inhabitantes were the last in this Iland, that yelded their neckes to the yoke of subiection, as shall appeare in our following Story.

(13) *Ninian a Britaine* is recorded to haue conuerted the *South-Fift* vnto the Faith of Christ in the raigne of *Theodosius* the younger, and the Church in *Galloway* bearing his name doth witness it: so likewise in the same age *Palladius* sent from Pope *Caelestine*, became an Apostle vnto the *Scots*, whose reliques lay enshrined at *Fordon in Merne*, as was verily supposed: but that Christianitie had bene formerly planted in this vntermost Prouince, is testified by *Tertullian*, in saying the *Britaines* had embraced the faith further then the *Romans* had power to follow or persecute them, whereupon *Peter Monke of Cluin in Spaine*, concludeth their conuersion to be more ancient then the Southerne *Britaines*.

(14) But touching things observable for the present, surely admirable is the report of the plenty of Cattle, Fish, and Fowle there abiding: their Near but little, yet many in number: Fish so plentiful that men in some places (for delight) on horse-backe hunt *Salmons* with Speares: and a certaine Fowle, which some call *Seland-Geese*, spreading so thicke in the ayre, that they euen darken the Suns light; of whose flesh, feathers and oyle, the Inhabitants in some parts make great vse and gaine; yea, and euen of Fishes brought by them, abundant prouision for diet, as also of the stickes (brought to make their nests) plentifull prouision for fuel.

(15) With these, as of wonders I might speake of the natures of those two famous Loughes, *Lough and Ness*, the latter whereof neuer freezeth in Winter, though neuer so extreame, and the waters



CATHANES And
ORKNAY. INS:
Scotish Aile

10 20 30

ORCADES IN SULA.
The ile of Orkney 31.

Oriens.

Septentr.

38

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION

waters of the other most raging in the fairest and calmest weather, wherein also floateth an Island that remoueth from place to place, as the winde forceth her spongy and vnfastned body. In *Bughan* vpon the bankes of *Ratra* is a Well, whose trickling drops turne (in *Piramydy*-wise) into hard stone, and another neere *Edenbrough* that floateth with *Bitumen*. In *Dee* and *Dome*, besides the admired plenty of *Salmons*, is found a Shell-fish, called the *Horse-muskeell*, wherein Pearles are engendred, most precious for Physicke, and some of them so Orient, that they giue not place to the choicest.

(16) No lesse strange then any the fore-mentioned waters, but more lamentable is the remembrance of the great inundation, hapning by the sodaine rising of *Tay*, which bare away the Walles and Towne of *Berth*, and with it the Cradle and yong sonne of King *William* into the Sea, wherein the Royall Infant with many others perished, the King and his Courtiers hardly escaping the danger with life. The ruine of this Towne raised another more famous, and more commodiously seated, euen *Perth*, since called *Saint Iohns-Towne*.

(17) Islands and Ilets yeelding both beautie and subiection to this *Scottish* Kingdome, are the *Westerne*, the *Orkneyes*, and the *Sherlands*, reckoned to be aboue three hundred in number; the Inhabitants for the most part vsing the frugalitie of the ancient *Scot*.

(18) The *Westerne* lying scattered in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their owne, whose maintenance was out of their common Coffers, and the Regall Authoritie neuer continued in lineall succession, for (to preuent that) their Kings were not permitted to haue wiues of their owne, but might by their Lawes accompany with other mens: as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginitie of all new wiues, should be the Landlords prey, till King *Malcolme* enacted, that halfe a marke should be paid for redemption. The residence of those fore-mentioned Kings, was chiefly in *Ila*, *Bunals*, and *Iona*, now *Columbkil*, where (as *Donald Munro*, who trauelled through these Islands reporteth) are three Tombes, hauing the seuerall Inscriptions of the Kings of *Scotland*, of *Ireland*, and of *Norway*.

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(19) Among these *Western* Islands, the *Hebrides*, *Skie*, *Mula*, *Ila*, and *Arran*, are the greatest: All of them plentifull of Corne, Woods, Salmones and Herrings, as others of Conies, Deere, Horses, and Sheepe, where in some they are wilde, and in others without any owners; but the people vnciuill, and lacking Religion, they rather liue rudely in state of necessitie, then as Lords of these portions which God hath allotted them; and with a sufferable ease, ignorant of ambition, enioy those contentments, which some others (though they no great summe) doe more laboriously attaine vnto by the precepts of Philosphie: for, feeding themselves with competencie without any excess, they returne all the ouer-plus vnto their Lords, as doe the Inhabitants of *Hirta* and *Rona*; but alas, Religion not knowne among them, these penurious vertues are rather the curses of *Cham*, then the followings of Christ, who forbids vs to be too carefull for the morrow.

(20) The Iles of *Orkenay* vpon the North of *Scotland*, lying in a most raging and tempestuous Sea, are about three and thirtie in number, whereof thirteene are inhabited, and the other replenished with Cattle: in these are no venomous Serpents, nor other vgly vermin; the aire sharpe and healthfull, and the soile apt to beare onely Oats and Barley, but not a sticke of wood: among these, *Pomonia* is the greatest, accounted and called the *Maine-land*, affording fixe Minerals of Lead and Tinne, and in her chiefe Towne a Bishops See; wherein are seated twelue Parish-Churches, one of them very magnificent for so remote a Country.

(21) Of all the *Romanes*, *Iulius Agricola* first discovered the *Orkenays*; yea, and subdued them, if we will belecue *Tacitus*: but *Pomponius Mela*, that wrote thirtie yeares before him, doth mention them, and *Iuuenal* in *Hadrian*s time after him, tels vs the *Romanes* had won them; and lastly, *Claudian* nameth *Saxons* that were slaine in them, and so doth *Ninno* name *Oslba* and *Ebifur*, *Saxon* Commanders, who in their rouing Pinnaces wasted the *Orkenays*. These Islands *Donald Bane* the vsurper of the *Scottish* Crowne, gaue to the King of *Norway* for his assistance, and by the *Norwegians* were they held

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held the space of an hundred and sixtie yeares, vntill that *Alexander* the third King of *Scotland*, with sword and composition got them from *Magnus* the fourth, King of *Norway*, which afterward King *Haquin* confirmed vnto King *Robert Bruce*: but lastly, *Christian* the first, King of *Norway* and *Denmarke*, vtterly renounced all his right to those Ilands, when he gaue his daughter in marriage vnto King *James* the third, which deed was further ratified by the Pope, who openeth the way to the possession of Kingdomes with his owne key.

(22) More North, and further then this Chart could well expresse, lie the Isles of *Shetland*, of some thought to be *Thule*, and by the Commenter vpon *Horace*, the *Fortunate Island*, where as *Petarch* fabuleth, the soules of good men are ferryed into those *Elizian* fields that euer grow greene, and whence *Iulius Caesar* could hardly be drawne, as *Muretus* hath written: but their fictions intended onely that the vertuous soules of the dead passed the vitermost bounds of earthly abode, and attained to an ouer-pleasing repose, and euer-flourishing happinesse; which whether they borrowed from the description of *Paradise*, (taken both for a faire Garden and the soules happy rest) I cannot define; but sure they would not haue made those fields alwayes greene, if they had seene how they lye euer couered with Ice and Snow, being in the 63. degree of Latitude, as *Ptolemie* hath placed it, where (for the most part) is a continuall Winter: but for proofoe that this was the 7 *hule*, besides *Ptolemies* Positure, *Saxo Grammaticus* betwixt *Norway* and *Scotland* hath placed it; and *Solinus*, twice dayes sayling from the point of *Caledonia*: and *Tacitus* saith, that the *Romanes* kenned *Thule* a furre off, as they sayled about *Britaine* by the *Orcades*: and lastly, *Mela* maketh it to face *Berge* a Citie in *Norway*.



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CHAPTER I.

THe Traditions of time have deliuered vnto vs diuers names, whereby this famous Iland is recorded to haue beene called: yet none of more faire probabilitie, then that of *Orpheus*, *Aristotle* and *Claudian*, by whom it is named *Ierna*: by *Iuuenal* and *Mela* called *Iuuerna*: by *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*: by *Martian* of *Heraclia*, *Ioyepnia*: by *Eustachius*, *Ouernia*, and *Bernia*: by the natiue Inhabitants, *Eryn*: by the *Britaines*, *Yuerdon*: the *Welsh* Bards in their Ballads, *Tirnolas Totidanan*, and *Banno*: and by the *English*, *Ireland*. But from whence these diuersities were deriued, arise many opinions. Doubtlesse it is, that *Hibernia*, *Iuuerna*, and *Ouernia*, came from *Ierna*, spoken of by *Orpheus* and *Aristotle*; and the same *Ierna*, as also *Iris*, *Iuerdon*, and *Ireland*, from *Erin*, the terme that the Inhabitants now vse. From this *Erin* therefore (a word proper to the Nation) the originall is most likely to be deduced.

(1) Some deriue *Hibernia* from *Hiberno tempore*, that is, from the winter season; some from *Hibernus* a *Spaniard*; some from a Duke named *Irnalph*; some againe from the ancient Riuer *Iberus*, and some from *Hiere*, an *Irish* word, which signifieth the west, or a westerne coast, whence *Erin* may also seeme to fetch the deriuation: for it lieth furthest Westward of any Region in all *Europe*. As also for that the Riuer running in the most remote west-part of this Iland, is in *Ptolemy* called *Iernus*: like as the furthest Westerne Promontory in *Spain*, from whence our *Irish* men came, is by *Strabo* called

Ierna.

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Ierne, and the River next vnto it, by *Mela*, *Ierna*: yea, and *Spain* it selfe, for the Westerne situation, is called *Hesperia*: the West-Cape of *Africke*, *Hesperium*; and in *Germany*, *Westrich* and *Westphalen* from their position haue their names. *Posselius* (a man that rather followed his owne fancy, then the iudgement of others) fetcheth the originall of *Ireland* from the Hebrewes, as if *Irin* should be as much as *Iurin*, that is, the *Iewes* land: which opinion I hold no better then those that would haue it from the Winter-like stormes, although vpon euery winde the aire is cold there.

(3) *Festus Auienus*, in that little booke which he entituled *Orammarisima*, calleth *Ireland*, *Sacram Insulam*, that is, the holy Iland: to which opinion the people are soone drawne, by reason of the many Saints that the Iland is said to produce, and the blessed soile that affords no venomous creatures to retaine life. It is thought that *Plutarch* meant *Ireland* by his *Ogygia*, for her great antiquities; and of latter times by *Isidore* and *Bede* it was called *Scotia*, of those *Scots* that inhabited it: and that thence the name of *Scotland*, together with the *Scots* themselves, came into *Brittain*.

(4) For largenesse and circuit, in times past, this Iland challenged the third place in ranke of all the Iles of the then knowne world: for thus haue Geographers left vs, that the *Indian Taproban* for greatnesse was the first, the Ile of *Britaine* the next, and this of *Ireland* the third: and for that cause doth *Ptolemy* call it the little *Britaine*. But how soeuer *Strabo* hath extended the bredth, as broad as the length, and others haue formed it in shape like an egge, yet latter dimensions haue found it farre otherwise, twice longer then broad, and may be compared to the forelegge of a Beare, if the *Simile* breed no offence. Whose East-side hath on it that tempestuous Sea that cuiteth her channell betwixt *England* and this *Ireland*: the West is washed with the Westerne Ocean; the North with the *Caledonian*; and the South with the *Verginian Sea*.

(5) The aire of this Iland is delectable and wholesome, though neither so cleere nor subtile.

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ours of *England*, which (as *Mela* saith) is nothing fauourable for the ripening of Corne: but so gratefull to the ground, that it causeth grasse to grow abundantly, not onely fresh and long, but withall very sweet for all Cattle, and in Winter is more subiect to winde then snow: and that I may vse the words of *Giraldus*, *It is of all Countreys most temperate, neither forcing the Inhabitants to seeke shade from the frying heat of Cancer, nor the chilling cold of Capricorne to drine them to the fire: but at all seasons most milde, betwixt a sufferable cold, and gentle warme heat.*

(6) The soile (saith *Cambrensis*) is vneuen, wooddy, wilde, waterish and boggy, so full of Loghs and Meeres, that great ponds of water are found vpon the high Mountaines. These indeed make the places somewhat dangerous vnto all new commers, by breeding of rheums, dyffenteries and fluxes, whose vsuall remedie is *Uskebab*, a wholesome *Aqua vita*, that drieth more, and enflameth lesse, then many other hot confections.

(7) The Commodities of this Kingdome chiefly consist in Cattle, whose feed is so sweet and so ranke, that they will soone graze to a surfer, if they may be suffered to feed as they will. Their sheepe are many, but beare not the best wooll, which twice are shorne within one yeare: Of these they make Mandes, Caddowes, and Couerlets, vented from thence into forraine Countreies. Their Hobbies likewise are of great esteeme, and are answerable to the fennets of *Spain*. Bees are there in such abundance, that honey is found in holes of old trees, and in rests of the rockes. No annoyance of hurtfull Snake or venomous creatures; and to speake all in a word, nothing wanting for profit or pleasure: for so much doth *Giraldus* affirme, in saying, that *Nature had cast into this Western Kingdome of Zephyrus a more graciouse eye then was ordinary.*

(8) Touching the originall peopling of this faire Ilnd, if we will beleue their records, they make antiquitie it selfe but young vnto themselves, affirming the dāsell *Casarea*, and niece vnto
Noah,

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Noah, to have found it out before the Flood; and that three hundred yeares after; when *Japheth* posteritie tooke into these West-parts of the world, one *Bartholomew* of his progeny, a *Scythian* by birth, encouraged by the late successe of *Nimrod* (who now had innuded vpon the Monarchy of *Syria*) wandred so farre West, that *Fortune* at last cast him and his people vpon the coast of *Ireland*. There he settled with his three sonnes, *Languinna*, *Salaxus*, and *Ruthurgus*, who searching through euery creeke and corner of the Land, left their owne names by three notable places, *Languin*, *Stragrus*, and Mount *Salanga*, which the reuolution of times hath since called by other names, as *S. Dominick-hill*, *Rushurgi*, and *Stagnum*. Vnder the government of these three sonnes, and their off-spring, this land was kept about three hundred yeares; at which time there arrived also in *Ireland* a Giant-like kinde of people of *Nimrod*'s race, who in bodily shape exceeded the proportion of vsuall men, vsing their strengths to winne soueraineties, and to oppress with rapine and violence. These growing to numbers, accounted it necessary to prevent dominion, lest the curse of slavery (prophecied by *Noah*) should light vpon them: to prevent the which, they set vp a King of their owne; then quarrels bred daily, either parties purposing to hold their interest by their swords against whom, lastly a battle was fought, and an infinite company of Giants slaine; when also died most of those of the posteritie of *Japheth*, leaving them of *Cham* Lords of Island.

(9) Wherevpon *Nemethus* a *Scythian*, with his foure sonnes, arrived in *Ireland*, and by strong hand seated himselfe among these Giants; where for two hundred and sixtie yeares they kept, but then no longer able to hold out against them, they left their standings, and departed the land.

(10) Soone after, the five sonnes of *Dela*, descended from the said *Nemethus*, came into these coasts, and with manly prowesse droue these miscreants out of *Ireland*, whereby the seed of *Cham* was vicerly expelled, & these of *Japheth* divided the land into five parts, whereof they became themselves Kings:
but

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but falling at variance, gaue aduantage vnto others, among whom the BRITAINES set in a foot.

(11) But to make this Iland more famous, certaine Historians haue fetched their Kings from most vncertaine Records, as namely from *Gaothel* the *Grecian*, and *Scotia* (the daughter of King *Rhara*, and nourisher of *Moses*) his wife : who at that time, when *Israel* were in *Egypt*, with a Colony came into *Spaine*, and after into *Ireland*, where he was made King, and in honour of his Queene, the land named *Scotia*, from whom also the Inhabitants tooke name : his posteritie increasing in the parts of *Spaine*, where first they had seated, in proceſſe of time sought further aduentures vnder the foure ſonnes of *Mileſius* King of *Spaine*, whose names were *Hibernus*, *Hermion*, *Euer*, and *Erimon*.

(12) Theſe, by the direction, ſufferance, and aſſiſtance of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britaines*, after that *Ireland* had bene very much diſpeopled by a contagious peſtilence, ſeated themſelues, and from the eldeſt, *Hibernus*, called the Iſland *Hibernia*, as ſome are of opinion : theſe diuided the whole into five Provinces, famousſly knowne by the names of *Mounſter*, *Leinſter*, *Connaught*, *Viſter*, and *Meath* in their miſt : and from theſe the preſent *Irish* repute themſelues to come. Yet ſurely, as I make no queſtion, but that this Iland became inhabited euen of old time, when mankind againe ouer-ſpred the face of the earth, ſo doubt I not, but that our *Britaines* paſſed thereinto themſelues, ſuch infinite number of words in the *Irish* language yet in uſe, ſuch ancient names of Waters, Iſles, Mountaines, and places, meerely *Britiſh* words, yet remaining, and the teſtimony of *Tacitus*, who ſaith, that their manners were faſhioned to the *Britaines*, inforceth ſo much; and *Ptolemy* before him, calleth that Iland by the name of liſtle *Britaine*: all which ſhew a former intereſt for *Ireland*, then that which by conqueſt vnder *Henry* the ſecond was made.

(13) That

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(12) That it euer was subiect to the *Romans*, is doubtfull, though *Agricola* did wish it, and *Yacinius* held most necessary: yea, and in the diuision of their Empire, *Ireland*, with *Britaine* and *Ibule*, fell vnto *Constantine* the sonne of *Constantine* the great; yet their manners vnreclaimed, and barbarisme retained long after those dayes, doe wnesse no such ciuilitie sowne, to be in that plot. But when *Romes* great Empire began to grow lesse, the *Scots* or *Seythians* grew mightie in *Ireland*: and as *Croftus* writeth, that Island was wholly inhabited by the *Scottish* Nation in the dayes of *Honorius*, and *Aradius*, the Emperours: whose warres and slaughter, *Claudian* doth lightly touch in this his Verse.

Scotorum cumulos fletus glacialis Ierne.

The frozen *Ireland* weeps to see, her *Scots* all staine on heapes so be.

(14) As these for the most part, by the testimony of *Ninius*, were the ancient Inhabitants, so by other ancient Writers, their customes and manners are thus set forth: *Strabo* saith, The Inhabitants of *Ireland* are more rude then the *Britaines*, they feed vpon the flesh of men, yea, and thinke it a point of worth to eat their dead parents: wantonly they accompany with women, making no difference of other mens wiues, their owne sisters, nor of their naturall mothers: but of these things (saith he) we haue no certaine wnesse of sufficient credit. *Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that the *Irish* are vniuersall, ignorant of vertues, and void of religion: And *Solinus* affirmeth, that after victory they drinke the blood of the slaine, and besmeare their owne faces therewith; so giuen to warre, that the mother at the birth of a man-child, feedeth the first meate into her infants mouth, vpon the point of her husbands sword, and with heathenish imprecations, wisheth that it may die no otherwise then in warre or by sword.

(15) But from these ancient and barbarous manners, let vs come to the conditions of their middle time; whom *Giraldus Cambrensis* describeth as followeth: The *Irish* (saith he) are a strong and bold people,

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people, martiall and prodigall in warre, nimble, stout, and haughtie of heart; carelesse of life, but greedy of glory; courteous to strangers, constant in love, light of beleefe, impatient of iniurie, given to fleshy lusts, and in enmitie implacable. At the baptizing of their Infants, their manner was, not to dip their right armes into the water, that so (as they thought) they might giue a more deepe and incurable blow; neuer calling them by the names of their Parents whilest they liued together, but at their death tooke it vpon them. Their women nursed not the children they bare; and they that nursed others, did affect and loue them much more then their owne.

(16) So much were they giuen to fantastick conceits, that they held it very ominous to giue their neighbours fire vpon *May-day*: to eat an old egge, endangered the death of their horse: and before they cast in their seed, they send salt into the field: to hang vp the shelles in the roofo, was a preferuative of the chickens from the kite: to set vp greene boughes at their doores in the Month of May, increased their kins milke; and to spit vpon Cattle, they held it good against Witchery, whereof *Ireland* was full.

(17) Superstitious Idolatry among the wilde *Irish* was common, yeelding diuine honour vnto the Moone after the change, vnto whom they both bowed their knees, and made supplications; and with a loud voice would thus speake vnto that Planet: *Wee pray thee leane vs in as good estate as thou foundst vs.* Wolues they did make their Godfibs, terming them *Chari Christi*, and so thought themselves preserued from their hurts: the hooves of dead horses they accounted and held sacred: about childrens necks they hung the beginning of Saint *Iohns* Gospell, a crooked naile of an horse-shoe, or a peece of a Wolues skinne; and both the sucking-childe and nurse were girt with girdles finely plaited of womans haire; so farre they wandred into the wayes of errour, in making these armes the strength of their healths.

(18) Their wives were many, by reason of diuorcements, and their maids married at twelue yeares

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yeares of age, whose customes were to send to their louers, bracelets plated, and curiously wrought of their owne haire, so farre following *Venus* in the knots of these allurements. The men wore linnen shirts exceedingly large, stained with Saffron, the sleeves wide, and hanging to their knees, strait and short trusses plated thicke in the skirts, their breeches close to the thighs, a short skeine hanging point downe before, and a mantle most times cast ouer their heads. The women wore their haire plated in curious manner, hanging downe their backs and shoulders, from vnder foulden wreathes of fine linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loading the wearer, then delighting the beholder; for as the one was most seemely, so the other was vnslightly: their heekes were hung with chaines and carkaneths, their armes wreathed with many bracelets, and ouer their side-garments the shagge rugge mantles purfled with a deepe Fringe of diuers colours, both sexes accounting idlenesse their onely libertie, and ease their greatest riches.

(19) In warres they were forward, and fought with battle-axes, whose bearers were called *Gallglaffes*, the common Souldier but lightly armed, who serued with darts and sharpe skeines; their Trumpet was a Bagge-pipe, and word for encounter, *Pharroh*; which at the first onset with great acclamation they vttered, and he that did not, was taken into the ayre, and carried into the vale of *Kerry*, where transformed (as they did beleue) he remained vntill he was hunted with Hounds from thence to his home.

(20) For the dying and dead they hired women to mourne, who expostulated with the sicke, why he would die; and dead, at his Funerall such out-cries were made, such clapping of hands, such howlings, and gestures, that one would thinke their sorrowes vnrecoverable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for the soules departed.

(21) Their dyet in necessitie was slender, feeding vpon water-cresses, rootes, mushrooms, sham-roghe, butter tempered with oat-meale, milke, whey, yea, and raw flesh, the bloud being crushed out: their

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their use, was also to let their kine bloud, which standing a while, and comming to a jelly, with butter they did eat, as a very good dill.

(22) That the Gospell of Christ should be preached in Ireland by James the Apostle, I will not affirme, though *Vincentius* hath said it; neither will I, with the *Scots*, bring the Ilands conuersion from a Christian woman, who (as their Historians doe auouch) first instructed the Queene, and the Queene her husband, and he againe his Subiects, till all became Christians. But most true it is, that the *Scots* first received the doctrine of Christ in this Kingdome of Ireland; for thus writeth *Prosper*: *Celestin Pope of Rome sent his Archdeacon Palladius into Britaine to withstand the Pelagian heresie, who at one time did drive out these enemies of grace, and ordained a Bishop among the Scots, whereby that barbarous Nation embraced Christianitie.* Yet *Ninius* reporteth, that *Palladius* did nothing in neither, being taken away by vntimely death: but that *S. Patricke*, borne at *Eisburne* in *Clueddale*, the sonne of *Calphurnus*, by the sister of *S. Martin*, was the first Apostle for Ireland, who sowed his heavenly seede with such plentifull increase, that the soile it selfe shortly was called *Sanctorum patria*, the Country of Saints: for whose Sepulchre after his death rose as great variance, as was for *Homer* amongst them of Greece: they of *Downe* challenged his graue to be with them, vpon certaine Verses written on a Tombe, which ascribes *Patricke*, *Briget*, and *Columbe* to be buried therein: they of *Armaghlay* claime by the warrant of *S. Bernard*, who saith, that *Patricke* in his life time there ruled, and after death there rested. *Glascenbury* in England by ancient records will haue his bodie interred with them; and *Scotland* auoucheth his birth to be at *Glasco*, and bones to rest at *Kirk-Patricke* with them: of such reuerent esteeme was this *Irish* Apostle.

(23) This *Patricke* in his youth had beene taken captiue by the *Irish* Pirates, and for sixe yeares continuance serued *Magbuan* as his slaue, and keeper of his swine: in which dejected condition, so desirous he was of the Lands saluation, that in his dreames he thought the Infants vnborne cryed

vmo

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vnto him for Baptisme; and redeeming himselfe thence for a peece of gold found in the field, which a swine had turned vp, in his aged yeares came backe againe into *Ireland*, preached the Gospell, converted the people, and lastly became Archbishop of *Armagh*. Of whose miracles and Purgatorie, I leave others to speake; that are more credulous in the one, and haue better leisure to relate the other, and will shewe thee *Ireland* as now it is, first in generall, and then in parts.



THE PROVINCE OF MOUNSTER.

CHAPTER II.

THis Province, called in *Irish*, *Mown*; in a more ordinary construction of speech, *Mown*; in *Latine*, *Momonia*; and in *English*, *Mounster*; lieth open South-ward to the *Vergilian Sea*; North-ward it sheweth part of *Connaght*: The East is neighboured by *Leinster*; and the West is altogether washed with the West Ocean.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Bellatinora* Bay in her South, vnto the Bay of *Gal-Hauen* to *Ferister Hauen*, and containeth an hundred miles. The whole circumference, by following the prometeries and indentures, are about five hundred and fortie miles.

(3) The forme thereof is quadrant or sours-square. The ayre milde and temperate, neither too chilling cold, nor too scorching hot. The soyle in some parts is hilly, looking aloft with wooddy, wilde, and solitary mountaines; yet the vallies below are garnished with Corne-fields. And generally, all, both pleasant for sight, and fertile for soyle.

(4) This Province is at this day divided into two parts: that is, the West-Mounster, and the South-Mounster. The West-Mounster was inhabited in old time by the *Luani*, the *Pelabri*, and the *Vierini*: the South-Mounster by the *Oudii* or *Pedii*, and the *Corniti*. The *Pelabri* and *Luani* are said (by *Orosius*) to haue dwelt in that part of the Countrey, where it lyeth outmost Westward, and passing towards the *Cantabrian Ocean*, looketh a farre off to *Gallitia* in *Spain*. The *Luani* of Ireland still remaine some reliques in the Barony of *Lynnw* are supposed to haue bin seated in those parts that lie neighbouring vpon the banke of the River *Shannon*.

(5) The

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(5) The generall Commodities of this Prouince, are Corne, Cattle, Wood, Wooll, and Fish. The last whereof, it affords in euery place plenty & abundance of all sorts. But none so well knowne for the store of Herrings that are taken there, as is the Promontory called *Erangh*, that lies betweene *Bastre* and *Ballasimore* Bay, whereunto euery yeare a great Fleet of *Spaniards* and *Portugals* resort (euen in the midst of Winter) to fish also for Cods.

(6) The principall Citie of the Prouince is *Limericke*, which the *Irish* call *Loumaagh*, compassed about with the famous Riuer *Shennon*, by the parting of the Channell. This is a Bishops See, and the very Mart-Towne of *Mounster*. It was first wonne by *Reymond le Grosse* an *Englishman*, afterwards burnt by *Dunenaldan* *Irish* petty King of *Thuesmond*. Then in proceſſe of time, *Philip Bros* an *Englishman* was inſcoffed in it, and King *Iohn* fortified it with a Castle, which he caused therein to be built. In this Castle certaine Hostages making their abode in the yeare 1332 grew (as is reported) so full of pride and insolency, that they slew the Constable thereof, and seized the Castle into their owne hands. But the resolute Citizens, that could neither brooke nor beare with such barbarous crueltie, did in reuenge then shew such manly courage and viuacitie, as they soone after recovered the Castle againe, repaying the Hostages in such hostile manner, as that they put them all to the sword without partialitie. The position of this Towne is by *Mercator* placed for Latitude 53. degrees 30. minutes; and for Longitude, 9. degrees and 34. minutes. Neere vnto the Riuer that *Protemy* calleth *Daucona*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* (by the alteration of some few letters) nameth *Sauranus* and *Sauarenius*, which issueth out of *Muskerey* Mountaines, is seated the Citie *Corke*, graced also with another Episcopall dignitie (and with the Bishops See of *Clon* annexed vnto it) which *Giraldus* calleth *Corrogia*, the *Englishmen* *Corke*, & the native Inhabitants of the Country *Coreach*. This Towne is so beset on euery side with neighbouring molesters, as that they are still constrained to keepe watch and ward, as if there lay continuall siege against it. The Citizens of this place are all link together

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together in some one or other degree of affinitye, for that they dare not match their daughters in marriage into the Country, but make contracts of matrimony one with another among themselves. In this place, that holy and religious man *Bruck* is said to haue his birth and breeding, who flourished among the *Gauls* in that fruitfull age of Christianitie, and from whom the Diocesse of *Sainbrich* in *Britaine Armorica*, commonly called *S. Brien*, had the denomination.

(7) The Citie which the *Irish* and *Britaines* call *Portblargy*, and the *English*, *Waterford*, though it be last in place, yet is it not least in account, as being the second Citie of all *Ireland*, as well for the conuenience and commodiounesse of the Hauen, that affords such necessary aptitude for trade and traffique, as also for the faithfull loyaltye which it hath alwayes shewed to the Imperiall Crowne of *England*: for euer since it was wonne by *Richard Earle of Pembroke*, it still performed the obedience and peaceable offices of durie and seruice vnto the *English*, as they continued their course in the conquest of *Ireland*: whence it is that the Kings of *England* haue from time to time endowed it with many large Franchises and Liberties, which King *Henry* the seauenth did both augment and confirme.

(8) Although since the time of *S. Patrick*, Christianitie was neuer extinct in this Country, yet the gouernment being haled into contrary factions, the Nobility lawlesse, and the multitude wilfull, it hath come to passe, that Religion hath waxed (with the temporall common sort) more cold and feeble, being most of them very irreligious, and addicted wholly to superstitious obseruations: for in some parts of this Prouince, some are of opinion, that certaine men are yearly turned into Wolves, and made Wolfe-men. Though this hath beene constantly affirmed by such as thinke their censures worthy to passe for currant and credible; yet let vs suppose that happily they be possessed with the disease and maladie that the Physicians call *Lycanthropy*, which begetteth and engendreth such like phantasies through the malicious humours of Melancholy: and so oftentimes men imagine themselves

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selues to be turned and transformed into formes which they are not. Some againe embrace another ridiculous opinion, and perswade themselves, that he who in the barbarous acclamation and outcry of the Souldiers, which they vse with great forcing and straining of their voices, when they ioyne battaile, doth not howte and make a noise as the rest doe, is suddenly caught from the ground, and carried as it were flying in the ayre, out of any Country of *Ireland*, into some desert vallics, where he feedeth vpon grasse, drinketh water, hath some vse of reason, but not of speech. is ignorant of the present condition he stands in, whether good or bad: yet at length shall be brought to his own home, being caught with the helpe of Hounds and Hunters. Great pitie that the foule fiend and father of darknesse, should so grieuouly seduce this people with misbeliefe, and that these errors be not chased away with the truth of Christian Religion, whereby as they carry much grace in their countenances, they may also not be void of the inward grace of their soules and vnderstanding.

(9) This Prouince hath beene sore wasted in the rebellions of *Desmond*, to whose ayde Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Philip* King of *Spaine*, sent certaine companies of *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who arriued not farre from *Dingle*, fortified themselves, & gaue it the name of *Fort de Ore*, sounding loud threats against the whole Country. But *Arthur* Baron *Grey*, Lord Deputie of *Ireland*, at the first onset decided their quarrell, by sheathing his sword in their bowels; and *Desmond* fearefully flying into the woods, was by a Souldier cut shorter by the head. And againe, when the Kingdome of *Ireland* lay bleeding, and put almost to the hazard of the last cast, *Don Iohn D'Aquila*, with 8. thousand *Spaniards* (vpon confidence of the excommunications of *Pius* the fift, *Gregory* the thirteenth, & *Clement* the eight, *Popes*, all of them discharging their curses like vnto thunderbolts against *Queene Elizabeth* of blessed memory) landed neere vnto *Kinsale*, presuming that the rebellions of *Tyrone* had turned the hearts of the *Irish* for *Rome*: Sir *Charles Blunt* Lord *Montjoy*, in the depth of Winter, and with his tired Souldiers, so daunted their *Spanish* hearts, that with one victory he repressed their bragging boldnesse, and recovered the *Irish* that were ready to revolt.

(10) God

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(10) God hath oftentimes shewed his tender loue and affection to this people, in laying his fatherly chastisements and afflictions vpon them, sometimes by windes, sometimes by famine and dearth, and sometimes againe by opening his hand of plenty into their laps to conuert them to himselfe, and to diuert their hearts from superstitions. In the yeare 1330 about the Feast of Saint *John Baptist*, there be an such a dearth of Corne in this Country, by the abundance of raine and the inundation of waters (which continued vntill *Michaelmas* following) that a Cranoc of Wheat was sold for twentie shillings, a Cranoc of Oats for eight shillings, a Cranoc of Pease, Beanes, and Barley for as much. The windes the same yeare were so mightie, that many were hurt, and many slaine outright by the fall of houses that was forced by the violence of the same. The like whereof were neuer seene in *Ireland*. In the yeare 1317 there was such a dearth of Corne and other victuals, that a Cranoc of Wheat was sold for twentie three shillings. And many Housholders, that before time had sustained and relieved a great number, were this yeare driuen to beg, and many famished. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God so disposed, that vpon the 27. day of Iune, in the yeare 1331. there came to land such a mightie multitude of great Sea-fishes (that is) *Thurshes*, such as in many ages past had neuer beene seene, that the people were much comforted in this distresse, and receiued great reliefe and sustenance by the same.

(11) Places of Religion in this Country, were the two Abbies at *Toghall*, called the *North-Abbey* and *South-Abbey*: The two Abbies at *Limericke*, *S. Francis Abbey*, and *S. Dominicks Abbey*: The two Abbies at *Cork*, the Abbey of the *Ile*, and *S. Frances Abbey*: and the famous Abbey (in times past) of the holy Crosse which hath had many priuiledges and liberties granted vnto it, in honour of a peece of *Christs Crosse*, that was (as they say) sometimes preserued there. Thus were Christians perswaded in ancient times. And it is a wonder in what Troopes and Assemblies people doe (euen yet) conflow thither vpon deuotion, as vnto a place of holinesse and sanctitie: so firmly are they

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they settled in the Religion of their Fore-fathers, which hath beene increased beyond all measure by the negligent care of their Teachers, who should instruct their ignorance, and labour to reduce them from the errors they perseuere in.

This Prouince is gouerned by a Lord President, who hath one assistant, twelue learned Lawyers, and a Secretary to keepe it in durie and obedience. It was in times past diuided into many parts, as *Towoun*, that is, *North-Mounster*; *Deswoun*, that is, *South-Mounster*; *Hierwoun*, that is, *West-Mounster*; *Mean-woun*, that is, *Middle Mounster*; and *Prwoun*, that is, the Front of Mounster. But at this day it is distinguished into these Counties; *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Limericke*, *Tipperary*, *Holycrosse*, *Waterford*, and *Corke*: which Countrey in times past had beene a Kingdome, containing with it *Desmond* also: for so in the Grant giuen by King Henry the second vnto Robert Fitz-Stephen, and to Miles de Cogan, it is called in these words: Know yee that I haue granted the whole Kingdome of Corke, excepting the Citie and Cantred of the Ouslmans, to hold for them and their heires, of me and Iohn my sonne; by the seruice of sixtie Knights. The Countrey of *Waterford*, King Henry the sixt gaue vnto Iohn Talbot Earle of Shrewsburie, with the name, stile, and title of Earle of *Waterford*, which was afterward againe assumed to the Crowne. Touching the Countrey of *Holy-Crosse*, as the opinion of that much frequented Abbey is much lessened, so that Countrey is swallowed vp altogether in the Countrey *Tipperary*. It is fortified with fine strong Castles, traded with sixe Market-Townes, and diuided as followeth.

MOYNSTER

{ *Limericke.*
Kerry.
Corke.
Waterford.
Desmond.
Holy Crosse in
Tipperary. }



LEINSTER.

CHAPTER III.

THis Country, the Natiues call *Leighnigh*, the Britaines *Lein*; in *Latine*, *Lagenia*; in the ancient liues of the Saints, *Lagen*; and in *Englisch*, *Leinster*. It lieth Eastward along *Hibernicum* Sea: on *Connaught* side Westward it is bounded with the River *Shanon*; the North with the Territorie of *Louth*, and the South with part of the Prouince of *Mounster*. This Country butteth vpon *England*, as *Mounster* and *Connaught* doe vpon *Spaine*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, and sides not much vnequall, from her South-East vnto the West-point about 80. miles, from thence to her North-West about 70. miles, and her East Coast along the *Irish* Sea-shore, eightie miles: the circumference vpon two hundred and seauentie miles.

(3) The aire is cleare and gentle, mixt with a temperate disposition, yeelding neither extremitie of heat or cold, according to the seasonable times of the yeare, and the naturall condition of the Continent. The soile is generally fruitfull, plentifull both in fish and flesh, and in other victuals, as butter, cheese, and milke. It is fertile in Corne, Cattle, and pasture grounds, and would be much more, if the husbandman did but apply his industry, to which he is inuited by the commodiousnesse of the Country. It is well watered with Riuers, and for the most part well woodded, except the Countie of *Diuelin*, which complains much of that want, being so destitute of wood, that they are compelled to vse a clammy kinde of fat turf for their fuell, or Sea-coale brought out of *England*.

(4) The Inhabitantes of these parts in *Ptolemies* dayes were the *Brigantes*, *Menapij*, *Cauai*, and *Blani*; from which *Blani* may seeme to be deriued and contracted the latter and moderne names of this Country, *Lein*, *Leighnigh*, and *Leinster*. The *Menapij* (as the name doth after a sort imply) came from the

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the *Menapians*, a Nation in *Low Germany*, that dwelt by the Sea-Coasts. These *Brigantes*, called also *Birgantes*, *Florianus del Campo* (a *Spaniard*) labours to fetch from the *Brigants* of his owne Country, of whom an ancient Citie in *Spain* (called *Brigantia*) tooke the name. But they may seeme rather to deriue their denomination from the River *Birgen*, about which they inhabited; for to this the very name is almost sufficient to perswade vs.

(5) The commodities of this Country doe chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fish. It breeds many excellent good horses, called *Irish Hobbies*, which haue not the same pace that other horses haue in their course, but a soft and round amble, setting very easily.

(6) This Country hath in it three Rivers of note, termed in old time the three sisters, *Shour*, *Neor*, and *Barrao*, which issue out of the huge Mountaine. (called by *Giraldus*, *Bladina Montes*) as out of their mothers wombe, and from their rising tops descending with a downefall into severall Channels, before they empty themselues into the Ocean, ioyne hand in hand all together in a mutuall league and combination.

(7) Places very dangerous for shipping are certaine flats and shallowes in the Sea, that lie ouer against Holy-point, which the Marriners call the *Grounds*. Also the shelues of sand that lie a great way in length opposite to *Newcastle*, which over-looketh them into the Sea from the top of an high hill adioyning.

(8) In this Prouince are placed many faire and wealthy Townes, as *Kilkenny*, which for a Burrough-Towne excels all the midland Burroughs in this Island. *Kildare*, which is adorned with an Episcopall See, and much graced in the first infancy of the *Irish Church*, by reason of Saint *Bridgid* a venerable Virgin, had in great account and estimation for her virginitie and deuotion, as who was the Disciple of S. *Patrick* of so great fame, renowne, and antiquitie: Also *Weisford* (a name giuen vnto it by these *Germani*, whom the *Irish* terme *Oussmans*) a Towne though inferiour to some, yet as

memo-

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memorable as any, for that it became the first Colony of the *English*, and did first submit it selfe vnto their protection, being assaulted by *Fitz Stephen*, a Captaine worthily made famous for his valour and magnanimitie.

(9) But the Citie which fame may iustly celebrate alone, beyond all the Cities or Townes in *Ireland*, is that which we call *Diuelin*, *Ptolemie* Eblana, the *Latinists* *Dublinium*, and *Dublinia*; the *West-Britames*, *Dinas Dulin*; the *English-Saxons* in times past, *Duplin*; and the *Irish*, *Balacleigh*, that is, the Towne vpon hurdles; for it is reported that the place being fennish and moorish, when it first began to be builded, the foundation was laid vpon hurdles.

(10) That it is ancient, is perswaded by the authoritie of *Ptolemie*. That it was grievously rent and dismembred in the tumultuous warres of the *Danes*, and brought afterwards vnder the subiection of *Eadgar* King of *England*, (which his Charter also confirmeth, where in he calleth it the noble Citie of *Ireland*) is written by *Saxo Grammaticus*. That it was built by *Harold* of *Norway*, which may seeme to be *Harold Harfager*, when he had brought the greatest part of *Ireland* into an awfull obedience vnto him, we reade in the life of *Griffith ap Iwan* Prince of *Wales*. At length it yeelded vnto the valour and protection of the *English*, at their first arriuell into *Ireland*, by whom it was manfully defended from the fierce assaults as well of *Ausculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, as afterwards of *Gottard* King of the *Isles*: since which time it hath still augmented her flourishing estate, and giuen approved testimony of her faith and loyalty to the Crowne of *England*, in the times of any tumultuous streights and commotions.

(11) This is the royall seat of *Ireland*, strong in her munition, beautifull in her buildings, and (for the quantitie) matchable to many other Cities, frequent for trafficke and intercourse of Merchants. In the East Suburbs, *Henry* the second, King of *England* (as *Humeden* reporteth) caused a royall Pallace to be erected: and *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of *Diuelin*, built a Store-house about the
yeare

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yeare of Christ 1220. Not farre from it is the beautifull Colledge consecrated vnto the name of the holy Trinitie, which Queene *Elizabeth* of famous memory dignified with the priuiledges of an Vniuersitie. The Church of *S. Patrick* being much enlarged by King *John*, was by *John Comyn* Archbishop of *Dublin*, borne at *Euesham* in *England*, first ordained to be a Church of Prebends in the yeare 1191. It doth at this day maintaine a Deane, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twentie two Prebendaries.

This Citie in times past, for the due administration of Ciuill Government, had a Prouost for the chiefe Magistrate. But in the yeare of mans redemption 1409 King *Henry* the fourth granted them libertie to chuse euery yeare a Maior and two Bailiffes, and that the Maior should haue a gilt sword carried before him for euer. And King *Edward* the sixt (to heape more honour vpon this place) changed the two Bailiffes afterwards into Sheriffes: so that there is not any thing here wanting that may serue to make the estate of a Citie most flourishing.

(12) As the people of this County doe about the neighbouring parts of *Dinelin* come neereft vnto the ciuill conditions and orderly subiection of the *English*: so in places farther off they are more tumultuous, being at deadly feuds amongst themselues, committing oft times Man-slaughter one vpon another, and working their owne mischiefes by mutuall wrongs: for so the *Irish* of *Leinster* wasted *Leinster* with many Townes in the same Prouince in the yeare 1294. And in the yeare 1301. the men of *Leinster* in like manner raised a warre in the winter season, setting on fire the Towne of *Wykinlo*, *Rathdon*, and others, working their owne plague and punishment by burning vp their sustenance, and losing their Castle by depredation.

(13) Matter of obseruation, and no lesse admiration among them, is the Giants dance, commonly so called, and so much talked of, which *Merlin* is said by Art Magicke to haue translated out of this Territorie vnto *Salisbury* Plaine: which how true it is, I leaue to the vaine beleeuers of miracles, and to the credulous obseruers of antiquitie.

(14) In

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(14) In this County haue beene erected many famous Monasteries, Abbies, and religious houses, consecrated to deuout and holy purposes: As the Monastery of Saint *Maries of Ousmanby*, founded for preaching Friars, vnto which of late dayes the Iudiciall Courts of the Kingdome haue beene translated: also the magnificent Abbey called *S. Thomas Court* at *Dublin*, builded and endowd in times past with many large priuiledges and reuencues of King *Henry* the second, in expiation of the murder of *Thomas* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Likewise *Tintern* Monastery, or the notable Abbey which *William Marshall* Earle of *Pembrooke* founded, and called *De voto*, for that he had vowed to God (being tossed at Sea with many a sore and dangerous tempest) to erect an Abbey where-soeuer he came to land, and being (after shipwracke) cast vpon land in this place, he made performance of his vow accordingly.

This Prouince containeth the Counties of *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queenes Connry*, *Kings Countie*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin* (to say nothing of *Wicklo* and *Ferres*, which either be already, or else are to be annexed vnto it) and subdiuided into fiftene Market-Townes. It hath beene fortified with the strength of many Castles against the power of enemies, and is thus diuided:

Counties,	{	<i>East Meath.</i>	{	<i>Caterlough.</i>	{	<i>Kildare.</i>
		<i>West Meath.</i>		<i>Queenes Connry.</i>		<i>Weisford.</i>
		<i>Kilkenny.</i>		<i>Kings County.</i>		<i>Dublin.</i>

Occidentalis

OCEANU

CONNACK

Miltaria Anglicana

Thrus Kerius
Delevit

PARS
AGENZIE

U 5702 f. 1. E. 1243

THE PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHAPTER IIII.

THis Province named by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Conachtia*, and *Conacia*, by the *Irish*, *Conaughty*, and by *English-men*, *Connaught*: is bounded East-ward, with part of the County of *Leinster*; North-ward, with part of *Ulster*; West-ward, with the West-maine Ocean; and on the South, it is confined with a part of the Province of *Mounster*, closed in with the River *Shannon*, and butting against the Kingdome of *Spain*.

(1) The forme thereof is long, and towards the North and South ends, thinne and narrow; but as it growes towards the middle, from either part it waxeth still bigger and bigger: extending in length from the River *Shannon* in her South, to *Enis Kelling* in her North, 126. miles, and the broadest part is from *Tromer* in her East, to *Barragh-Bay* in her West, containing about fourescore miles. The whole in circuit and compasse is aboue foure hundred miles.

(2) The aire is not altogether so pure and cleare, as in the other Prouinces of *Ireland*, by reason of certaine moist places (couered ouer with grasse) which of their softnesse are vsually termed *Boghes*, both dangerous, and full of vaporous and foggie mists.

(3) This County as it is diuided into seuerall portions, so is euery portion seuerally commended for the soile, according to the seasonable times of the yeare. *Twomond* or the County *Clare*, is said to be a Country so conueniently situated, that either from the Sea or Soile there can be nothing wished for more, then what it doth naturally afford of it selfe, were but the industry of the Inhabitants answerable to the rest. *Galway* is a land very thankfull to the painefull husbandman, and no lesse commodious and profitable to the Shepheard. *Maio*, in the *Roman* *Provinciall* called *Mages*, is replenished

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shed both with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deere, Hawkes, and plenty of Honey. *Slego* (coasting vpon the Sea) is a plenteous Country for feeding and raising of Cattle. *La-Trim* (a place rising vp throughout with hilles) is so full of ranke grasse and forrage, that (as *Solinus* reporteth) if Cattle were not kept sometimes from grasing, their fulnesse would endanger them. And *Roscomen* is a Territory, for the most part plaine and fruitfull, feeding many Heards of Cattle, and with meane husbandry and tillage, yeelding plentie of Corne. As euery particular part is thus severally profitable by in-bred commodities; so is it no lesse commended (in the generalitie) for the many accomodate and fit Bayes, Creekes, and nauigable Riüers, lying vpon her Sea-coasts, that after a sort inuite and prouoke the Inhabitants to nauigation.

(5) Such as in ancient time made their abode and habitations in this Prouince, were the *GANGANI*, who were also called *CONCANI*, *AVTERI*, and *NAGNATAE*. As the *Luceni* (that were next neighbours vnto them) came from the *Luceny* (in *Spain*) so those *Gangani* and *Conani* may seeme also to haue fetcht their deriuation from the *Concani*, a Nation of the selfe-same Country) both by the affinitie of name, and vicinitie of place. In *Strabo*, according to the diuersitie of reading, the same people are named *Coniaci* and *Conisci*: and *Solinus* testifieth them at the first to haue beene *Scythians*, and to haue vsed ordinarily to drinke horses blood (a thing nothing strange among the wilde *Irish* euen of late dayes.) And some may also happily suppose that the *Irish* name *Conanght*, was compounded of *Concani* and *Nagnata*. Howsoeuer, it is sure that these were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, as is to be seene in *Ptolemie*.

(6) The principall Citie of this Prouince, and which may worthily be accounted the third in *Ireland*, is *Galway*, in *Irish*, *Galline*, built in manner much like to a Tower. It is dignified with a Bishops See, and is much frequented with Merchants, by reason whereof, and the benefite of the Road and Hauen, it is gainfull to the Inhabitants through traffique and exchange of rich commodities.

both

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both by Sea and Land. Not farre from which, neere the West shoare that lies indented with small in-lets and out-lets, in a row, are the Ilands called *Arran*, of which many a foolish fable goes, as if they were the Ilands of the living, wherein none died at any time, or were subiect to mortalitie; which is as superstitious an obseruation, as that vsed in some other corners of the Country, where the people leaue the right armes of their Infants males vnchristened (as they terme it) to the end that at any time afterwards, they might giue a more deadly and vngracious blow when they strike: which things doe not onely shew how palpably they are carried away by traditionous obscurities, but doe also intimate how full their hearts be of inueterate reuenge.

(7) This Prouince presents no matter more worthy of memory, then the battle of *Knoc-toe* (that is) *The hill of axes*, vnder which, the greatest rabble of Rebels, that were ever seene before in *Ireland* (raised and gathered together by the Arch-Rebels of that time, *William Burk O'Brien*, *Mac-Nemare*, and *O-Carrol*) were after a bloody ouerthrow discomfited and put to flight by the noble seruice of *Girald Fitz-Girald* Earle of *Kildare*. And the suppression of certaine *Irish* (the posteritie of *Mac-William*) who vsurping a tyrannie in these parts, raged sometimes vpon themselves, with mutuall iniuries, and oppressed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and spoiling; so as they left scarce one house in the Country vnriued, or vnraied; but were bridled and repressed (euen in our remembrance) by the seueritie and resolution of the Commissioner of those times, who in his wisdom and policie well vnderstood, that their excessive insolence, and those their vniust doings, would be a meanes to draw the people away from the due obedience to their Prince: such therefore as refused to obey the lawes, and sided with the tumultuous, with all care and diligence he soone scattered, forcing their Forts, and driuing them into woods and lurking holes (for troubling the blessed estate of tranquillitie) till the Lord Deputie, who tooke pitie of them, vpon their humble supplication, commanded by his missiues, that they should be receiued vpon tearmes
of

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of peace. But they being a stiffnecked people, tooke armes againe, entred a-fresh into a full rebellion, draue away booties, made foule vprores, and vpon faire promises procured the aid of the *Scottish* Islanders, from out of the *Hebrides*: whereupon the Gouvernour assembled an Armie, and pursued them with such powerfull violence through the Woods and Forrests, that after sixe or seauen weekes, being grievously hunger-bitten, they submitted themselves in all humilitie. The Auxiliarie Forces also of the *Scots*, he by day and night affronted so neere, and followed so hardly, that he put them to flight, after he had killed and drowned about three thousand of them in the River *Moin*.

(8) About the yeare 1316. there was such a great slaughter made of the *Irish* in this Prouince of *Connaught*, through a quarrell that arose there betweene two Lords or Princes, that there were slaine on both sides about foure thousand men; and so great a tribulation at that time came vpon the people, that they did deuoure and eat one another, so as of 10000. there remained not above 300. liuing. And it is reported for truth, that the people were then so hunger-starued, that in Church-yards they tooke the dead bodies out of their graues, and in their sculs boiled the flesh, and fed vpon it: yea, and that women did eat their owne children. Thus appeared the ire and anger of God, in punishing their sinnes, and seeking their conuersion.

(9) Places memorable, are, *Inis Ceath*, well knowne by the Monastery of *Colman* (a deuout Saint) founded for *Scots* and *Englishmen*; and *Inis Bowind*, which *Bede* calleth, *White Calfe Isle*. Also *Maio*, a Monastery built (as *Bede* writeth) for thirtie men of the *English* Nation. Likewise the Barony of *Boile*, vnder *Curlew* hilles, where in times past was a famous Abbey built, together with the Abbey of *Beatruide*, in the yeare of grace 1152: These Abbeyes and Monasteries erected at the first for religious seruices, and through ignorance and other obscurities diuerted since vnto superstitious vses, are now made the ruines of time.

THE PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

(10) The Province of *Connaught* is at this day strengthened with fourtee Castles, traded with nine Market-Townes, and divided as ensueth.

Counties.	{	<i>Clare,</i>	{	<i>Maio.</i>	{
		<i>or</i>		<i>Slego.</i>	
		<i>Trimond.</i>		<i>Lisrim.</i>	
		<i>Galway.</i>		<i>Roscomen.</i>	



THE PROVINCE OF VLSTER.

CHAPTER V.

THis Province, called by our *Welsh* *Britaines Vltw*, in *Irish* *Cui Guilly*, in *Latine* *Vltonia*, and *Vltidia*, in *English* *Vlster*; on the North is diuided by a narrow Sea from *Scotland*; South-ward it extends it selfe to *Connagh* and *Leinster*; the East part lieth vpon the *Irish* Sea; and the West part is continually beaten with the boisterous rage of the maine West Ocean. This Province and furthest part of *Ireland*, affronteth the *Scotish* Islands, which are called the *Hebrides*, and are scattered in the Seas betweene both Kingdomes; whose Inhabitants at this day is the *Irish-Scot*, successour of the old *Scythian*.

(2) The forme thereof is round, reaching in length from *Coldagh-Hauen* in her North, to *Kilmore* in her South, neere an hundred miles; and in bredth from *Black-Abbey* in her East, to *Calebegh* point in her West, one hundred thirtie and odde miles: The whole in circumference, about foure hundred and twentie miles.

(3) This Country seldome feeleth any vnseasonable extremities, the quickie and flexible windes cooling the heat of Summer, and soft and gentle showres mollifie the hardnesse of the Winter. Briefly, the frozen nor torrid Zone haue not here any vsurpation; the clouds in the aire very sweet and pleasant, yea, and when they are most impure, are not vnwholesome, nor of long continuance, the rough windes holding them in continuall agitation.

(4) This equall temperature causeth the ground to bring forth great store of seuerall Trees, both fit for building, and bearing of fruit; plentifull of grasse for the feeding of Cattle, and is abundantly furnished with Horses, Sheepe and Oxen; the Riuers likewise pay double tribute, deepe enough to carry Vessels either for pleasure or profit, and Fish great store, both for their owne vses,
and

THE PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

and commoditie of others. *Salmons* in some Rivers of this County abound more in number than in any Riuer of *Europe*. To speake (in generall) though in some places it be somewhat barren, troubled with *Loughes*, *Lakes*, and thicke Woods, yet is it euery where fresh, and full of Cattle and forrage, ready at all times to answer the husbandmans paines. But Nature is there so little beholding to Art or Industry, that the various shew vpon bankes, the shady groues, the greene meadows, hanging hilles, and fields fit for Corne, (if they were manured) doe seeme to be angry with their Inhabitants for suffering all to grow wild and barbarous, through their owne negligence.

(5) This Country in *Ptolemys* dayes was wholly possessed by the *Voluntij*, *Darni*, *Reboganj*, and *Erdini*, who branched and spred themselues into the seuerall parts of that Island.

(6) The people of this Prouince were accustomed in controuersies and solemn protestations, to sweare by *S. Patrickes Staffe*, which oath they feared more to breake, then if they had sworne by the holy *Euangelist*. Their ancient custome in making their King, was this: A white Cow was taken, which the King must kill, and seeth the same in water whole, then must he bathe himselfe therein starke naked; and sitting in the Cawdron wherein it was sod, accompanied with his people round about him, he and they used to eat the flesh and drinke the broath wherein he sate, without cup, or dish, or vse of hand. How farre these prescriptions and customes were different from the conformities of other ciuill Monarchies, we may well perceiue by these and other like obseruations of those grosse times, and as yet they are more barbarous then is any other part of the Island besides.

(7) Historians relating of *Ireland*, tell of seuerall Islands in the seuerall Prouinces: some full of Angels, some full of Devils; some for male onely, some for female; some where none may live, some where none can die; and such effects of trees, stones, and waters, that a man (but of easie conceit) may well esteeme them as heedlesse as vncertaine. So also *S. Patrickes Purgatorie* (a thing of much note in the Tract of this Prouince) is a vault or narrow caue in the ground, called

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(called *Erna Liffer*) much spoken of, by reason of (I wot not what) fearefull walking spirits and dreadfull apparitions, (or rather some religious horror) which (as some ridiculously dreame) was digd by *Ulysses* when he went downe to parley with those in hell. This is the caue which the Inhabitants in these dayes call *Ellann' Frugadory*, that is, *The Isle of Purgatory*, and *S. Patricks Purgatory*: for some persons, lesse deuout then credulous, affirme that *S. Patricke* (or rather *Patricius Secundus* an holy Abbot of that name) labouring the conuersion of the people of this Prouince, and much inforcing the life to come, they replied contemptuously vnto him, that vnlesse they saw proofes of those joyes and paines he preached, they would not lose the possession of their present pleasures, in hope or feare of things to come, they wist not when Whereupon (as they say) he obtained at Gods hands by earnest prayer, that the punishments and torments which the godlesse are to suffer after this life, might be there presented to the eye, that so he might more easily root out the sinnes and Heathenish errors, that stucke so fast in the hearts of the *Irish*. But touching the credit hereof (although common fame, and some records doe viter it) I neither will vrge the beliete, nor regard, seeing it is no Article of our Creed.

(8) Matters memorable within this Prouince are these: first, that the Bishops of Ireland were wont to be consecrated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in regard of the Primacy which they had in this Country; vntill such time as *Iohn Papirio* a Cardinall was sent thither from Pope *Eugenius* the fourth, to reforme Ecclesiasticall discipline in this *Iland*, which was then growne so loose, that there were translations, and pluralities of Bishops, according to the will and pleasure of the Metropolitane Also that the *Irish-men* were accustomed to leaue and forsake their wedded wiues at their owne free willes, whereof *Lanfranke* Archbishop of *Canterbury* complained vnto *Therdelua* a King of *Ireland*. And had not this Nation bene corrupted with this vice, euen vnto these our dayes; both the right of lineall succession had bene more certaine among them, and the Gentry and

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Comminaltie had not in such cruelties imbrued themselves, with such effusion of their owne kindreds blood, about their inheritances and legitimation.

(9) The principall place in this Tract is *Armagh*, neere vnto the Riuer *Kalin*, which (albeit it maketh a poore shew) is the *Archiepiscopall See* and *Metropolitane* of the whole Island. Before *Saint Patricke* had built there a faire Citie, for site, forme, quantitie, and compasse, modelled out (as he saith) by the appointment and direction of Angels, this place was named *Drunsfalrch*; the *Irish* tell much that it receiued the name of *Queene Armacha*; but the better opinions are, that it is the same which *Bede* calleth *Dearmach*, and out of the *Scotish* and *Irish* language interpreteth it, *The Field of Oakes*. Here (as *S. Bernard* writeth) *S. Patricke* the Apostle of *Ireland* ruled in his life time, and rested after death: in honor of whom it was of such venerable estimation in old time, that not onely Bishops and Priests, but Kings also and Princes were (in generall) subiect to the *Metropolitane* thereof in all obedience, and to his gouernment alone. Among the Archbishops of this Prouince, *S. Malachy* is famous, who first prohibited Priests marriage in *Ireland*, and (as *S. Bernard* saith, who wrote his life at large) borrowed no more of the native barbarousnesse of that Country, then *Sea-fishes* doe saltnesse of the Seas. Also *Richard Fitz Ralf* (commonly called *Armachanus*) is of famous memory, who turning the edge of his stile, about the yeare 1355. began to oppose his opinion against the Order of *Mendicant Friars*, as detesting in Christians such voluntary begging. The chiefe Fort in this Tract is *Enis Kelling*, defended by the Rebels in the yeare 1593. and wonne by *Dowdall* a most valiant Captaine: neere vnto which is a great downfall of water, termed *The Salmon Leape*: of which there is a common speech currant among the Inhabitantes, that it was once some ground, very populous, and well husbanded with tillage; till it was suddenly over-flowne with waters, and turned into a Lake, for some filthy abominable acts of the people against Nature committed with beasts.

(10) The

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(10) The places of Religion, sequestred from other worldly seruices, and consecrated to holy purposes, erected in this Prouince, were: The Abbey which sheweth it selfe at *Donegal*: The Monastery of *Derie*, where the *Irish* Rebell *Shane O-Néal* receiued such an ouerthrow (by *Edward Randolph*; renowned for his seruice in the behalfe of his Country) that he could neuer after recouer the losse he sustained at that time: The Monastery neere vnto the River *Liffey*: The famous Monastery at the Bay of *Knockfergus*, of the same institution, name, and order, as was that ancient Abbey in *England*, nere vnto *Chester*, called *Banbor*: Also *Mellifont* Abbey, founded by *Donald* a King of *Yriell*, and much commended by *S Bernard*: And lastly, the most renowned Monastery, built at *Armagh* in the yeare of our Saluation 610. out of which very many Monasteries were afterwards propagate both in *Britaine* and *Ireland*. These places were farre and neere frequented and sought vnto by great confluences of *Pilgrims*, till Time proued their deuotions to be erroneous, and the pure light of the word revealed, opening the eyes of their vnderstanding, hath taught them to shake off the shame of such Superstitions.

(11) That the people of this County might be kept within the bounds of their dutie, this Prouince hath beene secured with fiftie fixe Castles and Forts; and for trade of commerce, nine Market-Townes appointed, being diuided into these Counties ensuing.

Counties.	{	<i>Dunghall</i> , or	{	<i>Nether Tyrone</i> .	{	<i>Monaghan</i> .	{	<i>Downe</i> .
		<i>Tyrconnell</i> .		<i>Fermanagh</i> .		<i>Colrane</i> .		<i>Armagh</i> .
		<i>Vpper Tyrone</i> .		<i>Canan</i> .		<i>Antrim</i> .		<i>Lough</i> .

F I N I S.

The Table to find the *Maps* as appeareth by folio.

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